Three Parts And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,115. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

Weather for Sunday: FAIR, WARMER.

Stock Market—Fairly active. Fluctuations chiefly fractional.

Wheat, 95; corn, 30¾; cotton, 8.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 11.

Real Estate.—Page 7.

Court Calendar.—Page 15.

Business Troubles.—Page 15.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 14.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Robbers in Columbus, Ohio, tortured an old man to make him give up more money.—Page 11.

Two elevens of girls played a spirited game of cricket at Prospect Hill, and Pelham Hall won, 69 runs ahead.—Page 8.

There was a cautious feeling on the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, and wheat closed 1 cent lower for the day.

Commissioner Parker yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Strong in which he praised Chief Conlin and the police force.—Page 4.

Mr. Bryan made a speech at Lincoln yesterday in which he gave his ideas of the future of the free-silver movement.—Page 3.

In Chicago yesterday Governor-elect Tanner and Luther Laflin Mills were discussed as candidates for the United States Senatorship.

It was reported at Washington yesterday that the President would appoint Secretary of the Navy Herbert Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

The recount of votes in Hudson County gives Mayor Wanser a net gain of 113 from forty-five boxes, while ninety-six boxes remain to be opened.

Very strict rules are announced by the German Government regarding naturalized Germans of this country who return to the Fatherland.—Page 4.

The horseless carriage race from London to Brighton yesterday, was won by a vehicle drawn by an American motor.—Page 17.

The Chinese of the Western Hemisphere will present Li Hung Chang with a curiously carved ivory group showing Gladstone, Bismarck, and himself.—Page 16.

It was reported down town yesterday that a piece of property in the financial district, thought to be 39 and 41 Wall Street, had been sold for between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

It was rumored at Chicago yesterday that the so-called "Beef Trust" would be the subject of investigation by the Federal Grand Jury, which will meet this week.

It was announced yesterday that the well-known commission house of John T. Low, Worth Street, would go out of existence at the end of the year.—Page 16.

Judge Crosscup has denied, in Chicago, a temporary injunction against the Metal Polishers' National Union, charged by a bicycle firm with instituting a boycott.—Page 9.

The cornerstone of the new Central Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, was laid yesterday. Mayor Wurster officiated, and made a speech.—Page 9.

Emma Meister, a twelve-year-old girl, was taken from her parents yesterday by the Gerry Society, because they made her beg and ill-treated her.—Page 11.

Michael Hart, a trusted employe of R. H. Macy & Co., pleaded guilty yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court to having stolen goods from their store.—Page 9.

Prof. Bickmore lectured yesterday morning at the American Museum of Natural History on "Northern and Central Mexico."—Page 16.

No actual famine is anticipated in Ireland, but great distress will certainly prevail there this Winter. In some districts the failure of the crops has been total.—Page 17.

At a meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association, held yesterday in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, E. L. Godkin declared that our youth was sadly illiterate.—Page 13.

There was a highly interesting annual meeting of the Junior Christian Endeavorers yesterday at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, attended by nearly 2,000.—Page 16.

Electric motor cars were tried on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday, and did the work required of them in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.—Page 16.

The Horse Show of 1896 ended last night. The attendance yesterday was not as large as on preceding days, owing to the absence of society, which was tired from the week's excitement.—Page 2.

The first experiment with the power of the Niagara Conduit Company will be made tomorrow, when electricity will be sent from the Falls to Buffalo, and used to run cars in that city.—Page 11.

Joseph Franco, son of the proprietor of the Cavendish Hotel, London, eloped to this country with an English girl, but his parents have cabled their forgiveness, and he will return.

The mud which the Texas brought from the bottom of the dock recently is being taken off rapidly. Officers at the navy yard deny that any structural weakness in the ship has been shown by the last accident.

John W. Gates, who was robbed of $900 at the Waldorf Friday night, cannot get his money, though the money is in the hands of the hotel detectives and the waiters have pleaded guilty.—Page 9.

The newly appointed State Food Inspector for the metropolitan district, Frederick H. Kracke, promises many reforms in his department, especially in the matter of prosecuting dishonest milk dealers.—Page 16.

Mayor Strong yesterday awarded the Bennett Medal for bravery to Fireman W. H. Behler and the Stephenson Medal for organizing the most efficient company in the Fire Department to Foreman James McCartney.—Page 16.

Mr. Stump, Commissioner of Immigration, has submitted his annual report. He doubts if there has been any increase in the foreign-born population of this country since 1893. No immigrants are now a public charge. The Commissioner recommends some changes in the immigration laws.

FOUND HIS LOST BROTHER.

Whom He Had Not Seen for Forty-seven Years.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 14.—By his thrilling experience with kidnappers, who abducted and held him for a fifty-thousand-dollar ransom at San Francisco, Cal., several months ago, James Campbell, a sugar merchant, has been reunited to his only brother, George, from whom he had been separated for forty-seven years.

The brothers were born in Londonderry, Ireland, and had not met since they parted in their native country in 1849, when James left for America. George came to America in 1867 and located on a ranch near this city, where he stil lives, and where he has become wealthy. After reading of the abduction, he wrote to the sugar merchant, hoping to prove the relationship.

Over three months had passed, and he had received no reply, when one day a tramp applied at his house for food and rest. He was taken in, and soon had the ranchman engaged in conversation, drawing from him much of the history of his early life. Two weeks after the supposed tramp had visited him he received a letter from the Sandwich Island millionaire acknowledging the relationship. It has developed that the tramp was a detective from California to satisfy the millionaire that the ranchman was not an impostor.

PRINCETON'S MEN FOR YALE

PRACTICE GAMES FOR THE BIG FIGHT ALL LAST WEEK.

Nassau Has Great Hopes of Winning the Contest, Which Will Bring Back the Championship.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Princeton football season entered upon its final stage this week. With the championship Harvard game off their hands, the coachers are now directing their attention toward the other great game of the Princeton season, the contest with Yale, which, if won, will bring back the championship to Old Nassau. That is the result toward which every effort of the players and the coachers and the student body is now directed, and hope of performing that feat now runs higher than it has any season since 1893.

An army of coachers has swarmed the 'Varsity field during the past week, and every day brings back additional stars of former Princeton teams to contribute their advice and counsel toward the winning of the big game on Manhattan Field next Saturday. The material at their disposal is, on the whole, very encouraging. For, although the Tigers have already undergone a rather hard season, the team is still in fair condition, and there are good substitutes for the rear positions, where substitutes are most needed.

First Day of the Practice.

After the Harvard-Princeton game last Saturday, the Tigers were given a complete rest for a couple of days, and then active operations began again. On Wednesday the 'Varsity and scrub lined up for regular practice, and games have been played daily since and will be kept up till next Thursday. The hard Harvard contest left the 'Varsity players very sore and stiff, but the team was not seriously disorganized. Both Kelley and Cochran have been unable to participate in the practice games this week, and Bannard, Hillebrand, and Baird have practiced only part of the time. Kelley and Cochran will be used very little before the big game. Cochran has an injured shoulder, and is carrying his arm in a sling, but the coachers think he will be able to play the first half of the Yale game, after which Thompson will go in at left end, Brokaw going to right end in place of Cochran.

Thompson has shown rather poor form this season, but showed up well in the Harvard game.

But the team will be considerably weakened by the absence of Capt. Cochran. Kelley is being carefully saved by the trainer, in the hope that he will go into the Yale game with his old-time dash. He is the surest ground-gainer of the backs, and consequently Princeton's chances of winning will be materially affected by his physical condition. He is not at all likely to finish the game, and it is thought that Bannard will also be obliged to retire. Wheeler and Reiter will take their places, and are reliable men. Reiter is especially strong at holding his feet in mass plays through the line. Rosengarten, who played brilliantly until injured a few days before the Harvard game, and who was the star half back of last season, is now out of the game for the season, with a sprained ankle.

The Play Good and Bad.

The practice during the week has been both good and bad. On Wednesday the 'Varsity was able to secure only two touchdowns against the scrub, but on Thursday, in the two fifteen-minute halves, the regulars pushed the scrub all over the field and scored six touch-downs. Then Friday the 'Varsity could get only two touchdowns and a goal from the field in two halves of fifteen minutes, and, to the consternation of the students on the side lines, the scrub backs punctured the 'Varsity line for a touch-down. This speaks badly for the defensive ability of the Tigers. Not in the memory of any student now in college has the scrub scored on the 'Varsity so late in the season.

The line-up against Yale will probably be the same as it was against Harvard, but it is not impossible that a change may be made in one line position, namely, at right tackle. Hillebrand, the freshman from Andover, who has been occupying the position, does not seem entirely satisfactory to the coachers. His game against Harvard was first-class. It is doubtful if the crimson backs got past him oftener than they did past Church, on the other side of the line. But Hillebrand is slightly under weight for a tackle, and his style of game during the past few days has fallen off somewhat. At any rate, the coachers are trying to strengthen the position, and Tyler has been placed there in part of each day's practice, with a view to comparing the playing of the two men. Tyler has much more experience back of him than Hillebrand, having played as substitute for three years, and last season he played against both Harvard and Yale, when Lea was hurt. He is also heavier than his opponent for the position. Hillebrand is more active in offensive play, breaking through oftener and running with the ball better. He is also a better tackler. On the whole, it seems hardly probable that the coachers will displace him with Tyler, especially as the former has played more with the eleven this season, and consequently is better acquainted with the team play.

Probable Line-up With Yale.

The Tiger is, therefore, likely to line up against Yale, unless further injuries put some of the men out of the game, with Brokaw at left end, Church at left tackle, Crowdis at left guard, Galley at centre, Armstrong at right guard, Hillebrand at right tackle, Cochran at right end, Smith at quarter back, Bannard at left half back, Kelly at right half back, and Baird at full back.

Man for man, this team is believed to be a little better than the New-Haven eleven. The line is thought to be about the equal of Yale's line, though Rodgers may outclass Hillebrand at tackle. Back of the line Princeton ought to be much better than Yale. Smith and Fincke are well paired, the former excelling somewhat in handling the ball, and the latter in tackling and running with the ball. But here the equality ends. Bannard and Kelly are easily superior to any set of half backs Yale can put into the game, and Wheeler and Reiter are probably as good as Yale's best. At full back, Baird ought to outpunt either Hinkey or Hine, though probably not so clever a tackler as the former.

The practice during the past week has been entirely open, but beginning with Monday the work will be behind closed gates. Few tricks will be developed, however, as the policy this season is to play straight football. Capt. Cochran's hopes of downing the blue are based largely on

Continued on Page 3.

NO NEWS FROM GEN. WEYLER.

His Situation in the Mountains of Pinar del Rio Unknown.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—As the days pass and bring no news from the Spanish forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio, the anxiety here grows deeper, and many rumors are circulated. The situation of Gen. Weyler is unknown, and the non-receipt of intelligence concerning his movements leads many persons here to believe that he is waiting for a decisive engagement with the rebels before he will allow any information to leak out.

It is reported that the rebel chief Ducassi was killed in the engagement with Gen. Weyler's forces in the Rubi Hills.

Col. Para reports having had an encounter with a party of rebels near Calabazar, Province of Santa Clara. He says the insurgents were routed with a loss of twenty-one killed. The losses of the troops were three killed and eight wounded.

Serafin Sanchez, the rebel leader, attacked the town of Condado, twelve miles from Trinidad. The insurgents fired eight cannon shots, but did no damage. Finding it impossible to capture the town, the rebels set fire to a number of huts on the outskirts and cut the telegraph wires, after which they retired.

James Brown, a British subject, has been expelled from the island for talking against Spain in the streets of Havana.

Our Spanish Relations Friendly.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Central News says that the Hon. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, has given public assurance that the relations between Spain and the United States are friendly for the present, and that there is no reason to fear a conflict between the two countries. Mr. Taylor expresses his belief that President Cleveland will not alter his attitude of scrupulous avoidance of difficulties.

HYPNOTIC MARRIAGE ALLEGED

The Grounds on Which a Poughkeepsie Man Asks Release.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A marriage was performed in Hyde Park Monday and a suit for its annulment brought in Poughkeepsie yesterday. The parties were Miss Rachel Schryver, aged twenty-seven, and Alvah Baker, aged twenty-one.

The bridegroom claims that he was hypnotized and not in a condition to realize what he was doing.

Baker is employed on Frederick W. Vanderbilt's place. He says that Monday Officer Van Steenburgh placed him under arrest. The officer took him before Justice George Rymph and before he realized what was going on he had been conveyed to Miss Schryver's home and given the option of marrying her or remaining under arrest. Baker says he must have been under the influence of some mysterious spell, because he submitted passively to the proceedings and was married to the young woman.

Baker claims that he was not Miss Schryver's sweetheart.

Mrs. Baker's friends assert that the two were engaged to be married, and that there is nothing strange about the affair at all. The two have known each other since childhood. Mrs. Baker has employd counsel, and will fight the annulment of her marriage.

A BEEF TRUST RUMOR.

Intimation that a Federal Grand Jury May Investigate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—An impression prevails around the Federal courts that the Grand Jury which will convene Monday afternoon will have more than ordinary work to perform. Inter-State commerce matters, it is intimated, will absorb some of the attention of the body.

The direction the investigation will take is problematic. That the alleged Beef Trust will have something to do with it seems evident on the surface. It was well known about the Federal departments that District Attorney General John C. Black intended to go to Hot Springs the fore part of this week. But the trip was postponed at the last moment, and Tuesday Senator J. H. Shields of Dubuque, Iowa, a close personal friend of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Youmans, arrived in Chicago, and had a conference with Gen. Black. Kennesaw Landis who conducted the investigation last Spring of the alleged Beef Trust, was in conference with Senator Shields. The latter left the city Wednesday, and returned this morning. He again met with Mr. Landis.

Senator Shields denies that there is to be a Grand Jury investigation of the Inter-State commerce affairs, but declines to be categorically interviewed on the subject.

NEW SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Governor-Elect Tanner and L. L. Mills After the Illinois Seat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Two new candidates for Senatorial honors appeared to-day—Gov.-elect John R. Tanner and Luther Laflin Mills, a criminal lawyer of Chicago. At least a dozen candidates are now in the field.

Mr. Tanner thought he wanted to be Governor very much for a while, but he is now said to be willing to resign that office in a minute if elected to a seat in the Senate. A Governorship pays $8,000 a year, but it only lasts four years.

Mr. Mills's friends look upon him as a first-class compromise candidate.

The Republican machine is already divided, part supporting Alderman M. B. Madden and part ex-Congressman W. E. Mason, and this condition tends to increase he natural chances of Mr. Mills.

Mr. Mills in 1876 was elected State's Attorney on the Republican ticket, running 4,000 votes ahead of his associates. In 1880 he was re-elected. Since 1884 he has not sought political office.

Wants Damages for Electric Wires.

FRANKLIN, Mass., Nov. 14.—Austin B. Fletcher of New-York City, the owner of property in Main Street, has petitioned the Selectmen to award him damages on account of the erection of poles and electric lights and telephone wires in Main Street in front of a business block owned by him. He asks that the Board of Selectmen view the premises and decide the amount of damages, if any, according to the provision of the statutes. The case is one of much interest, as the outcome will apply in hundreds of other cases of owners of property in front of which telephone and telegraph poles and wires have been erected.

Lillian Russell Ill.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Lillian Russell broke down here to-day and was unable to sing to-night. Her company presented "The American Beauty" without her. She has canceled her dates for a week, and specialists who have been called in say that with rest she will be able to sing in Chicago by that time.

WORKING ON HIS CABINET.

Gen. Osborne Says Mr. McKinley Is Thinking of Little Else.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Chairman M. A. Hanna, Gen. William M. Osborne, Secretary of the New-York Headquarters, and National Committeeman H. C. Payne, Chairman of the Chicago Headquarters, held a conference to-day in this city. The arrival of both Messrs. Payne and Osborne was unannounced. The former came in from New-York early this morning, while the latter arrived last night from Canton, where he had been in consultation with Major McKinley. The conference was held for the purpose of outlining the future of the Republican organization.

Gen. Osborne was asked: "Has President-elect McKinley commenced to consider Cabinet possibilities?"

"I guess that is about the only thing agitating his mind nowadays. He realizes that he has a hard task on his hands."

"Would ex-President Harrison be acceptable to the McKinleyites for the Secretary of State portfolio?"

"Most certainly, but I do not believe he would accept it. His law partner has given it out that Mr. Harrison would not be in a position to accept the honor.

"All kinds of rumors are in the air about the Secretary of the Treasury. It goes without saying that Mr. Hanna can have anything that he wants. The point is—does he want anything?

"It may take Mr. McKinley until a week before his inauguration before he will have decided on the complete make-up of his Cabinet."

President-Elect Has Few Callers.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 14.—There were but few callers at the home of the President-elect to-day. In the morning Major McKinley took his usual stroll about the residence portion of the city, called upon his mother, and devoted much of the balance of the day to answering belated correspondence. Mrs. McKinley is rapidly regaining her health. The trip to Cleveland, which has several times been postponed, will be made on Wednesday.

Two Eagles for McKinley.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Two large, untamed eagles arrived over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad this morning billed to Canton, Ohio. The birds were captured in North Dakota, and some admirer of Major McKinley forwarded them as a present to the President-elect. One eagle is tagged "Mark" and the other "Hanna."

APPLETON DISCUSSES HAWAII.

Thinks the United States Should Control the Islands.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Capt. Nathan Appleton of this city, ex-United States Minister to San Domingo, has just returned from a stay of a couple of months in Honolulu, where he has been observing with a trained eye the social and political conditions. He comes back not exactly an annexationist, but inclined to trust the Hawaiian Republic work out its own problems for a while. Then he would give the islanders a status similar to that of the District of Columbia.

The prime needs of the islands, he said to-day, were the completion of the Panama Canal and of a cable to the United States.

"Meanwhile, and awaiting some future developments, this is certainly a well-governed and seemingly happy and prosperous republic in miniature. Speaking of it and President Dole, I have heard that the late Miss Kate Field called him 'the ideal President of an ideal republic,' And so of a truth it is an ideal republic, and might go on indefinitely if it were situated in some out-of-the-way part of the world. But it is right in the path of commerce between some of the great nations, and we know what the greed and rapacity of nations care for when it seems for their own interest to stretch out a hand and say: 'We want more room, and it is our destiny.' It is the duty of this country not to let Hawaii pass from its control."

SAYS BRUSH BACKS RUSIE.

Freedman's Charge Causes Excitement in Baseball Circles.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The report last night that there were grounds for a suspicion that some league club was behind Pitcher Rusie in his fight with Manager Freedman of the Giants was found to be correct to-day when what happened behind the closed doors at the League meeting became known.

During yesterday afternoon session of the League, Mr. Freedman openly accused John T. Brush of Cincinnati with furnishing Rusie with funds to carry on his exceptional legal warfare. Mr. Freedman also intimated that Frank De Haas Robinson of Cleveland was in league with Brush.

Mr. Brush colored visibly at Freedman's accusation, but made no denial.

So far as is known, nothing of record came of the accusation, but the league, by a vote of 8 to 4, Brush being the principal factor in opposition to the proposition, voted to assist the New-York Club in its fight with Rusie.

Now that Mr. Freedman has come out with the matter, there has been no doubt in the minds of many for some time of the probability of Brush being back of Rusie. It is understood Brush came to the Chicago meeting prepared to offer Breitenstein to New-York for Rusie and thus smoothly cover the tracks he has been making in the Rusie affair, but when he arrived he found Freedman's eye burning with fire born of a belief that he was being persecuted by some other club or clubs, and Brush was too wise to "tip his hand" by making the offer he had planned.

Gifts to the Boston Public Library.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Three new gifts to the Public Library have been reported by the Librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, to the Board of Trustees. The most important is a fund of $10,000, the income of which is to be expended entirely according to the discretion of the Library, in the purchase of rare editions of verse and prose of American and foreign authors. The books are to bear book-plates designating them to be in the "Longfellow Memorial Collection." This gift is from a woman, a resident of Chicago, who made the offer by letter yesterday. It was of course accepted. Later full details of the accepted gift and the name of the donor will be made public.

Died Aged 120 Years.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—Henry Blankinshop, the oldest man in Kentucky, died at his home, near Fairview, last night of a complication of diseases, aged 120 years. He was born in Virginia in 1776, and moved to Kentucky and married years before the War of 1812. He was the father of fifteen children, eleven of whom are still living, the oldest being past eighty years of age.

JOSIE B. BURNED TO DEATH

WITH MISS RITA SHE HELD THE WORLD'S PACING RECORD.

Eight Other Fine Horses Belonging to Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of This City Destroyed in a Stable Fire on Her Farm in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 14.—Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New-York, who has been investing in Kentucky blue grass land and trotters, sustained a heavy loss last night in the burning of one of her barns, together with nine head of the choicest stock on her farm.

The horses destroyed were Josie B., Nataska, a great colt by Onward, a recent purchase; Boorlatsky, a Russian two-year-old, the gift of the Grand Duke Dmitry of Russia; a bay yearling filly, by Direct; a two-year-old chestnut filly, by Constantine; a black yearling filly, by Direct; a two-year-old brown filly, by Constantine; a yearling brown colt, by Wilkes Boy, and a two-year-old brown filly, by Onward.

Josie B. was the mare who, with Miss Rita, made the world's pacing record of 2:00½ at the meeting here last month of the Trotting Horse Breeder's Association. She was a great favorite of Mrs. Stokes, who witnessed her performance, and who had herself driven the animal a mile in 2:16 in a two-wheeled exercise wagon.

Much interest was also taken in Boorlatsky, the Russian, as he was to have been trained in America to try conclusions with American-bred trotters. He recently trotted a trial in 2:28, and was last Winter in the hands of Orrin Hickok in Southern California.

The fire broke out, it seems, in the loft, and is believed to have been of incendiary origin. When John Benyan, the assistant whose duty is was to look after the famous mare and Beuzetta, awoke, the rear end of the stable was in a mass of flames, and the loft over which he was sleeping had also commenced to fall in. Without taking time to dress himself he ran to the stable of Beuzetta, 2:06¾, the mare purchased of Ed Ayres some months ago for $16,000, and succeeded in getting her out.

He awakened the six colored men sleeping in a little house near the stallion barn, where the famous Onward and Patchen Wilkes are kept, and the men made haste to rescue all the horses they could. Their chief efforts were toward saving Miss Rita and Josie B. Miss Rita was dragged from her stall, but Josie B. could not be taken out, owing to her refusal to pass through the flaming material which had fallen in front of her door.

The stable was a new one, valued at $3,500, and the total loss is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000, with only a small insurance on the building.

Peter Duryea, who has been managing the farm for Mrs. Stokes, arrived in New-York yesterday morning from Lexington, and when he heard the news of the fire he left immediately for Lexington and will arrive to-night.

Mrs. Stokes, when seen at her residence in this city by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, said: "I would rather have had the house burned, with all there is in it, than to have lost that barn."

MISTAKEN FOR A HIGHWAYMAN

John Brennan of Providence Shot for Asking for a Match.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—Jeremiah Murphy of 402 North Main Street, while passing the corner of Crawford and South Water Streets at 3 o'clock this morning, found a man, whose hands were covered with blood, sitting on the curbstone. The man gave the name of John Brennan, and his residence as the Sweetland Hotel, a cheap place, on Crawford Street. He said he had been shot in the arm by John Tracey, a Fall River mule spinner. Later he said it was a stranger who shot him.

Brennan was sent to the Rhode Island Hospital, where the bullet was extracted, it having passed nearly through the right forearm. Brennan said that he was drunk, and that at the corner of Pine and Eddy Streets, which is some distance from where Murphy found him, he accosted a man and asked him for a match, and before anything else was said the man drew a revolver and shot him, and then ran away.

Brennan was intoxicated when picked up, and it is quite evident that he was shot by somebody who thought he was a highwayman.

BIG LAND VALUES INVOLVED.

A Claim that Dwellers in the Northwest Territory Are Squatters.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—Attorney Henry E. Porter, representing William H. Cox, the "squatter" who has been endeavoring for many years to prove his right to $20,000,000 worth of real estate along the lake shore front in this city, claims to have discovered that the United States never possessed the right to grant lands in the Northwest Territory.

The case will come up before United States Land Commissioner Lamoreaux on Nov. 24, when the hearing of the interests for and against the location of the McKee scrip will take place. The land which the holders of the McKee scrip desire to take is part of that claimed by Cox. Judge Jere Wilson, and J. K. Reddington, attorneys, of Washington, D. C., are associated with Mr. Porter.

If Cox succeeds in establishing his contention that the United States Government is still the owner of the Northwest Territory the titles to the homes of about ten million people in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio will be placed in jeopardy.

Receiver for the Ferris Wheel.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The original Ferris wheel and its paraphernalia are now in the hands of a receiver. Judge Horton this morning, upon the application of Richard H. Vose, a creditor, appointed Andrew Onderdonk to take charge of the assets. A bond of $10,000 was approved and taken. The company was nine months in arrears on the interest due on the mortgage bonds of $300,000. The company is totally insolvent. The failure has been expected for some time, as the expenses during the season were so heavy that it would have required an enormous business to balance accounts.

Wants His Liberty.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 14.—In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge William D. Dickey, to-day, an application was made for the release of Patrick Cowan of New-York from the Matteawun Asylum. He was sent there after a five-year sentence in Sing Sing Prison for assault in the second degree. It is claimed that he is being wrongfully detained.

SOUND-MONEY MEN STICK.

The Illinois Organization Will Continue Its Existence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—In perfect harmony and without a single dissenting voice the members of the State Central Committee of the "Honest Money Democracy" of Illinois, assembled in convention at the Palmer House this afternoon, voted to continue their organization. Forty-five sound-money Democrats were present, and when the question was put the vote was unanimous.

The convention was addressed by Franklin MacVeagh, who discussed the past and present of the National Democratic Party. Mr. MacVeagh predicted that the Democracy of Palmer, Buckner, and Forman would outlive the organization that went down to defeat Nov. 3. He declared that McKinley could not have been elected without the assistance of the sound-money Democrats, and that Bryan's defeat was largely due to the efforts of the thinking, honest men of the Democratic Party.

Ex-Judge A. A. Goodrich was elected by a unanimous vote to succeed Charles A. Ewing of Decatur as Chairman of the State Committee. Judge Goodrich, who has been Vice Chairman, was succeeded by C. H. Williamson of Quincy.

Permanent headquarters will be chosen later, but will probably be removed from the Palmer House. Secretary Spangler will retain his position as Secretary, although his absence from the city may necessitate the appointment of a Vice Secretary.

HERBERT TO BE A JUDGE?

The Secretary Reported to be Slated for the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—One of the family secrets of the Cleveland official household is that Secretary of the Navy Herbert is to be nominated as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, to succeed Justice Richardson, deceased.

The name of ex-Congressman Bynum has been conspicuously mentioned for that office, but Secretary Herbert desires that appointment, and it is the opinion of those who ought to know the President's mind that the Secretary of the Navy will be nominated.

Mr. Herbert was an original gold Democrat. In Congress, before he was called into the Cleveland Cabinet, he was opposed to free coinage. Men of his monetary predilections are not popular with Alabama Democrats now, and the Secretary of the Navy has no desire to return there. Mr. Cleveland is anxious to relieve his Cabinet Minister of embarrassment.

The salary of the office is $4,500 per year. The Justices hold office for life.

THE VENEZUELAN COURT.

The Men Whom, It Is Supposed, Lord Salisbury Will Appoint.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General, is supposed to be disqualified for membership in the Venezuelan arbitration court, as he is committed to an opinion through his advocacy of the British case. Sir Edward Clarke, ex-Solicitor General, and Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence of Oxford University, are also disqualified, the former through his opposition to the British claims and the latter by his support of them.

It is surmised that Lord Salisbury will select Lord Herschell, formerly Lord High Chancellor and now a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and Lord Davey, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and also a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It may be, however, that Prof. Thomas Erskine Holland, Chichele Professor of International Law at Oxford University, will be selected as one of the British judges.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE WEST

Missouri River Frozen Over at Sioux City—Blizzards in Tennessee.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 14.—The Missouri River froze here yesterday from bank to bank. It is eighteen years since the river closed at this season. Considerable damage may be done to Government and other river boats caught in the ice unless the channel opens sufficiently to let them make shore.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—A heavy blizzard has been raging in upper East Tennessee. There are fourteen inches of snow on Roane Mountain.

Snow on Long Island.

BAY SHORE, Nov. 14.—The first snow of the season on Long Island fell in this village last evening just after dark. It was very light and immediately melted.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair and warmer.

An area of high pressure is central over the middle Atlantic States; it extends from New-England to the West Gulf States. A storm is central over Lake Superior, moving rapidly eastward, and will probably cause moderately high southwesterly winds over the lakes Sunday. The pressure is high on the middle plateau and to the north of Montana; it is low on the North Pacific coast. The barometer has risen over New-England and the Atlantic States; it has fallen decidedly in the lake region and generally throughout the plateau. The temperature is slightly lower on the Atlantic coast and warmer throughout the central valleys. Light snow has fallen in New-England and the lower lake region, in Montana, and showers have occurred in the North Pacific States. The weather will continue generally fair in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the central valleys, and the Rocky Mountain slope, but snow is indicated for the extreme Northwest Sunday. The temperature will be generally higher in the Atlantic States and the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	41	33	36
6 A. M.	44	31	34
9 A. M.	45	30	36
12 M.	46	33	38
4 P. M.	47	33	38
6 P. M.	47	33	36
9 P. M.	46	34	35
12 P. M.	46	34	37

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36¼
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1895	44
Corresponding date last twenty years	46

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 6.

TERRORIZED BY BANDITS

ARIZONA AND NEW-MEXICO THE SCENE OF OUTLAWRY.

Post Offices, Banks, and Railroad Trains Despoiled and Three of Their Defenders Shot Down.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—A band of cutthroats and bandits have brought about a condition of terror among the Post Office officials and stage drivers of New-Mexico and Arizona, the like of which has not existed since the days of "Black Bart," thirty years ago.

Post Office Inspector Waterbury, who was sent there ten days ago with a posse to put an end to the outlawry, to-day reported that it was absolutely impossible to make arrests with the force at his disposal, and asks for reinforcements. His request has been forwarded to the officials at Washington.

"These bandits," says the Inspector, within sixty days have stopped and robbed four stages on the San Antonio and White Oaks, New Mexico, Stage Line, cutting open the pouches and rifling the registered mail.

"They robbed the Separ Post Office twice, waylaid the Postmaster and robbed the Post Office at San Simon, Cochise County, Arizona, sixteen miles east of Bowie Station; made an attempt to rob the Nogales, Ariz., Bank at midday; attempted to rob the Atlantic and Pacific mail train at Rio Perce, and the Southern Pacific at Deming, N. M., the Post Office at Bowie, and last Saturday night, robbed the agent and all of the citizens at Huachuca, nine miles from the United States fort of the same name.

"Besides these, they have waylaid numerous stockmen and ranchmen, whose horses they have stolen and carried off.

"At the time these crimes were committed many officials and citizens who offered resistance were most brutally assaulted and seriously wounded by pistol shots.

"The bandits have killed three men—A Mr. Parker, near White Oaks, who had informed on them; a cattleman on the Gila River, whose name I have not as yet learned, and one of the United States customs officers, named Robinson, who was in a Sheriff's posse, following them above the Mexican boundary line after the attempt on the Nogales bank.

"They are so bold that they no longer wear masks, and openly declare they will rob every Post Office they come across until they get a sufficient 'stake.' Then they say they will leave the country, but not until they have killed United States Deputy Marshal Loomis, who killed their first leader, Cole Estes, alias Cole Young, in the Atlantic and Pacific Railway train robbery, and the Postmaster who took a shot at their new leader, 'Black Jack,' a few days ago while they were attempting to rob his office. They also acknowledge that 'Black Jack' shot and killed Custom Officer Robinson in the mountains below here, and they boldly tell the cowboys where they stop that they will kill anybody who informs or opposes them in any manner.

"This threat has terrorized the whole country. The names of these bandits are George Musgrave, alias Jeff Davis, alias Jesse Williams; 'Bob' Hayes, 'Black Jack,' whose right name is also said to be Williams. The gang was formerly led by Cole Estes, until he was killed, but it is now led by 'Black Jack.'

"All of the gang are cowboys who have ridden Arizona and the New-Mexico ranges for years past, and hence are thoroughly familiar with the country from White Oaks to Arizona. They will ride 100 miles in twenty-four hours with ease, stealing fresh horses whenever they need them, and terrorizing the people along their route into silence for fear of their lives and stock."

BANDITS IN A BAROUCHE.

Up-to-Date Methods Adopted by Chicago Robbers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Driving up to a victim's store in a carriage and departing in the same aristocratic style, is the latest in Chicago robbers' methods.

This strictly up-to-date scheme was introduced to-day by three bandits, who made free with the person and cash of Harry Cliff, a green grocer, at 707 West Taylor Street. The conveyance was a barouche, open at the sides, and the three thugs had no difficulty in placing themselves inside.

They took Mr. Cliff's $25, attempted to freeze him in his icebox, which was too small to hold him, then ran to the barouche, leaped in, and in a twinkling the old horse was scurrying up Marshfield Avenue through the foggy morning air.

The men were the "refrigerator robbers," the most active of the numerous successors of "the long man and the short man."

ARRESTED BY HIS COLONEL.

A Society Man to be Tried by an Ohio Court-Martial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 14.—A big sensation was created here to-day by Col. Charles Anthony, commanding the Third Regiment, O. N. G., placing John Casper, a prominent young society man and son of Dr. Casper, under military arrest and having him thrown into jail. Last night, during a visit to Urbana, Casper assaulted Anthony, striking him and giving him a black eye.

The culprit, it is alleged, was drunk. A court-martial is to be convened, and Casper will be tried for insubordination, according to the code. Through the intervention of Gov. Bushnell, who is a warm friend of the Caspers, the young man was released from jail to-night.

Bryan Going Hunting.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—W. J. Bryan will arrive here Monday morning and will start the following evening with a party of gentlemen for Taney County, in Southwest Missouri, where two weeks will be spent in hunting. Besides the ex-Presidential candidate the party will include Governor W. J. Stone of Missouri, Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, Congressman D. J. Campau of Michigan, M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis, and other distinguished Missourians.

A Paris Merchant Fails.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Sunday Sun will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that a large grain merchant, whose name is not given, has failed, owing to the rise in the price of wheat. His liabilities are placed at 1,700,000f., ($340,000.)

THE HORSE SHOW IS ENDED

THE ATTENDANCE YESTERDAY GREATER THAN EVER.

Contrary to Expectation, Society Was "In at the Death"—Why Some Well-Known Persons Occupied Arena Seats.

The vogue of the horse is ended. Society ended its first week of Winter gayety with the close of the jumping contests at the Garden last night. One day of rest is to follow, and then "all the world" will devote itself to the opera for several weeks to come with all the energy with which it has given itself over to the horses for the last six days.

Taken all in all, the attendance on the last day was as large as on any day during the week. It was fully as fashionable. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont led the fashionable horde of the afternoon, was in her box an hour before the crowd came, and was unbecomingly attired in a gown of dark-brown material.

Most of the occupants of boxes become frightfully tired by the Friday of show week, and the heavy eyes and the lines in the faces showed the fact in spite of all that the maids could do to mend matters.

It is one of the most wearing of all the social duties which devolves on the fashionable set, this Horse Show week. Yet the men and the women who have the choice seats enjoy it thoroughly, no matter what they may say to one another to the effect that it is all very wearying and annoying to them. Don't believe a word of that. It would be a heap sight more wearing if they were deprived of the chance to air the new gowns and enjoy the chatter and gossip with which they amuse themselves from Monday afternoon to Friday evening. Even in the glare of publicity there are chances for the most enjoyable and jolly flirtations, and human nature isn't the sort of thing that frowns on such an opportunity.

With an intent to injure the show, it had been published repeatedly in one of the sensational evening papers that Saturday was a day given over by boxholders to their valets, maids, servants, and grooms, and that these would be the only occupants of the boxes. The statement was, of course, as absurd as it was malicious, as the best refutation of it lay in the fact that the crowd at the Garden in the afternoon was greater than that on any afternoon since the show was inaugurated, 6,175 persons passing the gatekeepers. The morning attendance was also the best of the week.

The Garden filled early in the evening, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont being among the earliest arrivals, and one of the first couples to take seats in the boxes. The Cary box, in which sat the Foxhall Keenes; those rented by G. P. Morosini, W. S. Hobart of San Francisco, Nat C. Reynal, W. S. G. Williams, John Shepherd of Boston, George Stuart Smith, and a dozen others were filled before 8:30, when the judging of the first class of roadsters was begun.

In one of the boxes, No. 59, sold at auction to George Green and down in the catalogue as being rented by Col. Robert B. Baker, a party of servants were in possession, a fact which created all sorts of disagreeable comments from those in the adjoining boxes, and on the promenade as to the execrable taste of the lessee of the box.

Aside from this, the box occupants were about the same as those who have been on view during the week, though there were several noticeable absentees, their seats being occupied by friends, as in both the Gould and the Morosini boxes.

Out-of-Town Visitors.

The out-of-town visitors, who began to depart on Friday, had almost entirely disappeared from their accustomed places, and Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Danielson and Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allan of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Harry May of Washington, Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Miss Nannie Reeves of Baltimore, and a few others only remained to represent their respective cities.

The Belmont box was, as usual, a great attraction to the crowd. Mrs. Belmont, who was there all the evening, wore a black velvet gown with gray silk spangled bodice, and a small hat with green feathers. With her in the box were Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis Hoffman of Newport, whose marriage following a romantic courtship so interested New-York society this Autumn. Mrs. Hoffman wore maroon velvet.

Miss Fannie Taller and Mr. Sydney Smith, who were in Mr. Suffern Taller's box, were warmly congratulated on their engagement, which was formally announced on Friday. Miss Taller wore a purple rep shot with red. Mrs. Suffern Taller was in gray spangled silk.

Miss Fair and Miss Duer, who were gowned respectively in black and maroon velvet, were in the Oelrichs box. Mrs. Potter Palmer and Miss Julie Grant were in the Palmer box, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry May of Washington were with Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright in the latter's box. Mrs. Belle Neilson nad Miss Edith Clapp were together in a box, as were also Mrs. "Willie" Allen, Mrs. Watrous, and Miss Elsie De Wolfe.

Miss Nannie Reeves was as great a belle as ever, and was with Mrs. Augusta Merritt in a second-tier box.

Among others noticed in the box seats and on the promenade were Mr. and Mrs. Wesson, Mr. and Mrs. Morar, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Marie Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Miss Marbury, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves-Merritt, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Miss Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Julia Myers, Paul May and M. Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister at Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Peters.

The jumping for the championship proved a big attraction to the hunt set, and the boxes were well filled with members of the Meadowbrook, Rockaway, Monmouth County, Ocean County, Richmond County, Essex County, Westchester County, and other country and hunt clubs. These hunters are very clannish, and they seemed to get in cliques according to clubs.

From the Westchester Country Club were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Eugene Reynal, "Nat" C. Reynal, Robert Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, W. S. Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story.

The Meadowbrook Club was well represented—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith-Hadden, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, H. L. Herbert, Max Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, E. Willard Roby, Miss Roby, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, and H. K. Vingut.

From Rockaway came W. C. Eustis, J. D. Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene. The Essex County Hunt was represented by "Jack" Wilmerding, the Quaker Ridge Hunt by Louis Haight, the Monmouth County by P. F. Collier, M. F. H.; the Richmond County by Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer W. Smith, E. N. Nicholls, M. F. H., and Carlisle Boyd, First Whip.

Others noticed were W. W. Watrous, Tuxedo; W. H. Catlin, Miss Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shults, Jr., Augustus W. Mott of Westchester; Woodbury Kane, J. Robinson Beard, Miss Grace Benedict, C. A. Baudouine, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, Col. J. Rupert, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, A. J. Nutting, J. E. Cooke of Philadelphia, Charles M. Reed of Erie, Thomas L. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, John G. Moore, Louis W. Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Dobson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ward, and Miss Kittie Cameron of Staten Island.

Why Some Shunned the Boxes.

There has been much comment upon the fact that a number of people who are interested in the horse, prominent in society, and financially interested in the show did not take boxes this year. The reason has been variously ascribed to the hard times, to the fact that a number of prominent families were in mourning, and because society had tired of the show. This may be true in some cases.

But there is another thing that has brought about the absence of some of the most enthusiastic friends of the show. Gentlemen have refrained from leasing boxes because they would not allow the ladies of their families to be caricatured, and even insulted, in print by the so-called "modern journalists," who use the show as a means of abusing people who will not recognize the owners of the disreputable sheets socially. These gentlemen who have been driven from box occupancy say that they will not allow the ladies of their families to sit in boxes and be made the target of the alleged "illustrators" who rush into print the most wretched caricatures labeled with the names of respected women of the fashionable world.

Objected to Insult.

These so-called "sketches from life" are extremely annoying to ladies and their husbands, fathers and brothers as well. Accompanied as these sketches are with inane twaddle and ridiculous attempts to describe the costumes worn, they have reached a point that has become unbearable.

The easiest way to escape this undesirable notoriety, this impertinent interference with the private affairs of respectable families, was to give up the boxes which so many would otherwise have occupied. This they did, and that was why so many familiar faces were missed from the boxes as regular occupants.

The ladies were in the Garden as usual, but they occupied arena seats where they would escape the prying eyes of the caricaturist and so-called artist. They visited the horses in the stalls and were able to thoroughly enjoy that part of the show, for the sensational journalist never thinks of looking for people anywhere except in the boxes.

They did the promenade quietly and unostentatiously, and had a jolly time listening to the comments of people who were looking for them in the boxes. They heard gossip and chatter such as they had never before heard as to society, accompanied by stories of personal characteristics of well-known people retailed by the fellow-promenaders from the masses, who had their only knowledge of social life of New-York from the columns of "rot" published in the sensational sheets.

Then they thanked heaven that they were saved from the caricaturing and flippancy that has played so important a part in the reports of the week at the show. They have, of course, been occasional occupants of boxes of their friends, but the mere fact that their names were not on the catalogued list of boxholders saved them from a constant source of annoyance.

There is plenty of legitimate game for the sharp pens of the newspaper writers in such persons as Richard Harding Davis and "Fatty" Bates, in the follies of would-be successors to Berry Wall, in the attempts of self-styled actresses to attain notoriety and free advertising, in the social aspirations of the nouveau riché, without attacking the ladies and gentlemen of the fashionable world, who just as surely shrink from and object to newspaper notoriety as these others strive in every way at their command to attain it. Until the era of offensive illustration and comment passes away the gentlemen referred to say they will not again occupy boxes at the show.

As to the horse himself, the primary object for which the show is held, he has more than held his own this year. The display, save in the hackney classes, from which several large exhibitors were necessarily missing, has been far in advance of anything ever before seen. Quality has been very high, particularly in the harness classes, though very ordinary in the hunting and jumping classes, much to the surprise of every one. The principal thing that has been developed at the show of horses is the fact that unless a change is made in the programme there will be a decided falling off in the future in the entries of gentlemen owners. Few of these care any longer to compete in the ring against the horses of dealers, whose animals are in the show solely because the owners see here a better chance to display what they have for sale than they can find in any other way.

Unless a change is made the competition will surely be left as a monopoly to dealers. The amateur driver and rider has been driven out of the ring by the professional. The fact was never so marked as it has been this year.

How to Remedy the Trouble.

As has been suggested by W. Gould Brokaw, there is an easy way to remedy the trouble. That is to make separate classes for the professional dealer and driver and for the gentleman owner and whip. The latter have no show against the former. Mr. Brokaw's idea is to have separate classes, requiring owners to drive in one and permitting dealers and professional drivers to compete in others. Then, if the management cares to do it, the two sets of prize winners may meet in an open contest for the championship of the specific classes

This would seem to be a sensible way out of the trouble, which is certainly threatening the life of and the interest in the show. More interest centres in a class where gentlemen are to drive their own horses than in the smartest display of horsemanship by the cleverest of professional whips. It is the amateur driver holding the lines over his own team that society and the general public wishes to see. They care nothing for the rivalry between a lot of dealers who are in the ring solely to show what they have to sell

Bates and Bratton, Ashenden and Batonyi, Donnelly and Pratt, are all well enough in their way, but what the people want is to see clever whips like "Dick" Carman, J. H. Shults, Jr., O. H. P. Belmont, T. Suffern Taller, Reginald Rives, Prescott Lawrence, Lieut.-Gov.-elect Timothy L. Woodruff, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Harry Hamlin, Col. Lawrence Kip, E. D. Morgan, C. Albert Stevens, Frank Beard, and men of their sort driving about the ring the teams that they own and use on the road or in the park. The public would care more for one jumping competition with Foxhall Keene, "Tom" Hitchcock, Harry Smith, Harry Payne Whitney, Mortimer Smith, Craig Wadsworth, Stanley Mortimer, C. Albert Stevens, P. F. Collier, George J. Gould, "Bob" Stevens, "Jack" Cheever, and other skillful riders in the saddle, as we used to see them, than for a dozen high-jumping contests and competitions with Englishes and Cannons and Wilsons, and other professionals riding.

It seems as if such a change as is indicated must be made or else interest in the show will certainly wane. The feeling in this direction made itself strongly felt during the week, and if the management is sensible it will surely take heed to it in the arrangement of its entry list for the coming year. Owners are thoroughly tired of being beaten in the ring and being turned out to make way for a lot of dealers who have absolutely monopolized things this year, and so deprived the competitions of fully half their interest. Society has spoken in this line, and the management must heed their speech or they will find that in catering to the dealers they are killing the goose that has been laying for the stockholders the fattest of golden eggs.

DISPLAYS IN THE RING.

Championships in Several of the Classes Were Awarded.

Champions' day the last day of the Horse Show, might be called very appropriately. It brought out to the horsemen what were the most striking features of the show. It also developed some surprises. Chief of these was the easy way in which Rufus, Jr.—the winner last year—was defeated for the Hackney Society's Challenge Cup. This went to F. C. Stevens's Clifton II., a fine type of the hackney, imported last year. Cadet was given the reserve ribbon, and Rufus, Jr., had no chance whatever, as he was sadly out of condition. Enthorpe Performer, Wildfire, and Maximilian were the other entries for the cup.

There were only two competitors for the trotting stallion championship—Stamboul and Mambrino King. The prize went to Stamboul, of course, as the age of the other showed too plainly in the sway of his back to be overlooked. Stamboul thus took his second ribbon for the day, as he had previously beaten Trevillian, Rex Americus, and Lynne Bel in the contest for trotting stallions, with a record of 2:25 or better. The decisions in both cases were just what they should have been, and Mr. Harriman was the recipient of a host of congratulations from his many friends.

In the championship class for saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands, the honor went to W. Stanton Elliott's chestnut mare Rosemary, a very well-mannered and rather showy mare, with a docked tail. The reserve was given to Mrs. F. G. Bourne's high-school horse Ad, which won in his class. The championship for the smaller type of saddle horse, not exceeding 15.2 hands in height, was divided on Friday night, the honors being captured by Charles L. Railey's chestnut mare Patsy McCord, with Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's showy chestnut gelding Chester placed in reserve.

The Trotting Classes.

So much adverse comment was made about the refusal of the judges to award prizes for three-year-old trotting stallions on Friday that the horses were ordered rejudged yesterday, the Directors deciding that awards should be made in justice to the exhibitors, even if the class did not suit the hypercritical notions of the judges. After due inspection, therefore, the first prize was given to C. J. and Harry Hamlin's entry, Dare Devil, the bay horse Conquest Star, belonging to the estate of A. B. Dowling, being placed second, and A. B. Gray's Avenger got the third money.

In the trotting horse produce prizes that for the two-year-old stallions went to E. H. Harriman's Khaledan, a son of Stamboul, out of a Wilkes mare. T. H. Rundle was second, with Bancroft, a son of Quartermaster, and N. N. Bain's Langtoneer, a grandson of Electioneer, got the third honors, the prizes being worth $597.50, $239, and $119.50, respectively, with $239 to the breeder of the winner. In this case, the latter went to Mr. Harriman, who is both the breeder and owner of Khaledan.

There was the same value to the prize for the class for fillies and geldings. The prize as owner and breeder went to J. & Harry Hamlin, whose filly Minola King, a daughter of Mambrino King, carried off the honors. Rensselaer Weston got the second money with Safia, a daughter of Stamboul, and H. N. Bain again got the third money, this time with Stamdella, a daughter of Stamboul. Both the second and third prize winners were bred by E. H. Harriman.

It took the judges nearly an hour to decide on the award for the best road rig, in which horses and appointments were both to count. Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn., finally secured the honors, with Alice Leyburn, a report of whose lameness that had been circulated was incorrect. He also secured fourth place with his second string, Lady Allerton. James W. Cooke of Philadelphia got the second prize, with his gelding Altamont. Mr. Cooke drove his own horse, while professional reinsmen drove the others. Mr. Cooke was advised that he had better show his horse with a professional driver up, but declined to do so. He very sensibly took the ground that as this was essentially a gentleman's class, gentlemen hould show their own horses. William Pollock's Holmesdale got the third prize, driven by a trainer, as were both of Mr. Reed's teams.

In the class for horses and delivery wagons, as used in business, a useful class in which the association has tried in vain to arouse sharp competition, there were but two competitors, the entry from the Siegel-Cooper Company beating that of G. M. Stumph.

Judging the Ponies.

Lovers of ponies had a gala day of it, for there were several of these classes. The showiest of the lot was the judging of the pony tandem teams, in which Marion Story's frequent winners, Lady Elsie and Eccles's Wonder, the former a roan and the latter a black, had an easy victory, as their action was far better than anything else shown in the ring. Samuel Russell, Jr.'s, showy pair was placed second, and third honors went to the smallest pair in the ring, Master Clarence Gerken's Topsy and Jenny, a gray wheeler and a black leader.

A pretty lot of youngsters competed in the saddle class, and they made things very lively while in the ring, Huckleberry Finn, a mischievous little fellow, making most of the fun by his friskiness, but failing to get anything better than fourth prize. The blue ribbon went to the pretty skewbald mare Jessie, owned by George Green, Thomas L. Watt getting the second prize with Monte Carlo, and his son getting third with the little bay Minna. All eight competitors were ridden by boys.

The little stallion called Cowboy became so frisky at one time as to throw his rider. The little fellow hung on well, and after being dragged over the tanbark for a dozen feet, stopped the horse, remounted, and went on about his business as if nothing had happened. His only reward were the cheers and applause of the crowd.

Master Clarence Gerken won the prize for pairs of ponies other than Shetlands and under 12 hands. His pair were Topsy and Jennie, and he had but one pair to beat. In the class for ponies between 12 and 13 hands the first and second prizes were withheld and the third given to Master William Ziegler's pair of piebalds Uno and Ino. George Green's pair Fleur de Lis and Lavinia landed the blue ribbon in the biggest pony class between 13 hands and 14.1 hands. The Messrs. Hamlin won second prize with Primrose and Heather, these being the only two pairs competing.

In the class for stallions there was a very pretty show, and, after a sharp competition, William M. V. Hoffman won the first money with Cock Robin, a solid chestnut. The second prize went to W. J. Sampson's bay Major, Charles Laurier getting third with Lord Lenox, the empty fourth honors going to the black horse Adjutant, owned by the Coach Horse and Cob Company.

The Harness Horses.

"Fatty" Bates was very much in evidence again in the afternoon, when he won the blue ribbon for pairs of horses in harness with Aladdin and Amazon, easily carrying off the honors. A. J. Nutting's pair, Duke and Holly, were placed second, and George B. Hulme's pair, Great Scott and Ganymede, third, the latter driven by J. H. Shults, Jr., in excellent shape.

Bates also captured the Brewster special prize of $200 for the best pair of horses shown before a mail phaeton. It was done with the same pair that won the harness prize, their only competitors being Mrs. Perry Tiffany's Fun and Fandango. Bates's shrewdness was shown in this class, when his team was the only correctly appointed one, he showing without loin straps, which is the proper thing when the owner is driving.

After the last class for harness horses had been decided, with a victory for Harry Hamlin's Cogent, the first of the contest for the harness horse championships was called. It was for horses not over 15.3 hands, and was won by Bates, with Charley Bates, who won with his gelding Coxey over four competitors, L. W. Wormser getting the reserve ribbon with his horse Don Wilkes. The Bates "rooters" were out in force, and yelled and shrieked at the top of their voices while the horses were being judged. When two judges called Bates up to receive his blue ribbon he doffed his hat and sat with it in hand while the ribbon was being pinned to his horse. His face was wreathed in smiles, and when he drove out for his final circuit of the ring he could not resist waving his whip in the air in response to the cries and cheers of his army of faithful henchmen, who have been more or less in evidence all the week.

The last of the championship classes for harness horses, taking in winners over 15.2 hands, was, as expected, an easy win for Harry Hamlin's Cogent, against which only O. H. P. Belmont's Rockingham appeared.

Last of the Jumpers.

Four jumping classes were passed on, two winding up the afternoon show, when Mrs. S. S. Howland's Athlete won from a field of five in the heavy-weight hunter class, after a splendid exhibition of jumping. P. F. Collier got the second prize with Flying Dutchman, who showed up better in this competition than in any other in which he had participated. The class for thoroughbred hunters showed up much worse, though Blue Garter did such good work for his owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and his rider, English, that he got the blue ribbon. The second and fourth prizes went, respectively, to Royal Scarlet and Peconic, owned by F. R. and T. Hitchcock, Jr., the third prize being withheld.

The first of the evening competitions was for light-weight qualified hunters, and was won right cleverly by Harry W. Smith's Sweetbriar, ridden by his owner. The second ribbon went to Mrs. S. S. Howland's gray mare Miss Brown, and G. M. Sidenberg's Beaufort, also a gray, got the small end of the purse

The jumping for the championships in three classes—for lightweights, middle weights, and heavy weights—wound up the evening's performance and the show. It was a sharp and close competition, the awards finally going to Mrs. S. S. Howland's Athlete in the heavy-weight class, to W. M. Healy's Kensington in the middle-weight class, and to Robert L. Stevens's mare Quadrille in the light-weight. There were sixteen competitors in the three classes, and the jumping was as it should have been, the best of the show.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Result of the Judges' Work the Last Day in the Ring.

The judges had a very busy day yesterday. There were twenty-six classes to judge, and some important ones. They gave the prizes as follows:

Class 5—Trotters.—Stallions 3 years old to be shown in hand—First prize, $200, Village Farm's Dare Devil, blk., by Mambrino King-Mercedes; second prize, $100, estate of A. B. Darling's Conquest Star, b., by Nelson-Bright Star; third prize, $50, A. B. Gray's Avenger, b., by Favorite Wilkes-Eugenia.

Class 9—Trotters.—Racing stallion prize, open to all stallions having a record of 2:25 or better—First prize, $200, E. H. Harriman's Stamboul, br., 2:07½, by Sultan-Fleetwing, driven by Ryerson; second prize, $100, B. W. Ford and P. P. Johnson's Trevillian, b., 2:08¼, 7 years, by Young Jim-Gambetta, driven by Shults; third prize, $50, Village Farm's Rex Americus, b., 2:11¼, 6 years, by Onward-Gleam, driven by Radburn; highly commended, W. N. Burgess's Lynne Bel, blk., 15.2½, 6 years, by St. Bel-Bayonne Prince.

Class 13.—Trotting horse produce prize for two-year-old stallions. Gross value of prize, $1,195, of which $695 by subscription and $500 added by the association—First prize, $597.50, E. H. Harriman's Khaledan, b., 15.3 hands, by Stamboul-Tabby Wilkes, driven by Ryerson; second prize, $239, T. H. Rundle's Bancroft, rn., by Quartermaster-Bell Medium, driven by J. H. Shults, Jr.; third prize, $119.50, H. N. Bain's Langtoneer, br., 15.1¾ hands, by Langton-Ceda, driven by Trip; highly commended, Village Farm's Sherbrooke, by Mambrino King, driven by Radburn; breeders' prize, $239, E. H. Harriman, with Khaledan.

Class 14.—Trotting horse produce prize for fillies or geldings, 2 years old, gross value of prize, $1,195, of which $695 by subscription and $500 added by the association—First prize, $597.50, Village Farm's Minola King, b. f., by Mambrino King-Minola Chimes, driven by French; second prize, $239, Rensselaer Weston's Safia, b. f., by Stamboul-Queen Annie, driven by Burr; third prize, $119.50, H. N. Bain's Stamdella, b. f., by Stamboul-Della Wood, driven by Trip; highly commended, estate of A. B. Darling's Busilet, b. f., by Lavalard-Rushlight, driven by Van Blascom; breeders' prize, $239, to Village Farms.

Class 70.—Ponies in harness, pairs other than Shetlands under 12 hands.—First prize, $100, W. J. Sampson's Mayflower, br. m., 11.3 hands, 9 years, and Pilgrim, br. m., 11.2½ hands, 8 years, driven by Botanyi; second prize $50, Master Clarence Gerken's Imp. Topsy, gr. m., 11.3 hands, 8 years, and Jenny, b. m., 11.2½ hands, 9 years, driven by Newman.

Class 72.—Ponies in harness, pairs of ponies, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands—First prize, $100, and second prize, $50, withheld; third prize, $25, Master William Ziegler's Uno and Ino, driven by Mr. Russell.

Class 74.—Ponies in harness, pairs above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands—First prize, $100, George Green's imp. Fleur de Lis, blk. m., 13.2½ hands, and imp. Lavinia, ch. m., 13.3 hands, driven by Mr. Ash; second prize, $50, Village Farm's Primrose, b. f., and Heather, b. f., driven by Mr. French.

Class 19.—Hackneys, the American Hackney Society's Challenge Cup, the best hackney in the show; the cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner; last year the cup was won by George Green's Rufus, Jr.—Prize, $500, Fred C. Steven's Clifton II., ch., 15.0½ hands, 6 years, by Danegelt-Lightsome; reserve ribbon, A. J. Cassatt's Cadet, ch., 15.3 hands, 12 years, by Lord Derby-Princess.

Class 90.—Ponies, stallions three years old or over, not exceeding 12.1 hands—First prize, $100, W. M. V. Hoffman's Cock Robin, ch., 12.1 hands, 7 years; second prize, $50, W. J. Sampson's Major, b., 11.1 hands, 8 years; third prize, $25, Charles Laurier's Lord Lenox, b., 12.0, hands, 6 years; highly commended, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Adjutant, blk., 10.0¾ hands, 8 years.

Class 43.—Horses and delivery wagons, horses to count 60 per cent., wagon and appointments, 40 per cent.—First prize, $100, Siegel-Cooper Company's Majestic, ch. g., 16.1 hands, 6 years, driven by Ryan; second prize, $50, G. M. Stumph's Shadow, blk. g., 15.2½ hands, 5 years, driven by Snyder.

Class 48.—Horses in harness, pairs, over 15 hands and under 15.3 hands; to be shown before spider T-cart or phaeton—First prize, $200, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Aladdin and Amazon, driven by Bates; second prize, $100, A. J. Nutting's Duke and Holly, driven by Mr. Nutting; third prize, George B. Shults, Ganymede and Great Scott, driven by Mr. Shults, Jr.; highly commended, J. Dickman Brown's Lady Wilkes and St. Johnsbury, driven by Miller.

Class 17.—Horses and best appointed road rig—First prize, $200, Charles M. Reed's Alice Leyburn, ch. m., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, by Baron Wilkes-Mamie, driven by Bernard; second prize, $100, James W. Cooke's Altamont, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, by Almont Star-Dolly Richards, driven by Mr. Cooke; third prize, $50, W. Pollock's Holmesdale, b. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, by Archie, by Daniel Lambert, driven by Dodge; highly commended, C. M. Reed's Lady Allerton, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 4 years, by Allerton-Euridice, driven by Moser.

Class 2.—Trotters, Champion Prize—First prize, $500, E. H. Harriman's Stamboul, br., 15.3 hands, by Sultan-Fleetwing; reserve ribbon, Village Farm's Mambrino King, ch., 24 years, by Mambrino Patchen-Belle Thornton.

Class 87.—Ponies under saddle, Shetlands, not exceeding 46 inches, 3 years old or over—First prize, $80, George Green's Jessie, skew. m., 42 inches, 4 years, ridden by Master Miller; second prize, $40, Thomas L. Watt's Monte Carlo, skew. s., 42½ inches, 8 years, ridden by Master Hewitt; third prize, $20, Master T. L. Watt's Minna, b. m., 42½ inches, 9 years, ridden by Master Hewitt; highly commended, C. B. Bassett's Huckleberry Fin, skew. s., 36 inches, 11 years, ridden by Master White.

Class 85.—Saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands—Champion prize, $200, W. Stanton Elliott's Rosemary, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 6 years, ridden by owner; reserve ribbon, Mrs. F. G. Bourne's A. D., b. s., 15.3 hands, 10 years, ridden by Emil Attorny.

Class 61.—Tandems, the wheeler to have conformation, substance, quality, and action; the leader to be a showy, well-bred, all-around actor, with good manners; the wheeler not to exceed 14 hands—First prize, $100, Marion Story's Lady Elsie, ro. m., and Eccles Wonder, blk. m., driven by R. F. Carman; second prize, $50, Samuel Russell, Jr.'s, Lady Fitzsway, br. m., and Punch, blk. g., driven by Mr. Russell; third prize, Master C. J. Gerken's Topsy, gr. m., and Jenny, blk. m., driven by Batonyi; highly commended, W. J. Sampson's Mayflower, br. m., and Pilgrim, br. m., driven by Newman.

Class 115.—Horses in harness shown before a Stanhope spider or demi-mail phaeton for park use; horses and appointments to count—Prize, $200, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Aladdin and Amazon, driven by C. F. Bates.

Class 95—Qualified hunters up to carrying 190 pounds, conformation and quality to count.—First prize, $200, Mrs. S. S. Howland's Athlete, b. g., 16.1 hands, 9 years, ridden by Cannon; second prize, $100, P. F. Collier's Flying Dutchman, blk. g., 6 years, ridden by Blute; third prize, $50, Bryce Allen's Intuition, ch. g., a., ridden by Huston; highly commended, Hart Brothers' Richmond, rn. g., 16.2 hands, 7 years, ridden by Hart.

Class 99.—Thoroughbreds or qualified hunters, conformation and quality to count—First prize, $200, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Blue Garter, ch. g., 6 years, by Spendthrift-Paty of Cork, ridden by English; second prize, $100, F. R. and T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Royal Scarlet, ch. g., by Duke of Magenta-imp. Picture, ridden by English; highly commended, F. R. and T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Peconic, ch. g., by Pontiac-Lady Bird, ridden by English.

Class 53.—Carriage horses not under 15.3 hands suitable for a heavy cart—First prize, $150, Village Farm's Cogent, ch. g., driven by Harry Hamlin; second prize, $75, John S. Bratton's The Czar, b. g., driven by Bratton; third prize, $35, O. H. P. Belmont's Walsingham, b. g., driven by Hexter; highly commended, J. Dickman Brown's Rutland, b. g., driven by Miller.

Class 59.—Harness horses, champion prize for horses not exceeding 15.3 hands—Prize, $200, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Coxey, driven by C. F. Bates; reserve ribbon, Louis W. Wormser's Don Wilkes, driven by Donnelly.

Class 60.—Harness horses, champion prize for horses exceeding 15.3 hands—Prize, $200, Village Farm's Cogent, driven by Harry Hamlin; reserve, ribbon, O. H. P. Belmont's Rockingham, driven by Fitzpatrick.

Class 97.—Qualified hunters up to carrying 160 pounds, conformation to count—First prize, $150, Harry W. Smith's Sweetbriar, ch. m., 6 years, ridden by Mr. Smith; second prize, $75, Belwood Stud's Miss Brown, gr. m., 5 years, ridden by Cannon; third prize, $35, W. M. De Peyster's Spray, b. m., 7 years, ridden by Mr. De Peyster; highly commended, Sidney Dillon Ripley's Molly, b. m., ridden by Stevenson.

Class 108.—Jumping champion prizes, heavy weight prize, $200, Mrs. S. S. Howland's Athlete, ridden by Cannon; reserve ribbon, P. F. Collier's Ascetic I., ridden by Blute.

Middle weight prize, $200, Warren Mansfield Healey's Kensington, ridden by Elliott; reserve ribbon, Belwood Stud's Flycatcher, ridden by Cannon.

Lightweight prize, $200, Robert L. Stevens's Quadrille, ridden by Mr. Stevens; reserve ribbon, Adam Beck's Ladylike, ridden by Wilson.

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ORANGE AND ELIZABETH TIE

NEW-JERSEY ELEVENS PLAY AT MANHATTAN FIELD.

Championship of the State Not Yet Settled—Heffelfinger, Knipe, and Other Stars Play in the Game.

The Orange Athletic Club and the Elizabeth Athletic Culb football elevens played one of the best exhibition games witnessed in this vicinity this season at the Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon. It resulted in a tie score of 6 to 6. It was the second tie game of the season played to decide the football championship of New-Jersey, barring Princeton University, and was stubbornly contested from start to finish.

The day was an ideal one for football, but proving a trifle raw for the 1,800 spectators, composed of Orange and Elizabeth "rooters" and local enthusiasts. The viaduct and "Deadhead Hill" were also crowded.

Greatly to the surprise of the Elizabeth eleven, the Orange aggregation was somewhat strengthened by the addition of four former football stars, namely, Heffelfinger, Yale's old guard, and ex-Capts. Knipe and Carl Williams and Full Back Brooke of the University of Pennsylvania. The Elizabethans vainly protested against the remarkable change in the make-up of the wearers of the fleur-de-lis, but, as there were no prohibitory rules in the case, they were finally obliged to accede.

Heffelfinger filled his former position at left guard with much of his old-time vigor and enthusiasm. He was in every play, and employed many of his former Yale tactics in breaking through the line and smashing up the opposing interference. He was of great assistance to the Orange backs, pushing or pulling them along after they were apparently downed. His opponent, H. Smith, was equally tall, and, while not as strong, managed to make things exciting for the mighty Heffelfinger. Knipe savagely stormed the line and creditably played his old place at left half. His run of sixty yards in the first half was a feature of the game. Carl Williams was a star man at left end.

For the Elizabeth team, "Demon" Smith, Knapp, and Langford played pluckily and steadily, as did the whole of that sturdy eleven throughout the game. Langford's punting was the feature of the first half, as he had the aid of the strong west wind. In the second half Brooke repeatedly punted the ball for seventy yards at a time. He missed two tries for goal from the field. The game was called at precisely 3 o'clock by Umpire Harmon Graves of Yale. The teams lined up as follows:

Orange.	Positions.	Elizabeth.
Wilson	Centre	Mackey
Sutphen	Left tackle	Vaughn
Heffelfinger	Guard	Trafton
Mahor	Centre	Stillman
Buell	Right guard	F. Smith
Marshall, Capt.	Right tackle	Scheetz
Kyle	Right end	Kohler
Thomas	Quarter back	Denise
Knipe	Left half back	Knapp
Cuming	Right half back	J. Smith
Brooke	Full back	Langford

Referee—W. H. Corbin, Yale, '89. Umpire—Harman T. Graves, Trinity. Linesmen—Lindley D. Varian, Orange A. C., and A. W. Knapp, Elizabeth A. C. Touchdowns—Knapp and Knipe. Goals kicked—By Stillman and Brooke. Score—Orange A. C., 6; Elizabeth A. C., 6. Time of game—Two halves of 45 minutes each. Injured—Thomas, "Demon" Smith. Substitute—Reimer.

The Game in Detail.

The Elizabeth eleven won the toss and took the west goal, giving Orange the ball. Brooke kicked off, and the wind, being against him, lifted the ball out of bounds at the ten-yard line. He repeated the kick-off and sent the ball to "Demon" Smith, who advanced it fifteen yards before being downed by Heffelfinger.

Knapp fumbled the ball, but Denise recovered it, and Langford was sent through the centre in the "guards' back" tandem play for two yards. Langford punted well down the field to Brooke, who gained eight yards before being tackled by Trafton. Cuming, Knipe, and Brooke failed to advance the ovoid, and Elizabeth got the ball on downs on Orange's forty-five-yard line. Knapp and Smith made small gains round the ends, and Langford punted forty yards to Brooke, who returned to Langford on Elizabeth's forty-five-yard line.

Langford bucked the centre for no gain, and then punted to Brooke, who was downed in his tracks by Vaughn. Knipe tried the tackle, but was repulsed for loss of two yards. Cuming was hurt in the ensuing scrimmage, but resumed play. Brooke punted to Denise. Knapp and Langford made small gains under tandem interference. Orange was given the ball on downs. Thomas fumbled and Stillman fell on the ball for Elizabeth, and after lining up quickly Knapp was sent around the left end under splendid interference for thirty yards, resulting in a touch-down after twelve minutes' actual play. Stillman kicked the goal, and the score was: Elizabeth, 6; Orange, 0.

Brooke kicked off to Knapp, on the twenty-five-yard line, who fumbled the ball, and it rolled to Heffelfinger, who captured it for the Orangeites. Heffelfinger failed to gain through the tackle and end. Elizabeth's line held firm, and Knipe, Cuming, and Brooke, assisted by Heffelfinger, could only make small gains. Thomas, quarter back, kicked over the goal line, where Knapp fumbled, and Knipe fell on it for Orange's touch-down.

Knipe punted out to Thomas for the try at goal. Brooke kicked a pretty goal, and the score stood: Orange, 6; Elizabeth, 6.

On the ensuing kick-off, Langford drove the ball to Knipe, who made a sensational sprint of sixty yards entirely unaided, dodging and duc

PRINCETON'S MEN FOR YALE

Continued from Page 1.

Baird's ability to outpunt Hine or Hinkey, and Princeton will therefore punt often.

Elaborate arrangements are being made to cheer on the team to victory. A Princeton cheering section will be reserved, where the rooters for Old Nassau will gather and whoop it up for the Tigers. On Monday afternoon a mass meeting of the college will be held, at which such alumni as James W. Alexander of New-York, J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, and Job Hedges of New-York will stir up the old-time spirit.

Bad Playing Yesterday.

There is sorrow in the den of the Tigers to-night over the continued poor playing of the 'Varsity eleven. In to-day's practice game the second eleven put up nearly as good an article of football as did the 'Varsity, and Oglesby of the scrub made a long run for a touch-down, the second this week made by the scrub. Heretofore it has been an unheard of thing for the scrub to score on the 'Varsity thus late in the season. To-day's touch-down by the scrub was due to a fumble chance, as was yesterday's. The 'Varsity had rushed the ball down the scrubs' three-yard line, when Wheeler was sent for a final rush through the line. He fumbled the ball, and Oglesby gathered it and was away like an arrow for the enemy's goal. None of the 'Varsity backs were fleet enough to overtake him, and, with a clear field, it was an easy matter for him to plant the leather behind the 'Varsity's goal posts.

The entire practice was anything but encouraging to the army of coachers that swarmed the field and urged the players on. Fumbles were as numerous as on the first day of the season, and both sides were penalized so often that the spectators could scarcely keep track of the ball as it changed hands. Two halves of twenty minutes each were played, and the game closed with a score of 12–6 in the 'Varsity's favor.

During the first half the playing was oftener in 'Varsity territory than in that of the scrub, but the regulars managed to secure two touch-downs by continual pounding at the scrub tackles, who were outclassed by Tyler and Hildebrand. In the second half the 'Varsity could not score on the scrub, while the latter secured its touchdown. The playing was loose and lifeless, and the interference was the poorest seen here for some time. The backs started slowly and fumbled the the ball often, and the scrub forwards broke through and blocked kicks several times.

No one can account for the lifeless playing of the eleven, except on the hypothesis that the men are overtrained. The hard game with Harvard has told on them, and it is believed they need a rest. The scrub was strong, and had the wind in its favor, which accounts in part for the good game it put against the 'Varsity. But the coachers are not all satisfied with the work of the 'Varsity, and from now on every effort will be put forth to whip the eleven into championship form. Moffatt, '84; McCauley, '94; George, '89; Morse, '95; Holly, '95; Cook, '88; Baker, '85; Fine, '81, and Wood, '92, were among the coachers.

YALE DOES SOME GOOD PLAYING.

She Defeats the New-Jersey Athletic Association.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—The football game with the New-Jersey Athletic Association to-day may be taken as an indication of what Yale may be expected to do in the game with Princeton. The first part of the playing served to develop the coaching the team has had during the past few days.

Hines's playing at half back was sharp and strong, though his kicking failed to come up to what it was yesterday, when he kicked two goals from the field. Benjamin played his old position at right half, his line bucking being particularly strong. Fincke played his usual brilliant game at full back, his punting being particularly good. Ely at quarter ran the team well. He got into all the plays, and made good gains when he had the ball. With Hinkey still sick, it seems possible that Fincke may play full back in the game next week. Should this happen Ely is sure to play at quarter.

In the line Murphy and Chadwick did specially good work. The entire line did well and proved too strong for the New-Jersey backs. The team as a whole played well together. The interference around the ends, however, was not strong, and the backs often failed to follow it. This has been one of the chief difficulties the coaches have encountered in developing the team. Rodgers as usual made material gains when the ball was given him. He is one of the surest ground gainers, and will be used to a good advantage in the Princeton game. Connor at right end played better than ever. His strong points are getting down the field on kicks and securing the ball on fumbles.

This is the last game of the season, but the team will be put through some hard practice the first part of next week. Yale beat the New-Jersey team by a score of 16 to 0.

HARVARD BEATEN AGAIN.

The Boston Athletic Association Defeats Her This Time.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Harvard received another crushing defeat this afternoon in its last game on Soldiers' Field, scoring only six points to eight by the Boston Athletic Association team. The game was witnessed by 1,000 enthusiasts, who were willing to sit in snow and be buffeted by the bleak north wind in order to see these leading local teams struggle after the pigskin through slush and mud.

The result of the game was wholly unexpected by the Boston Athletic Association contingent, while to Harvard men it was far more humiliating than the Princeton defeat of a week ago.

The Harvard eleven was not so much different from that which played against Princeton as to justify so weak an exhibition. The chief change was at the left end, where Lewis played instead of Cabot, and behind the line, where both Sullivan and Brown were the absentees. Dunlop played only the first half and Livermore took his place. Harvard's weakness lay chiefly behind the line, both in poor rushing backs and in punting, and also at tackles and left end. The defensive work of the centre men was up to the high standard which they have maintained, but outside of this element of strength Harvard was palpably weak and plainly outplayed by her opponents.

The latter's victory was due directly to the brilliant running powers of Curtis and Anthony, and the excellent interference, which was practically impregnable to Harvard men after it fairly got under way. Curtis's punting was so much better than Diblee's that here, too, was another direct cause of Harvard's defeat.

The game was interesting throughout, however distressing to supporters of the crimson. The interest reached a climax in the last five minutes of play, when Harvard had the ball only ten yards from the Boston Athletic Association's goal, and a touch-down meant victory for the crimson, the score being then 8 to 6. The Boston Athletic Association men fully expected to see the ball pushed over, but the Harvard backs were not clever enough, and the Boston line was too strong, and the crimson forfeited the ball within reach of the prize of victory.

The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	B. A. A.
Lewis	Left end	Butler
Mills, Swain	Left tackle	Le Mougne
Bouve	Left guard	Cuntz
Doucette	Centre	Russell
N. Shaw	Right guard	Wilson
Lee	Right tackle	Barter
Moulton	Right end	Horton
Beale, Cochrane	Quarter back	Graham, Burns
Brine	Left half	Burns, Atherton
Dunlop, Livermore	Right half	Anthony
Diblee	Full back	Curtis

Score—B. A. A., 8; Harvard, 6. Touch-downs—Curtis, 2; Dunlop, 1. Goal from touch-down—Beale. Umpire—Mr. J. M. Garfield, Williams. Referee—Mr. W. C. Forbes, Harvard. Linesman—Mr. F. Woods, B. A. A. Time—Twenty-five-minute halves.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LIGHT PLAY.

She Beats the State College, but Shows None of Her Tricks.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Pennsylvania team easily beat State College (Pennsylvania) this afternoon by the score of 27 to 0. State was very weak, and Pennsylvania scored its points by plain straight football of a rather indifferent kind.

Pennsylvania's rather mediocre work can possibly be accounted for by the fact that Newell, Wrightington, and Shaw of Harvard were present, and the Quakers had no wish to expose their play to the Cambridge men's practiced eyes. In the first half with the regular 'Varsity team, Pennsylvania scored 23 points, and in the second half, with a team made up almost of substitutes, the Quakers made but one touch-down. The line up follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	State College.
Hedges, (Boyle)	Left End	Ruble
Uffenheimer	Left Tackle	Murray, (McKee)
Woodruff, (Stannard)	Left Guard	Glassmire
Overfield	Centre	Beers
Wharton, (Carnett,)	Right Guard	Shell
Farrar	Right Tackle	Densmore
B. Dickson, (Hedges,)	Right End	Mechesney
Weeks	Quarterback	Heckel
Gelbert, (R. Dickson,)	Left Halfback	Curtin
Morice, (Orbison,)	Right Halfback	Cromlish
Minds, (Jackson,)	Full Back	Hayes

Touch downs—Gelbert, Minds, Uffenheimer, (2.) Goal from the field—Morice. Goals from touch-downs—Woodruff, (3.) Miss goal from touch-down—Jackson. Referee—Newton, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Williams, Yale. Time—First half, 25 minutes; second half, 15 minutes. Attendance, 700.

BROOKLYN GOLFERS WIN.

They Defeat Staten Islanders in a Spirited Team Match.

An interesting golf team match was played yesterday afternoon on the links of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, near Livingston, between ten members of that club and the same number from the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn. The result, although productive of some good golf, was disastrous to the Staten Islanders, for their brethren from Brooklyn beat them by the large score of 21 holes, making in all 34 to 13 for Staten Island.

The liveliest match was between Daniel Chauncey, the Dyker Meadow champion, and James A. Park, one of the leading players on the opposing team. Park was weaker than usual in several of his plays, while Chauncey played a splendidly steady game and came out victor by three holes. Duncan Edwards, who has been improving rapidly of late as a golfer, added eight holes to the Brooklyn team's score. He played against F. T. Short, and walked away from him in fast style. Albert E. Paterson did the best work for the Staten Island club, rolling up eight holes against W. B. Crittenden. The full list of players and scores by holes are:

Dyker Meadow.	Holes.	Staten Island.	Holes.
David Chauncey	3	James Park	0
W. B. Crittenden	0	A. E. Peterson	8
A. L. Norris	0	Charles T. Stoub	4
W. H. Crittenden	7	W. A. Hamilton	0
Wyllis Terry	2	F. Roberts	0
J. H. Merritt	3	C. A. Fry	0
Duncan Edwards	8	F. T. Short	0
W. K. Fowler	8	C. N. Doustil	0
W. Doubleday	0	H. N. Townsend	1
E. W. Jewett	3	E. Beckett	0
Total	34	Total	14

MISS MOWRY THE CHAMPION.

She Wins the Englewood Golf Club Tournament.

The ladies of the Englewood Golf Club, who have been very active on their links this season, finished the women's championship contest yesterday. The opening rounds were played Friday, the eight ladies who had qualified for this event being Miss Anabel Green, Miss Mabel Burritt, Miss Helen Burritt, Miss Lulu Mowry, Mrs. James A. Wells, Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Mrs. B. F. Reinmund, and Miss Sherwood. There were left in the final round yesterday Miss Lulu Mowry and Mrs. James A. Wells.

They had an exciting game, the result being in doubt until near the finish, when Miss Mowry by clever approaching and putting won the match and the championship by one hole. She also received the handsome silver cup given by W. T. Booth.

The men had their turn on the links in the afternoon, playing a team match with the Norwood Golf Club. Five constituted a team, and after some close games the Norwood golfers won by one hole, scoring six in all, to five for Englewood. The players and scores are:

NORWOOD.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
Baker	2	Campbell	0
Browning	0	Booth	3
Curtis	0	Fuchtwanger	1
Fennimore	4	Banks	0
Hopper	0	A. P. Enos	1
Total	6	Total	5

The Indians Win a Game.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—An immense crowd gathered at League Park this afternoon to witness the game of football between the Indian team from the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian School and the University of Cincinnati eleven. The occasion was made a grand social affair, the boxes being occupied by the Mayor, Capt. Winthrop of Ft. Thomas, and leaders of Cincinnati society.

The red men were accorded an enthusiastic reception as they filed on the gridiron, attired in bright red sweaters. The game was a rather one-sided affair, the Indian eleven out-classing the local team. The Cincinnati boys, however, made some strong plays and put up a stubborn fight. The Carlisles scored five touch-downs and kicked five goals. Score: Carlisle, 28; University of Cincinnati, 0.

Foreign Cyclists Coming.

A number of foreign riders will sail from Liverpool on Saturday in charge of "Ed" Plummer, a sporting manager well known in this country five years ago. They have entered the international six days' bicycle race, which begins in Madison Square Garden Dec. 7. Besides a number of crack short-distance riders, the party will consist of William Lumsden, champion of Scotland, who has beaten "Jimmy" Michael several times; "Tom" Linton, who holds the hour record in England; W. Chapple, former amateur champion of the same country; J. Platt Betts, holder of the English record at one mile and the international one-mile record in competition made at Copenhagen a few months ago; A. A. Chase, champion of the world at sixty-two miles, and his brother, "Tom" Chase, a long-distance rider of some note. Manager P. T. Powers received a cablegram yesterday afternoon from his representative, J. M. McDonough, announcing that they would certainly sail on Saturday. Preparations will be made to receive the riders by a number of local cycling clubs. A delegation from one of the leading clubs of Philadelphia, an organization composed almost entirely of Englishmen, will also have a hand in the welcoming of the famous riders.

Ninth Company Won.

The football game between the Ninth and Tenth Companies of the Seventh Regiment was won by the former by the score of 16 to 0, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon. Preston, Homans, and Slosson excelled for the Ninth Company, as did Maynard and H. Potts for the Tenth Company. A large contingent from the two companies witnessed the contest. The teams lined up as follows:

Ninth Company.	Position.	Tenth Company.
Yacum, Belden	Left end	Warner
Le Boutellier	Left tackle	McKesson
Houston	Left guard	Swords
Waring	Centre	O. Smith
Adams	Right guard	Brewster
Copp	Right tackle	W. Potts
Elmer	Right end	Barnard
McAlpin	Quarter back	Knicks
Slosson	Left half back	De Mauriac
Preston	Right half back	H. Potts
Homans, (Capt.)	Full back	Maynard, (Capt.)

Score—Ninth Company, 16; Tenth Company, 0. Touch-downs—Preston, (2,) Homans. Safety—Maynard. Goal kicked—Copp. Umpire—Mr. Hahn. Referee—Mr. Christie. Linesmen—Mr. Scott and Mr. Landon. Time of game—Two halves of 20 minutes each.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

ORANGE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday's Play at the Essex County Club Links.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—There were some close contests in the second day's play for the pair of prizes offered in the handicap foursome tournament at the links of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon. The final play in this tournament will be on the last Saturday in December, and the winners will be the two players who have made the lowest net score in the tournament. In to-day's play T. T. Reid and C. H. Lee beat C. F. Watson and A. G. Hamilton by only one stroke in the circuit of the eighteen holes, and C. A. Gould and Stanley Ward won from C. M. Hamilton and E. F. Burke by the same narrow margin.

Burke and Hamilton had considerable trouble at the Northfield hole, where it is necessary to drive the ball across a wide public road at least twelve feet lower than the fields on each side. They drove the ball into the road repeatedly, and it required twenty strokes to carry them clear of the difficult point. A large number of ladies watched the play. The scores this afternoon were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
L. St. Clair Colby and R. D. Morse—			
Out....10 4 9 8 5 9 7 6 5—63			
In.....8 4 10 4 4 8 7 7 8—60	123	15	108
Walter D. Osborn and Gardner Colby—			
Out.....9 7 11 14 4 11 10 7 8—81			
In.....8 4 8 8 5 9 13 4 6—65	146	25	121
Charles F. Watson and A. G. Hamilton—			
Out.....5 5 9 9 5 6 5 5 7—56			
In.....6 6 6 6 5 6 9 4 8—56	112	6	106
T. T. Reid and Charles H. Lee—			
Out.....6 6 11 5 4 6 9 5 5—57			
In.....6 4 6 5 4 5 7 6 5—48	105	..	105
George B. Jenkinson, Jr., and George Richards—			
Out.....5 5 9 5 6 8 8 5 5—56			
In.....7 6 7 8 4 5 5 6 5—53	109	7½	107½
S. Bryan Kneass and G. M. Price—			
Out.....7 4 10 5 6 7 8 4 9—60			
In.....5 6 6 9 6 5 7 5 6—55	115	18	97
Clifford A. Gould and Stanley Ward—			
Out.....8 5 9 6 6 7 7 8 9—65			
In.....7 6 12 9 7 8 6 4 7—66	131	12	119
C. M. Hamilton and Edward F. Burke—			
Out.....6 4 11 7 6 6 11 5 4—60			
In.....8 5 10 6 4 20 3 8 5—69	129	9	120

Golf in South Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—Walter I. McCoy won the first and Robert S. Sinclair the second prize in the medal handicap tournament played on the golf links at the South Orange Field Club this afternoon. The scores made in the tournament were as follows:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Walter I. McCoy	72	13	59
Robert S. Sinclair	70	8	62
W. W. Palen	88	13	75
Arthur C. Babson	79	13	66
Frank A. Wright	72	Scratch.	72

CYCLISTS' BOWLING GAMES.

Entries and Schedule for the "M. A. C. C." Tournament.

Six teams are entered in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, which opens to-morrow evening at Reid's alleys, in Church Street, near Duane. They represent the Riverside, Atalanat, and Jersey City Club Wheelmen, the Tourist Cycle Club, Catholic Club Cyclers, and Manhattan Bicycle Club. Three teams will roll on each tournament night. The schedule is as follows:

Nov. 16—Riverside, Atalanta, Tourist.
Nov. 20—Manhattan, Jersey City, Riverside.
Nov. 23—Catholic Club, Riverside, Tourist.
Nov. 30—Atalanta, Manhattan, Catholic Club.
Dec. 7—Jersey City, Tourist, Manhattan.
Dec. 11—Atalanta, Riverside, Jersey City.
Dec. 14—Catholic Club, Tourist, Jersey City.
Dec. 18—Atalanta, Manhattan, Tourist.
Dec. 21—Riverside, Manhattan, Catholic Club.
Dec. 28—Atalanta, Catholic Club, Jersey City.

Cornelius Furgueson Wins.

The handsome loving cup which the members of the New-Utrecht Gun Club have been shooting for during the last two seasons was won yesterday at Woodlawn Park, L. I., by Cornelius Furgueson. Competitions for the cup have been held monthly, the conditions being ten live birds each man, at handicap distances. To become the property of a competitor, the cup was to be won three times in succession, or five times altogether. Mr. Furgueson won it for the fifth time yesterday, and it is now his personal property. T. W. Morfey, the one-time winner of the great American Handicap, had won it twice in succession up to yesterday. In yesterday's competition, Mr. Furgueson had a full score, killing his entire string of ten birds. Mr. Morfey killed nine. G. E. Nostrand and C. Furgueson, Jr., tied for third place honors, with eight kills each. Capt. Money grassed seven.

The Six-Day Bicycle Match.

SARATOGA, Nov. 14.—W. I. Huffstetter, the Florida boy champion, won the six-day bicycle match to-night, with 492 miles and 3 laps to his credit. The final score follows:

Twenty-fourth hour—Schock, 490 miles 3 laps; Golden, 486 miles 9 laps; Huffstetter, 492 miles 3 laps; Smith, 491 miles 3 laps.

MARIE HALTON RESIGNS.

Thinks She Should Have Been Given Camille D'Arville's Role.

Miss Marie Halton and Oscar Hammerstein severed connections last night. Miss Halton, who was next to Miss D'Arville in the cast of "Santa Maria," stated that her reason for leaving the Olympia was the fact that the manager had failed to recognize her when Miss D'Arville resigned. Miss Halton, when seen at the Vendome last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, gave out for publication a letter which she sent to Mr. Hammerstein yesterday. In it she said:

"I was amazed last night to see that you had broken faith with me and had featured a chorus girl in your programme contrary to our understanding. When I consented to appear in your opera, you remember I insisted in being starred equally with Miss D'Arville. You then said by reason of your contract with that lady you could not give first prominence to me, but that I would be featured in advance of any other member of your company, and you did so at the outset of the run.

"Now, with Miss D'Arville out of your company, when I am entitled by reason of the fact of my being your representative prima donna, to the benefit of at least a feature, I find one who has hitherto been an understudy, who is no more than an unimportant member of the opera, starred in advance of me, to my detriment, and in direct violation of your written agreement.

"I have yielded many points to you, but I insist that you shall not remove me from the artistic pedestal on which I stand. I cannot afford it.

"Besides, Mr. Hammerstein, you should bear in mind that I have treated you with more consideration and feeling than any other member of your company in all things, and, regarding the money you owe me, I think I should be paid before I am asked to continue."

Miss Eleanor Elton appeared in place of Miss Halton last night. Mr. Hammerstein refused to talk about the matter, further than to say that Miss Halton had resigned because Miss Rose, who was Miss D'Arville's understudy, had been permitted to play the part of Santa Maria in the opera.

"I sent Miss Halton," said Mr. Hammerstein, "the money due her to-night, and I am satisfied I have done all I can."

Miss Halton said that she received the following letter from Mr. Hammerstein, in reply to hers:

"My dear Miss Halton: I am really sorry you should think me unconcerned of my position. I am really not to blame, as I left the matter in the hands of Mr. Arnold. I have just now directed my cashier to make out a cheque for you at once for any balance due you. You know, or you ought to know, that I would not or could not be capable of doing anything hurtful to your feelings or to your artistic standing."

Left Destitute!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, shorn of its thong in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT

McKINLEY'S GRAND PLURALITY IS NEARLY A MILLION.

Interesting Facts of the Election—One Woman Elector and One Tie—Fraud Charged in Several States.

The official canvass of the vote for Presidential Electors and Representatives on Nov. 3 has not yet been completed in all the States. In some of them it will be a week or ten days before the final and exact result can be known.

No matter what the official canvassers may do, however, the general result will not be affected, nor will any State be transferred from the column in which it is now placed. The complete count, therefore, will be a mere matter of small details.

Below are given the latest returns of the official canvassing boards for each State. It will be seen that McKinley has a grand plurality over Bryan of 820,840.

There are some interesting and peculiar facts in connection with this election. In Kentucky, owing to an error in marking ballots, twelve McKinley Electors and one Bryan Elector have been chosen. In South Dakota the Electoral vote is exactly split, half going for Bryan and half for McKinley. Wyoming sends to the Electoral College the first woman that has ever been elected to cast a ballot for President.

POPULAR VOTE—PLURALITIES.

States.	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	....	35,000
Arkansas	....	74,686
California	13,273	....
Colorado	....	129,095
Connecticut	53,838	....
Delaware	3,876	....
Florida	....	19,000
Georgia	....	34,096
Idaho	....	15,378
Illinois	144,057	....
Indiana	18,201	....
Iowa	67,836	....
Kansas	....	13,460
Kentucky	258	....
Louisiana	....	35,000
Maine	47,500	....
Maryland	32,263	....
Massachusetts	168,716	....
Michigan	50,000	....
Minnesota	53,768	....
Mississippi	....	42,353
Missouri	....	49,000
Montana	....	29,000
Nebraska	....	13,700
Nevada	....	6,500
New-Hampshire	34,575	....
New-Jersey	76,595	....
New-York	272,994	....
North Carolina	....	20,205
North Dakota	5,936	....
Ohio	51,109	....
Oregon	2,337	....
Pennsylvania	304,944	....
Rhode Island	23,750	....
South Carolina	....	40,000
South Dakota	....	500
Tennessee	....	14,500
Texas	....	110,000
Utah	....	51,360
Vermont	40,050	....
Virginia	....	19,468
Washington	....	9,500
West Virginia	12,101	....
Wisconsin	105,000	....
Wyoming	....	336
Total	1,582,977	762,137
McKinley's plurality, 820,840.		

THE COUNT IN THE STATES.

Returns Come In Slowly and Some Still Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Late this afternoon the very last county was heard from on the Presidential ballot, and the official figures are now given out as follows: McKinley, 146,205; Bryan, 132,932. In the State Legislature the Republicans have forty-six in the Assembly and twenty-eight in the Senate, a majority of twenty-eight on joint ballot. The Democrats and Populists, including the three Democratic hold-over Senators, have thirty-four Assemblymen and twelve Senators.

With all the members of both houses in their seats, it will require 61 votes to elect a United States Senator to succeed Perkins. It is now the impression that Perkins will be elected for the full term. Fourteen of the seventeen hold-over Senators voted for him two years ago. S. M. Shortridge of The Call, who is backed by the sugar millionaire, John D. Spreckels, will make a race for the Senate; but his strength is at present an uncertain quantity.

M. H. De Young of The Chronicle is mentioned, along with Col. H. G. Otis of The Los Angeles Times, as a possible Cabinet officer. Either one would accept the portfolio of Agriculture.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—The official canvass of the Presidential vote in this State will not be made by the Board of Canvassers until Wednesday, Nov. 18. The most reliable unofficial figures give McKinley a plurality of 53,838 in a total vote of 174,133.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Illinois's plurality for McKinley is 144,057. Cook County's plurality is included in this and is the only unofficial county figures. The vote in Cook County is being counted now.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—The counties have been slow in sending in their official vote. All but eight counties, however, have forwarded the official returns to the Secretary of State. From six of the outstanding counties the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has secured the tabulation of the official count. Two counties, Green and Ohio, are still out, and the only figures on Electors obtained from those counties are in the shape of pluralities.

The chief interest lies in the size and location of the Palmer vote. With eight counties out, this vote amounts to 2,080. The counties still out are Davies, Fulton, Grant, Greene, Harrison, Marshall, Ohio, and Vanderburg. Of these Grant and Vanderburg are the only ones likely to show over 50 votes, and it is safe to say that the returns from these counties will not show more than 200 Palmer votes, making his total in Indiana less than 2,300. This is, of course, no measure of the strength of the sound-money Democratic vote in Indiana, but it shows what proportion of the anti-Bryan Democrats threw their votes away. McKinley's total vote in Indiana was 319,801 and Bryan's 301,600, giving McKinley a plurality of 18,201.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 14.—The semi-official returns show the vote of Iowa to be: McKinley, 287,192; Bryan, 219,356. McKinley's plurality is 67,836. The Palmer and Levering vote combined is estimated at 6,000. Returns on the latter are very incomplete. The official canvass will be made by the State Board on Nov. 23.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 14.—The official returns in Kansas, with three counties out but estimated, give Bryan 13,460 plurality over McKinley; Leedy, Populist, for Governor, 7,100. Palmer and Buckner's total vote will not exceed 4,500.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—McKinley's plurality, on basis of the highest Elector, is 258. Returns are not yet canvassed in detail.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 14.—The Secretary of State gives the Republicans a plurality of 47,500. The official vote will be known next Thursday.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—The official count of the election returns in Massachusetts, which is made by the Governor and Council, will not be declared for a month or more. The plurality of the Republican Electors, from the best returns now at hand, is 168,716, and that for the Republican State ticket is 150,833.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14.—Official returns from seventy-eight counties and unofficial from the other three give McKinley 193,408; Bryan, 139,640; Levering, 3,634; Palmer, 2,917; Matchett, 478.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 14.—The official returns from all the counties for President and Vice President were only received at the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon. Following is the vote in detail: Bryan and Sewall, 55,933; Bryan and Watson, 7,320; McKinley and Hobart, (Lynch,) 2,702; McKinley and Hobart, (Hill,) 2,147; Palmer and Buckner, 1,021; Levering and Johnson, 390. The total vote was 69,513. Bryan and Sewall's majority, 42,353. The Populist vote fell off 10,000 from that cast for Governor last year, Burkett, the Populist leader, having requested Populists not to vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The statisticians in the Secretary of State's office completed the official footings of the vote to-day. The figures are as follows: Republican, 525,989; Democratic, 474,880; Populist, 2,615; Prohibition, 5,067; Nationalist, 2,716; Socialist-Labor, 1,167; National Democratic, 1,857. McKinley's plurality is 51,109 and his majority is 37,687. Democrats who bet that McKinley would not have 50,000 are deriving some comfort from the fact that the Populist Elector, Barr, received 2,615 votes, and this, added to the fusion vote, would make McKinley fall below the mark, but the Secretary of State holds that Barr's vote should not go to Bryan, for the reason that he tried to withdraw, but did so too late to get his name taken off the official ballot. The figures above are official and final. The total vote is 1,014,291.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 14.—The official computation of the vote of the State of Pennsylvania was completed at the State Department to-day. McKinley and Hobart received 726,998 votes; Bryan and Sewall, 422,054; Levering and Johnson, 19,274; Palmer and Buckner, 11,600; Matchett and Maguire, 1,683; Bentley and Southgate, 870. The plurality for McKinley is 304,944.

The total vote cast for President was 1,194,357, an increase of 191,347 over the vote of 1892. The Republican gain over 1892 was 212,289. The Democratic loss was 25,137.

The vote for Congressman-at-Large was: Grow, (Rep.,) 711,246; Davenport, (Rep.,) 708,633; Dewitt, (Dem.,) 413,800; Allman, (Dem. and Pop.,) 418,218.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 14.—The unofficial, but practically complete, returns show that the vote on the Electoral ticket is about a tie. The Republican Congressional and State tickets are apparently elected by from 100 to 200 majority, with the exception of one Congressman.

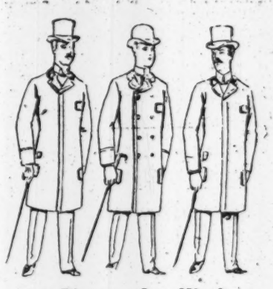
Fraud is apparent in nearly every county, and a great many contests will be started next week. The courts and the State Canvassing Board will have to decide these before the result can be fully established.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Not more than half of the official returns are in, and all estimates are based on unofficial figures. The Bryan and Sewall Electors will get the State with from 14,000 to 15,000 majority. A special to The Times from Nashville, says that the official returns from various counties came in rapidly to-day, and that the Secretary of State hopes to be able to tabulate them next Tuesday.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 14.—Of the 247 counties of Texas, 152, so far reported, give McKinley 123,646; Bryan and Sewall 224,530, Bryan and Watson 57,274. The remaining counties gave Harrison 15,000, Cleveland 45,000, Weaver 18,000. The aggregate poll of the State, including a few thousand votes for Palmer and Levering, will closely approximate 500,000. Bryan's plurality will considerably exceed 100,000, and may reach 120,000.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 14.—In the recent election 64,851 votes were cast for Bryan-Sewall Electors, 13,461 for the McKinley Electors, and 30 for the Palmer-Buckner people, making a plurality of 51,360 for Bryan. These figures are the official returns from nineteen counties and a partial estimate of the remaining eight counties in which the vote is light, those counties being very sparsely populated.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 14.—The official returns have been received here by the Secretary of the Commonwealth from all of the cities, and all but two of the 100 counties in the State. These returns give the following vote for Presidential candidates: Bryan, 152,727; McKinley, 132,539; Palmer, 2,084; Levering, 2,225. This gives Bryan a plurality of 20,068. The two counties to report will make a change of about 600 against Bryan. Bryan's Electors received 8,637 more votes than those for Cleveland in 1892.



Three of a Kind and They're All Right.

At the Horse Show, where Fashion reigned last week, the Harcourt Overcoat was in evidence and the wearers could hold their heads up with the best dressers in the multitude.

"The Harcourt OVERCOAT," $15.00 To Order.

is the premier coat for '96. Single or double breasted, fitted or square back, cylinder front, with wide, sloping silk velvet collar, cut from West of England Kersey, Melton, Patent Beaver, Pilot, Montagnac, and numerous other cloths; box, strap, or lap seams, lined with silk, satin, or choice of worsteds, or half and half.

Quality, style, fit, and satisfaction are absolutely guaranteed.

Samples and Rules for self-measurement sent on request.

Cohen & Co. Tailors

N. W. cor. Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

105 and 107 Nassau St.
25, 27 and 29 Ann St.

'Twas midnight, in his guarded tent
The Turk was dreaming of the hour.

Inasmuch as our **Old Crow Rye** promotes sound sleep and sweet dreams, the Turk may have indulged in a nightcap before retiring, though against the tenets of Mahomet. In those days the imitators had not bobbed up serenely, and there were no Raines laws. See that the word **Rye** is in large red letters on label and our firm name on case, cork, capsule, and label. Sold by all respectable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1853.)
69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St., N. Y.

MR. BRYAN ON THE FUTURE

SAYS THE SILVER FIGHT IS NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

Recommends that Bimetallic Clubs Drop His Name in Order that There May Be No Jealousies.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 14.—Under the auspices of the Lincoln Bimetallic Club, the local Traveling Men's Bryan Club, and what was known during the campaign as the "Bryan Home Guards," William J. Bryan to-night delivered his first formal address since the election.

The meeting was held at the Funke Opera House, which was crowded.

It was Bryan day in Lincoln, beginning at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the Democratic candidate spoke to ladies only, and concluded shortly before 11 o'clock, when he rounded out his effort before a crowd which was unable to gain admittance to the opera house and waited patiently for his appearance at Bohannon's Hall.

Mr. Bryan said he was proud of his vote in his State, county, and city, and even in his ward, which went against him. He continued:

"I have been proud when I came back to Lincoln to meet the Bryan Home Guards and see the discipline and good appearance which they always make when they go out on parade. [Renewed cheering.] And I want to say this, that I think it is well for the clubs that are going to go on with the work of bimetallism that they drop my name and take a name that is entirely impersonal, so that the cause will not be connected with any person, because the cause is greater than any person.

Accepts the Result.

"When in 1890 I was your candidate for Congress, I did not talk much about the silver question. My platform declared for free silver, but my opponent was for free silver also, and, therefore, there was no contest. [Laughter.] On that subject we agreed, but that is the last time I have ever been able to get a Republican to agree with me; that is the last Republican candidate against whom I have run who has agreed with me on the money question.

"Well, now, I want to say a word for the future. We have passed through this campaign and we have been defeated, and I want you to remember this, that there is not in this land a single advocate of free coinage who is not willing to abide the decision of the American people without complaint. [Cheers.]

"You do not find among the silver men those who say, as a distinguished Republican in New-York said: 'We may not abide by the result.' You do not find among the silver men persons who will stand up and express doubts as to whether the will of the American people is supreme—those people who say that you find among the great corporate interests of this country, which are entrenched behind the Republican Party, and who threatened not to abide the decision of the election unless they could continue to represent the American people. Among the men who called us Anarchists, you find the ones who hinted at possible means by which the will of the people could be defeated. I am proud that in our ranks we had men who love this form of Government, that no matter what the people say, they rule, and we bow to their supremacy.

No Convictions Surrendered.

"But, my friends, bowing to a decision and accepting without complaint the result of an election does not mean that we shall surrender our convictions or that in the future we shall fight with less earnestness than we have fought in the

CONGRESS SOON TO MEET

A NEW ADMINISTRATION IN THREE MONTHS.

Washington Now Has Seven Theatres —Mr. Barrymore's New Play— Changes in the Senate Chamber —The Lincoln House Purchased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Four weeks from to-morrow Congress will meet to resume the work that it dropped early in the Summer, and the members of the House and Senate who are doomed to retirement will appreciate the sensation of a leave-taking of the capital that will be trying only for the period of three months. To the President and his Administration the period will be a more comfortable one than it would have been if the election had turned out differently. Most of the heads of departments share the feeling of satisfaction of the Secretaries, but there are below the heads some Democrats of the Bryan persuasion who will suffer the double mortification of going out and the conviction that they chose unwisely if they elected to follow the silver standard in the expectation that it would win, and that they would be rewarded for inviting martyrdom by being continued in office, perhaps with promotion for adding their mite to the Popocratic condemnation of the Administration. Throughout the classified service the success of the Republican candidate is more assuring than would have been the victory hoped for by Bryan, who was an outspoken enemy of the civil service, and who might, if elected President, have swept away all the regulations of the service with a stroke of his pen, thus opening that service to the occupation of the victorious party according to the old spoils system of employment in the public service for political aid rendered in the campaign. The new President may be advised to do what Bryan was inclined to do, and he will be urged by some of the men who have rendered him great assistance to relax the civil service regulations. But the platform of the party cannot be respected if the merit system is to be seriously assailed, and now that McKinley is elected it is not believed that he will have any inclination to disregard the plank that made every friend of the system his supporter. There are not a few ex-employes here who trust that the new Administration will redress what are described as some of the wrongs committed by the present Administration, and restore clerks who have been removed since 1893 for different reasons.

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Society writers are promising that the Winter will not be a brilliant one for those who consider the social side of life here the most interesting side during the sessions of the Congress. Whatever there is to be of a social effort on the part of the Administration must be made in a few weeks. All the "whirl" will take place between the meeting of the Congress and the beginning of Lent, as the change of Administrations will be made in the gloom of the Lenten season. So far as the official functions at the White House are concerned, they will be quite as elaborate and cheerful as ever, and as entertaining as genuine welcome, abundant flowers, music, and the usual ceremony can make them. Secretary of the Interior Francis intends to make the most of his short term in office to cultivate the good will of the capital. He has taken the fine house of Senator Sawyer, on Connecticut Avenue, and in that mansion will from time to time make welcome the people who wish to testify their respect for him as an officer of the Government and their friendship for him as a man, and it is promised by those who have known him intimately at home that he will grow greatly in popularity.

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Whatever else Washington may lack this Winter, it is certain that it will not suffer for lack of playhouses. At the beginning of this week its seventh theatre was opened, and the new one held a most distinguished audience on Thursday night, when the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its first concert of the season. The Columbia Theatre was crowded that night, and among the distinguished persons present were Mrs. Cleveland, Sir Julian, and Lady Pauncefote, and Secretary Olney, and about everybody in what will soon be the whirling social circle. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Secretary Olney occupied the same box, and most of the evening appeared to be backed up against the same pillar, enjoying the performance with the unalloyed pleasure of two rather jolly old boys.

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President Cleveland was seen at the theatre this week. Monday night he and Mrs. Cleveland did Maurice Barrymore the honor to attend the first performance of Mr. Barrymore's new play, "Roaring Dick & Co.," which is to be transferred to New-York for production Monday night. The audience had evidently not quite recovered from the prevailing election feeling. When the President and Mrs. Cleveland left the house, passing through a large crowd of people who waited to see them in the lobby, the President was cheered heartily in response to the call of a man who made a not altogether novel inquiry about "What was the matter with Cleveland?" The play that was offered for the judgment of Washington was very different from the play that will be seen in New-York on Monday, thanks to the advice of Mr.—Augustus Thomas, who has criticised it nightly for the author. A rather gloomy funeral with which the play opened has been dispensed with. On the first night the partnership of "Roaring Dick & Co.," which circumstances and good morals required should be dissolved, appeared to have been continued, to the mystification of the audience. The bad "Major," who constitutes the "Co.," is now disposed of with appropriate scorn and consistency. The large company of children that has been taught to behave very well in the third act, where about 100 of them enjoy a "spread" of good things under a tent and at the expense of Roaring Dick, have been talked of a great deal more than the miraculously reformed hero of the play, who is a rather incredible sort of worthless, but likeable, fellow. These children, who have made their "first appearance," had very little to say, something to sing, and real cranberry pie to eat and ginger ale to drink. A vast number of children in New-York will doubtless be curious to see how the children at Palmer's perform the singing and eating parts for which they are now being trained. Le Moyne, by the way, appears to make his part of Old Pontifex more impressive to those who see this play than is the more graceful character of Pontifex, Jr., which Mr. Barrymore has provided for himself.

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A change has been made in the Senate Chamber which will command the approval of all who have occasion to visit that place to hear the debates during the coming session. All the old gallery seats, which were sofas, cushioned with hair and upholstered with leather, the seats having no individual partitions, have been removed, and in their place have been supplied stationary folding chairs, with noiseless apparatus, with arm rests that also secure to the occupant immunity from crowding. The frames of these chairs are dark, and the seats are upholstered in leather. There is no clatter accompanying the letting down or folding up of the chairs. This sort of seat takes up a little more of the space of the galleries than was occupied by the old sofa seats, and there has been a loss of some seventy-five seats by the change. This loss is to be regretted, as the Senate Chamber will not begin to hold the people who desire to enter it when an interesting debate is imminent or "on." It is not an uncommon sight to see long lines of anxious persons waiting in the halls for an opportunity to enter. Under the instructions of the Sergeant at Arms, the messengers allow only so many to enter as can be seated, and when there is a crowd in attendance the practice is observed of allowing one person to enter for every one that leaves the gallery.

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At last the Government has acquired title to the Lincoln house, on Tenth Street, the house in which Lincoln died and which was rented by the Lincoln Memorial Association and used as a museum of Lincoln relics while the effort to bring about its purchase was being made. The Government paid $30,000 for the property. That is really a price of estimation, not a commercial equivalent for the property, but there was the constant danger worrying those who desired the Government to purchase it that it might be sold to some one who would remove it to make room for a building that could be rented for office or manufacturing purposes. It is now probable that the museum of Lincoln relics, not all of which are interesting, will be increased by additions by purchase or gift that would not be offered while the museum was under private management. E. G. D.

PARKER PRAISES CONLIN.

He Writes a Letter to Mayor Strong Extolling the Chief.

Commissioner Parker yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Strong in which he praised Chief Conlin for his good work in connection with the Police Department. The following is the letter in full:

"I beg leave to express to you my appreciation of your several formal acknowledgments of the work of the Chief of Police and the force. I have always felt assured that, sooner or later, when occasion arose, the excellence of his executive management of the force would receive public and general recognition. Elevated to his place at a time when the force was depleted and demoralized beyond precedent, his faithful and untiring work for many months, as unostentatious as it was conscientious and sustained, has supplied, almost at the cost of his physical health, the tone which has made such efficiency possible. In his short tenure of office he has handled quietly, effectively, and with the utmost justice to all concerned, a greater number of strikes than ever before arose within a similar time and more enormous crowds than ever before were gathered in the city's streets.

"He has done his work modestly, not seeking applause, and under circumstances of the utmost stress, aggravated by not a little misrepresentation, and I believe that an examination of every branch of the service will disclose to an impartial observer how much is due to his uninterrupted effort."

The fact that none of the other Commissioners joined with Mr. Parker in sending the above letter to the Mayor started talk at the Central Office.

At the last meeting of the board, Commissioner Parker called attention to the fact that a letter sent by the Mayor to the board in September commending the Chief and the police for their good work during the reception to Li Hung Chang had not been acknowledged. No one could explain. As a climax to the whole matter, Mr. Parker personally acknowledged the Mayor's communication in the letter given.

Chief Conlin Back on Duty.

Chief Conlin, who has been enjoying a week's rest, reported for duty at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and relieved Deputy Chief Cortright, who has been acting in his place during the Chief's absence.

UNFAIR TO THE ROADS.

Assessments of Their Property Claimed to be Excessive.

The New-Jersey Board for the Equalization of Taxes met in Chancery Chambers, at Jersey City yesterday, to hear the arguments of railroad lawyers against any change in the present system of taxing railroad property. James B. Vredenbergh, for the Pennsylvania Railroad, claimed that the company is now paying $93,371 more taxes than would be assessed against the same property if owned by individuals. Mr. Sheppecotter, for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, contended that while all property held by railroads was assessed at its full value, property in private hands was only assessed at from 33 to 50 per cent. of its actual value. W. H. Corbin, for the same company, claimed that $9,000,000 of property is exempted from tax because it is owned by firemen and members of the militia. The argument will be continued next Saturday.

Pastor Hathaway Will Not Resign.

For several years there has been more or less friction in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Jersey City. From time to time a minority has hinted that the pastor, the Rev. I. N. Hathaway, should resign. The hint took the form of a request a few days ago, and yesterday Mr. Hathaway intimated that he might resign, but upon consultation with his friends, he decided to pay no attention to the request, as it was made by only a small minority. The main trouble is that the church finances were low and the outlook not very bright. Some of Mr. Hathaway's parishioners say he takes too active an interest in politics. A meeting of the Trustees was held last night to consider the finances, but nothing definite was done.

Smallpox Scare May Prove Costly.

Some time ago Charles Schultz of the Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, and his three children were taken sick. Agents of the Hudson County Health Board decided that they were afflicted with smallpox, and removed them to the hospital for contagious diseases, at Snake Hill. Schultz's store was closed, his bedding burned, and the house fumigated and quarantined. The physicians at the hospital found that Schultz and his children were merely suffering from a mild form of chickenpox. They were cured in less than two days and sent back. Yesterday Schultz placed the matter in the hands of William A. Stuhr, a Hoboken lawyer, who will bring suit against the county authorities for $7,000 damages.

Boy Burglars Have a Society.

John Sumaski, Ulrich Cusski, and Joseph Uduski, the boy burglars arrested in Jersey City Friday night, were arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Potts. John Cunningham, whose cigar and candy store, at 197 Warren Street, was robbed, testified that the lads had stolen goods valued at $50. It was shown that the boys belong to a club or society which meets in a cellar at Warren and Dudley Streets, and that some of the other members of the club had participated in the robbery, and the case was adjourned for further investigation. The clubhouse was found, but there was no one in it. The boys in the neighborhood denied that any club existed.

Heavy Gain for Mayor Wanser.

The recount of the votes in Hudson County, now going on at Jersey City, was adjourned at noon yesterday. The ballot boxes for the Twelfth Ward showed a loss of 10 votes to Heller and 24 votes to Baldwin, the Shrievalty candidates. On the recount of the votes for Surrogate, Lillis lost 6 votes and Wanser 22. In Union Hill, Baldwin gained 8 votes and Wanser 42. Thus far 45 boxes have been counted. The net gain for Baldwin is 9, and for Wanser 113. There are still 96 boxes to count.

Will Watch Jersey Saloons.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that Prosecutor Winfield had arranged with the Law and Order Society of Hudson County to employ a number of detectives to-day to obtain evidence against saloon keepers who violate the Sunday laws. Mr. Winfield declined either to affirm or deny the report. It is understood that no effort will be made to close the saloons found open; the officers will merely secure evidence to be laid before the Grand Jury.

Horse Throws Its Rider in the Park.

Charles J. Stevens, who gave his address as 7 Bowling Green, while riding on the bridle path in Central Park late yesterday afternoon, was thrown from his horse at Eighty-first Street and received slight injuries to his head.

IMMIGRATION OF A YEAR

FEW ADDED TO THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

Commissioner Stump Doubts if There Has Been Any Increase Since 1893—No Immigrant Is Now a Public Burden.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, made public to-day, shows that the total arrivals during the fiscal year aggregated 343,267, an increase of 84,708 over the preceding year. Of this total 340,468 were landed and 2,799 were debarred and deported at the expense of the various steamship lines by which they came to this country. Of those deported, 770 were under contract to perform labor in the United States made prior to their arrival, and 2,023 were returned as belonging to the classes of aliens prohibited admittance by the act of March 3, 1891.

In addition to the above debarred immigrants, there were returned during the same period to the countries whence they respectively came 238 who had become public charges within one year after their arrival in the United States. The report calls attention to the fact that no immigrant landed in this country within the past year is now a burden upon any public or private institution.

With some exceptions, the Commissioner says, the physical characteristics of the year's immigration were those of a hardy, sound, laboring class, accustomed and apparently well able to earn a livelihood wherever capable and industrious labor can secure employment. As to occupation, it was composed largely of the classes designated as skilled and unskilled laborers, with some professionals. The amount of money brought into the country by immigrants was at least $4,917,318, and probably was largely in excess of these figures, since only those having less than $30 are required to disclose the exact amounts they have, respectively.

A comparison of the figures of the past year with the average annual immigration for the preceding ten years discloses a decrease of over 21 per cent., and the large number who annually return to their own country leads Commissioner Stump to doubt seriously that there has been any material increase in our foreign-born population since 1893. On this line the Commissioner observes:

"Regarding only the large number of arrivals, the public mind becomes much excited and urges restrictive legislation, but this apprehension would be lessened, if not entirely allayed, by a correct enumeration of those who depart, never to return, and of those who come and go each year, engaging in work here during the busy season and returning to their own homes at other times, where they can live much more cheaply. In compliance with public demand measures have been presented and are now pending before Congress which will materially reduce the number and improve the character of aliens seeking homes in this country, and will tend to make the influx approximate in number the losses from death and the return of aliens to re-establish themselves in their native country."

By tables it is shown that the education of the masses is neglected to the greatest extent in Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, while the largest proportion of those who can read and write came from Switzerland, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. Recommendations are made for the revision of the alien contract law and the statutes bearing upon immigration in general, with the end in view of making them more comprehensive, certain, and explicit, giving additional remedies to insure their enforcement, and at the same time remove many features which render the enforcement of them oppressive in many cases without aiding the purpose for which they were enacted.

WORK OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Two Officers Retired—New Plates Tested—Bids for Forgings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The President has approved recommendations of medical boards, by which Passed Assistant Engineer Andrew McAllister, who recently broke down from overwork on the battleship Indiana, and Surgeon Alexander F. Magruder were declared incapacitated for active service, and they were to-day placed on the retired list of the navy.

The naval ordnance officers tested, at the Indian Head Proving Ground to-day, a twelve-and-one-half-inch barbette plate, made by the Carnegie Company, representing this class of armor for the Kearsarge and the Kentucky. The plate was attacked with a ten-inch gun, two shots being fired. The projectiles failed to penetrate the plate, breaking on its face, insuring the acceptance of the armor.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for fourteen sets of forgings for thirteen-inch rifles and one set for a twelve-inch gun. The Bethlehem and Midvale Companies submitted bids, each offering to furnish the forgings at 23 8-10 cents per pound.

Lieut. C. C. Hodgson has been detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New-York, for treatment.

Government Estimates Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Although the House Committee on Appropriations will meet Nov. 30 for the commencement of the work of preparing the appropriation bills, the estimates of the various departments have not been completed. The law requires these estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by Oct. 1, but this law has always been ignored under all Administrations. In partial form the estimates will be ready when the House Committee meets, but will not be made public until laid before Congress at the opening of the session.

Mother and Daughter Meet.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 14.—The police picked up a girl fourteen years old on Water Street yesterday. She had arrived from New-York on the steamer Nutmeg State. An investigation showed that she was Florence Brittain, said to have been abducted from her mother's home in this city by her father, Andrew Brittain, ten years ago. He has since held her at New-Brighton, N. Y., where, she says, he has married again.

The child was given to a family named Anderson in New-York recently, and at the first opportunity she boarded the steamer and came to this city. Her mother found her at Police Headquarters this morning.

Knights of Labor Work.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Little business of general interest was transacted by the convention of the Knights of Labor to-day. The disputed question of jurisdiction between the mixed districts and No. 49 in New-York, 290 in Brooklyn, 197 in Jersey City, and Building Constructors Assembly No. 253 of New-York was finally settled. Assembly District No. 235 was granted absolute jurisdiction over the building industry for a radius of twenty-five miles from New-York City Hall.

Schooner Ashore on Long Island.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Nov. 14.—The schooner T. W. Allan, which was anchored at Miller's Place, dragged her anchor this morning and went ashore. She is reported to be in an easy position, and it is expected she will be floated without much damage. The crew all went ashore. The schooner is of 108 tons, is owned by James Michrle & Son, and was built at Dennysville, Me., in 1870.

MACY'S

MAIN STORE, Sixth Avenue, 13th to 14th Street.
NEW ANNEX, 53, 55, 57 and 59 West 14th St., running through to 15th St.

We Sell Goods Cheaper than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE BUY FOR CASH.
WE SELL FOR CASH.
WE ASK NO CREDIT.
WE GIVE NO CREDIT.

WHY?
BECAUSE
As we give no credit WE INCUR NO BAD DEBTS, and do not have to cover losses made this way, nor to earn the expense of a special bookkeeping department for credit accounts by charging high prices for our goods.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE PORCELAIN WORKS in CARLSBAD, BOHEMIA, manufacturing Table China of every description. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE HAVING THESE FACILITIES.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A CIGAR FACTORY AT 185 6TH AV., where we make up only the best tobacco in the best manner. Most of the employed in this factory are expert Havana cigarmakers. We sell their product at the lowest prices in this country. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the cigars it sells.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE DO NOT GIVE DISCOUNTS TO dressmakers, shopping agents, coachmen, or any one else. Most houses give such discounts, and this, in connection with their credit system, compels them to sell at much higher prices than we do.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A HARNESS FACTORY in New-York where we manufacture the famous Commerford harness. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE DOING THIS. We also carry a full line of High Grade Harness and Stable Equipments of other makes. Our prices are from 20 to 40 per cent. lower than regular dealers'.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A BICYCLE FACTORY AT PATERSON, N. J. Its product is the Webster Wheel, which has stood the severest tests and given riders the best satisfaction. We employ no agents to sell it; no wheels are given away for advertising; in short, nothing is done to increase the cost of this bicycle above that of its production. It is the best bicycle that skilled labor can produce. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing its own bicycles.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A GLASS CUTTING AND DECORATING SHOP IN JERSEY CITY, the largest of the kind in this country. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE having such facilities.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A SHIRT FACTORY IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. We are THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE making the Shirts it sells.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A GLASSWARE FACTORY in STEINSCHONAU, BOHEMIA, where table glass, as well as fancy glassware of every description, is made. Bohemia glass rivals in beauty the exquisite creations of the ancient glass workers. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE having these goods from their own works.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
SMALL PROFITS SATISFY US.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A LABORATORY AT 799 GREENWICH ST., N. Y. CITY, for the manufacture of perfumery and toilet requisites under the direction of an experienced chemist. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE that has such a laboratory.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A GLASS CUTTING AND CHINA DECORATING SHOP on the premises, enabling us to match up broken sets in rich cut crystal or the finest porcelain ware. NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE WORLD DOES THIS.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A FACTORY IN BELFAST, IRELAND. This place is the seat of the linen trade, and we are THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE HAVING ITS OWN FACTORY THERE.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A LADIES' SILK WAIST AND SILK UNDERWEAR FACTORY AT 97 BANK ST., N. Y. CITY. We are the only RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the silk underwear it sells.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A POTTERY AT RUDOLSTADT, THURINGIA, for the manufacture of Figures, Busts, Vases, Cabinet ornaments, and artistic China and Bric-a-Brac. Rudolstadt is the home of pottery. There the finest clay, the most skillful and painstaking artists are, and WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE employing them directly in the manufacture of the goods we sell.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A LADIES' UNDERWEAR FACTORY IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the Ladies' Underwear it sells
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

WHY?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE CHINA DECORATING WORKS in LIMOGES, France, supplying us with the highest grades of dinner, tea, and course services, and fancy table porcelain. France has always held the highest place in china production. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE to bring to its customers direct from the manufactory these marvels of French art.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN HERE.

As No Other Retail Houses Have These Facilities, How Can They Compete with Us?

We have done some PHENOMENAL PRICE CUTTING in our history, but our prices now are from 15 TO 50 PER CENT. LOWER than at any previous sale with one exception. In many instances they are about half the prices prevailing elsewhere.

If we advertised all of the EXTRAORDINARY VALUES we offer for this week, the largest of the newspapers would be overcrowded.

THE SULTAN STILL DOUBTED

HIS PROMISES OF REFORM IN TURKEY NOT RELIED ON.

The Italian Ambassador Calls on Him and Insists that the Proposed Reforms Be Carried Out.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Sultan has promised to execute sweeping reforms throughout his dominions, his promises are still looked at askance by those here who have had experience of his artfulness and lack of good intention, and this in spite of the fact that orders have already been given for the putting into effect of some of the reforms promised.

The jubilation among the newspapers over the restoration of the concert of the powers, which it is claimed here is responsible for the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan, which compelled him to grant the reforms, may be shortlived. Cynical observers of the situation do not place much faith in the claims that Great Britain had a prominent part in the concert. They maintain that Russia, acting through France, is the country that deserves the credit for forcing the Sultan to understand that he must mend his ways and do something besides making promises that he never intends to fulfill. If this is really the case, there is little room to doubt that there will be a radical change in the Turkish policy, for Russia is really the only power of which the Sultan stands in fear. Great Britain may blow and bluster, but the ruler of Turkey well knows that she is utterly impotent to do anything more than make threats, and she is not threatening now as much as she did a year ago.

With Russia, however, it is a different matter. She has done no threatening, and for that reason the Sultan knows she is all the more dangerous. Of course it hurts British pride to know that Russia, acting through France, has been able to accomplish more with the Sultan than she, Turkey's self-constituted protector, and it may be that it is this feeling of injury that leads official circles here to believe that what England could not accomplish would also be impossible for France. But the fact remains that it was to M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, that the Sultan first promised the granting of reforms more sweeping in their nature than those promised to Great Britain months ago, not one of which was ever put into effect, and that already some of these last promised reforms are now being carried out. Time alone will tell whether the Sultan is now honest in his professions, but if it be true that Russia is prodding him, the chances are that he will have to be honest in spite of his own desires.

The alarmist reports alleged to have been telegraphed from Constantinople to the effect that the situation there is very threatening are not borne out by the action of the representatives of the powers there. Baron von Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, and a dozen of the Diplomatic Corps, have gone to Cairo to spend a holiday. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, was in Vicuna Thursday night. He is going to St. Petersburg. Baron von Saurna-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, is somewhere in South Germany. Unless the Sultan springs another massacre, diplomacy at Constantinople will have nothing to do for another month. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, alone remains at his post, and he has been instructed by his Government to closely watch the application of the promised reforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—The Sultan gave an audience last evening to Signor Panza, the Italian Ambassador, who insisted that the proposed reforms should be executed immediately. The Sultan promised that they should be enforced, but Signor Panza said that they were not being enforced. It was not enough, he declared, that the reforms should be published; they should be actually carried out.

Signor Panza also insisted that Mazehan Bey, who is held to be responsible for the murder of the Italian priest Father Salvator, should be summarily punished.

The Kawkab America, the organ of the Syrians in this country, has received information that the Turkish Sultan has issued an irade, or order, to all Armenians in Syria, Europe, and America. This declares that every Armenian who leaves his native country will no longer be regarded as a Turkish subject, and will forfeit all rights he may have in Turkey. His blood will be on his own head. The Armenians in Europe and in America are directed to call at the Turkish Consulates to be informed about the edict. Those who do not return to their country within two months, it is said, will not be received.

JONES FULLY EXPOSED.

President Lyman Tells of the British Informer.

Facts concerning Thomas M. Jones, the English police spy and informer who gave evidence in the examination of Edward J. Ivory, in London, continue to come to light. Ivory was well known to all the Irishmen connected with the movement in this city, and, strange to say, was suspected by many during the latter part of his residence here.

President William Lyman of the Irish National Alliance in speaking of Jones and his testimony said:

"I was amused at the evidence Jones had to offer. He was well known here for just what he was, long before he went to England. We knew him to be an Orangeman, but that is the very class of men the alliance has been thrown open to. Every member of it knows just as much as Jones and no more, for there has never been anything to conceal. The platform and principles of the Alliance, which was organized at Chicago, have been published. The convention was an open one, and the proceedings were fully published in both the English and Irish papers.

"Jones may have belonged to the Alliance and the Shamrock Club and the Nally Club. The Shamrock is not a secret organization, being merely a social and literary club of young men, mostly Irishmen. The Nally Club is a somewhat similar organization. All his testimony regarding members, signs, passwords, district orders, &c., is made up of whole cloth. No such things exist, and he knows it. As far as I know, there are no secret Irish organizations in this country. There are certainly none in this city, and his story of having belonged to them is purely false, and his documents are fakes.

"Since this matter came up I have made a personal investigation of Ivory's standing here, and have discovered that he is not a member of the Irish National Alliance. I noticed that Jones has not testified that he was. I know also from personal investigation that Ivory's trip abroad was for pleasure only. He had no 'mission,' either political or private. The charge against him is a trumped-up affair, and the testimony manufactured."

Mr. Lyman also said that he had positive information to the effect that British spies had been sketching American forts, and that the British Government had laid short cables in the great lakes for use in case of war. He added that he was ready to furnish maps of the cable routes if necessary.

C. O'C. McLoughlin, Secretary of the Alliance, knew Jones well. Mr. McLoughlin, who is editor of The Irish Republic, said:

"Jones sent me several very inflammatory articles that he wished to have printed, but I refused his contributions. They were too revolutionary. When I was sick in May last he succeeded in getting one of his articles printed, which not only made me lots of trouble, but caused the suppression of our paer in England and Ireland for some time."

The article referred to by Mr. McLoughlin was printed in the issue of The Irish Republic of May 17 last. It was in reference to Jameson and his raid in the Transvaal. The head over it was "Unmasked." Here is the most rabid part of it:

"For the first time in British history, a British statesman has told the truth regarding British foreign policy. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has frankly admitted that it has been one of piracy and freebooting, of burglary and larceny, of open robbery, accompanied by wholesale murder. * * * Everything England owns she has stolen, even to the lions on her escutcheon. * * * We have faith, however, that in the grinding of the mills of the gods England will perish in the blood and tears that have been her gift to the world."

Jones, who had a wife and two children, worked for F. H. Leggett & Co., the wholesale grocers, when he first came to this country. Over a year ago he began a small grocery at 600 Amsterdam Avenue. This he changed into a newspaper, confectionery, and ice cream store, and ran it up to early in September, when he sold out for $65 to Henry Haas, the present proprietor. When he sold out he said he was going to Ireland, and if he succeeded in the venture he was bent on he would make a big pile of money.

Jones was one of the Secretaries of the Amnesty Association, and his name appears in many of the books of this organization. He was a very nervous man, and spent much of his time in the Irish movement.

BIG REALTY SALE REPORTED.

Parcel in or Near Wall Street Said to Have Brought $3,000,000.

According to apparently well-founded rumors, a big sale of property has recently been made in the financial district of the city. Reports placed the amount of money involved in the transaction as high as $3,000,000. No one property was agreed upon as being the object of the trade, each report differing from the others as to this point.

Among the pieces of property which are mentioned as having been sold are the O. B. Potter building, the Arcade, at Rector Street and Broadway; Lord's Court, at the corner of Williams Street and Exchange Place, and 39 and 41 Wall Street, the property of William K. Aston, the lawyer. The United States National Bank is No. 41.

The lots last mentioned, 39 and 41 Wall Street, are supposed by a number of persons well informed upon real estate matters to be the property that has been sold. The two lots have a frontage on Wall Street of about 30 feet, and a much wider frontage on Exchange Place. It is exceedingly valuable, but the price fixed by the rumor—$3,000,000—is probably excessive by at least $1,000,000. It was purchased about a year ago for something like $1,500,000.

Mr. Aston was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as to the truth of the rumor. He replied:

"Matters are not now in condition to be given to the press. I may have something to give out later."

When asked specifically if he had made any such sale, Mr. Aston said:

"I have not concluded any such sale. I would say, however," he added, "that $3,000,000 is too big an amount. That sum would buy a tremendous lot of land, even in the financial district of New-York. You would do well to cut that figure down to about $2,000,000. I should say the price is somewhere near that amount."

Wallace for Governor of New-Mexico.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Nov. 14.—The rumor is current here that George H. Wallace, President of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association and Consul at Melbourne under President Harrison, is to be Governor of New-Mexico. Mr. Wallace has been a resident of Las Vegas for some months.

Police Don Winter Helmets.

The police yesterday donned their dark Winter helmets. The helmets this year are of blue felt, instead of the cork shapes, with cloth covering, which they have been wearing heretofore.

WILL BE WATCHED IN GERMANY

Strick Rules Regarding Naturalized Citizens of This Country.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Government announces that henceforth Germans naturalized as American citizens returning to Germany for any length of time shall be subject to an especially strict surveillance, and granted only a limited period of sojourn in the Fatherland.

If it shall be notoriously known that any of the returned German-Americans emigrated to the United States in order to avoid military service they will be immediately expelled from the country. Any of the persons described who shall extend their stay in Germany to two years may be drafted into the army, despite their naturalization, and required to serve a legal term in the military service, if such persons have not passed the age of thirty-one years. If they are more than thirty-one years old they may be expelled.

Sons of naturalized Germans born in America and coming to Germany for the purpose of permanent residence will be recognized as citizens of the United States, and not be required to serve in the army.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and One Fatally Injured at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 14.—By an explosion of about thirty pounds of dynamite in the office building of E. D. Smith & Co., contractors in charge of the extension of the wheel pit and tunnel of the Niagara Falls Power Company, at 8 o'clock this morning, Hakken Hammer, Chief Engineer, and Albert Reynolds, a negro workman, were instantly killed, and several others injured, John Pickett, a stone cutter, fatally.

Mr. Hammer was a son-in-law of George Rice, at one time Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad. He was about thirty-five years of age. His wife and two children are living in Potsdam. He was a member of the University Club here.

The office building, a frame structure, 40 by 15 feet, was totally demolished, and windows in buildings many yards distant were broken by flying stones.

Insurance License Denied.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 14.—The application of the Assurance Lloyds Association of America for a license to do a fire-insurance business in Wisconsin has been denied by Insurance Commissioner Fricke for the second time within a year. Its application made Nov. 14, 1895, was denied for the reason that its deposit for the security of policy holders was not made in compliance with the laws of Wisconsin, and the decision upon the present application is a repetition of the former decision.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $123,814,335. The report of the New-York Sub-Treasury shows a withdrawal of $1,700 in coin and $16,200 in bars, leaving a net gain in gold of $33,800.

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PIANOS
AT GREAT BARGAINS ON $7.00 MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. INCLUDING STOOL AND COVER. PLEASE CALL, OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE, PRICES, AND TERMS.
L. C. WEGEFARTH, Manager Retail Dept.
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SIGN GOLD PIANO.
OPEN EVENINGS.

HOW CUBA WILL BE FREED

COL. WEATHERLEY TELLS OF THE SITUATION THERE.

He Has Been Fighting with Gomez for Nearly a Year—Says Weyler Will Be Forced to Evacuate Havana in Eight Months.

Col. Stuart Weatherley, Chief of Artillery on the staff of Gen. Maximo Gomez, is in New-York, after a year of adventurous campaigning with the Cuban Army. He is silent as to his mission in the United States, but gave to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday many facts concerning the military situation in the island that have not heretofore been published.

Col. Weatherley is an Englishman, with a record in the African wars. He is about thirty-five years old, and has the dark eyes and black hair and beard of the Castilian type. Before he went to Cuba he was a student in Spanish literature, and he now speaks the vernacular of the island like a native.

The story of Col. Weatherley's enlistment in the Cuban cause was told a year ago, just before he left with the Horsa expedition to join the revolutionary army. This expedition was interrupted off the Cuban coast, a mile from Santiago de Cuba, and the military stores designed for Gomez went down with all of the ship's boats except one. Col. Weatherley was in the boat that escaped, and had with him a single piece of artillery. During the Winter, after several weeks of campaigning with Gen. Rabi in command of the insurgent division of Santiago de Cuba, Col. Weatherley reached Gomez and delivered to him the first piece of artillery acquired by the revolutionary army. His return to the United States was beset by equal difficulties, having been made in a small open boat in the stormy weather of the sub-tropical Fall season.

Gen. Maguire Rodriguez was campaigning in this district in midwinter when Col. Weatherley was in the Rabi command, and the English officer was soon appointed on his staff and remained with him until his division reached Gomez. From that time on Col. Weatherley has been constantly on the march and in the camp of the Cuban leader, whom he pronounces one of the greatest military tacticians of the times.

Gen. Gomez's Control of His Army.

"Gen. Gomez," said Col. Weatherley, "is a brave and shrewd soldier, as well as a patriot. These qualities have enabled him to subdue and control the wild spirits in his army. They will follow him anywhere. This has been shown in a hundred engagements during the past year, in which at the end of their terrible machete charges the revolutionists have drawn off victors. Their warfare is of a distinctly new kind. In practically every battle the Cubans have their choice of position, and they usually begin in ambuscade. The battle goes on until the Spanish lines show signs of wavering, when Gen. Gomez is always ready with his grim command, 'La Machete.' This cry always means to the Cuban soldier the beginning of the victory. They understand that when Gen. Gomez says 'La Machete' they have but to charge and the battle is won."

The Cuban leaders, including Gen. Gomez and Gen. Maceo, according to Col. Weatherley, believe that within a few months the island will be free. "They are fully advised," said he, "of the elaborate preparations for an aggressive Winter campaign now going on in the Spanish Army, but are not dismayed. While Spain is strengthening her army both in numbers and position the revolutionists are closing in upon them on the east and west, and dominate practically every part of the island not actually held as bases of operation by the Spanish.

"It is impossible to conceive, without having actually seen it, the difference a year has made in the condition of the Cuban soldiers. A year ago their situation was well-nigh hopeless. Many hundred dollars would have bought the most wonderful collection of arms for hand-to-hand conflict ever got together in the world. There were no modern weapons, such as swords or rifles; no ammunition, and none of the appliances that go to make up the modern military equipment. Instead, they had all sorts of knives and clubs and makeshift devices that might do service in the exigencies of defence, but were of no value in aggressive warfare. Added to this, they were hungry and insufficiently clothed.

Revolutionists Now Well Equipped.

"Now they are well equipped with modern arms in addition to their own formidable weapon, the machete, and are accustomed to the privations of the field and camp. It is this change more than anything else which gives the leaders confidence of final victory over the comparatively large numbers of the Spanish Army. They are absolutely self-reliant, and expect to win entirely by their own strength. There is no expectation that the United States will aid them in their struggle against Spain nor that Spain, crippled by her poverty and dissensions at home, will abandon the conflict. If a war were to arise between the United States and Spain Havana would fall within two months. Without such a war, or any other unexpected blow to Spain, Havana will fall within eight months, and the Republic of Cuba will be established.

"The revolutionists have now started their second invasion of the provinces occupied by Gen Weyler's armies. They will not stop until he evacuates Havana. Gen. Rodrigues, in command of the vanguard of Gen. Gomez's army of invasion, consisting of 800 picked men, has probably by this time passed Weyler's famous trocha in the Province of Havana, and delivered important dispatches to Gen. Maceo in Pinar del Rio. Gen. Gomez is now organizing the contingents in the vicinity of La Yaya, near Puerto Principe, and will start to join Maceo before Havana about the middle of next month, with about 10,000 men. His march this time will differ from the first invasion. Every Spanish outpost in the country will be reduced as he goes along. Gen. Calisto Garcia will remain behind with a strong division of the army, and will within a few weeks reduce the town of Puerto Principe, and possibly Santiago de Cuba.

"The first great battle of the final campaign for Cuban independence will probably take place at the Trocha Moron, between the Provinces of Camaguay and Las Villas. Trocha Moron is well fortified, and is held by 8,000 Spaniards. There will be hard fighting all through the Provinces of Las Villas, Matanzas, and Havana by the command of Gen. Gomez. While this territory is being subdued by Gomez, Gen. Maceo will engage the Spanish forces in the West, and Gen. Calisto Garcia will conduct the operations in the Oriente and Camaguay, reducing Las Limas and the minor towns now held by the Spanish. With the revolutionary forces all engaged for the first time in a general advance upon Havana there will be no alternative for the Spanish forces but to concentrate for its defense.

Where the Final Struggle Will Be.

"Gens. Gomez and Maceo will meet in the neighborhood of Weyler's famous trocha, in the Province of Havana. They will have in the neighborhood of 55,000 men, all veterans, and admirably equipped for the final struggle. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that in the style of warfare peculiar to Cuba this force is equal in strength to the Spanish Army of 220,000 men that it proposes to conquer. It has the advantage of a friendly country to operate in and leaders who have heretofore been invincible. Against it Weyler will be forced to abandon the trochas, evacuate every point of strategic importance on the island, and bend every effort of the Spanish Army to the holding of Havana, or meet the revolutionists in the open battle that they are longing for."

Col. Weatherley's service with the British armies in the African wars brought him in contact with a good many types of the modern soldier. He has not only fought with the British against the savages, but with savages against savages in that country, when the Zulu troubles were at white heat. His opinion of the Cuban soldiers, after his year's service among them, is as follows:

Endurance of Cuban Soldiers.

"The first great question of war is the physical fitness of an army. The Cubans are distinctively great soldiers. Although these men are not of large frame, they are capable of greater endurance than any nation or tribe I have ever met with, excepting possibly the Zulu. Whether they are on foot or on horseback, physical exhaustion is of very rare occurrence among them. I have seen them live many days on quantities of food that would seem incredibly small to keep the fire of life going. They have been nearly all the time under other equally dispiriting privation—without clothing, blankets, or hammocks in the wet weather. But notwithstanding all these troubles, their ardor is never for a moment dampened.

"That is the main advantage the Cubans have over the Spanish. I don't mean by this to say that the Spanish are not good soldiers. Their bravery cannot be questioned. They behave well in engagements, but they cannot get accustomed to the Cuban machete and the irregular formation in which the Cubans always attack. The Cubans, unlike the Spanish, have grown up from childhood schooled to hardship and privation, and are acclimated. These are among the chief reasons of good judges in military affairs for believing that Cuba will win her fight."

Col. Weatherley will return to Cuba in time to join in the final movement against Havana.

WHEAT CLOSES LOWER.

A Slow Day on the Exchange at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—There was a cautious feeling in Board of Trade circles this morning. The short Saturday session generally opens that way. Wheat lost 1 cent in the first hour.

After the enormous selling of wheat yesterday in the face of positive bull news it was not expected there could be much recovery for the closing day of the week. Yet there were those who were prepared to sell more wheat on any knowledge which might come along.

The December price started at 80¼ cents, and went to 79½ cents under early offerings. Then there came some rumors of a bearish nature, and the price broke after 11 o'clock to 78¾ cents, 1½ cents from the opening. May sold at 83¾ cents, and off to 82¼ cents. The rally was to 79⅝@79¾ cents and 82⅝ cents. People who were bearish enough to sell short at the opening were covering around 79 cents and 82½ cents. There was some foreign buying in this market the first half hour.

The decline in wheat at Liverpool was about in line with the break here Friday. Later the Berlin market was cabled at a decline. The Continental cables intimated that more liberal Russian offerings caused the heaviness. Then the trade had a lot of rumors about late rains in India and late crops benefited. Bradstreet's gave exports of wheat and flour for the week at 4,064,000 bushels, the largest output in years. The prospect of a small visible increase was in favor of buyers. But there was a disposition to go slow. It was a slow market compared with previous days. Wheat closed 1 cent lower for the day, at 79 cents December and 82⅜ cents May.

Bears Cause a Fall in Wheat Prices.

December wheat, which closed at 89¼ on Friday, opened at 89⅛ yesterday. Under a "bear" influence, which began early in the day, the price dropped to 87⅝, and the market closed with a quotation of 88. May wheat touched 89¼.

ORANGE AUTHORS' CARNIVAL.

Arrangements Made for Thanksgiving Night's Entertainment.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—What is expected to prove one of the society events of the season in the Oranges will be the Carnival of Authors, to be held in Music Hall, Thanksgiving night, for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. It will be given by the Young Ladies' Auxiliary.

The young ladies most active in preparing for the entertainment are Miss Jenny R. Kroeh, Miss Bertha Richards, Miss Julia Adams, Miss Van Rogers, Miss Ethel Jeffery, Miss Caro D. Gallison, and Miss Margaret E. Sanford.

Besides them, others who will take part in the entertainment are Miss Florence Johnson, Miss Margaret T. Yardley, Miss Grace Morrill, Miss Annette Kellogg, Miss Gussie Johnson, Miss Natalie Colquitt, Miss Kate Farnsworth, Miss Helen Mohr, Miss Belle Ward, Miss Mary Boller, the Misses Rogers, the Misses Treat, Miss Adele Russell, Miss Bessie Russell, Miss Edith Fortmeyer, Miss Ella Fortmeyer, Miss Harriette K. Forbes, Miss Louise M. Forbes, Miss Edith A. Johnson, Miss Grace Sheridan, Miss Carrie Stalknecht, Miss Estelle Robertson, Miss Adelle Boehme, Miss Anne Betts, Miss Elsie Morrill, Miss Edna Howard, Miss Gretta Fort, Miss Annie Schimmel, Miss Helen Wheeler, Miss Edith Young, Miss Margaret Le Masseur, Alden Freeman, J. Pinckney Adams, Thomas B. Criss, Stephen S. Yardley, A. Louis Scott, Jr., Carson Penal, George J. Bayles, Benjamin F. Chandler, Milton Ruggles, Robert F. Baird, John Knapp, Mortimer Richards, Graham King, John Cooper, Louis Cooper, George Ring, James C. Farnsworth, Arthur Hoffman, and Frederick Fortmeyer.

CABLED THEIR FORGIVENESS.

Eloping Couple Will Return to London in Triumph.

Joseph Franco, a good-looking lawyer of London, eloped and with his pretty bride came to New-York, arriving in this city by a Wilson Line freight steamer a week ago last Monday.

Mr. Franco, who is about twenty-four years old, is the son of the proprietor of the Cavendish Hotel in London. He feared parental disapproval of a marriage in which money was not an essential, and with his bride sailed by the first steamer leaving after his marriage. That vessel chanced to be the slow Wilson liner.

Mr. Franco is a graduate of Eton and Oxford, and upon his arrival he introduced himself to a former Eton schoolmate and announced his intention of making New-York his home. A cablegram from his father conveying full forgiveness and a parental blessing induced him to change his plans. The couple are now boarding at 310 West Forty-sixth Street, and on Wednesday they will sail for home by the American steamship New-York.

Apples for the Babies.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Now that the election is over, may I suggest to your readers that the physicians of the babies' wards have recommended baked apples and pears for our little patients? We do not ask for the "hundreds of barrels of apples now decaying on the ground," but we would appeal to kind friends to send us from their bounty a few boxes or barrels of sound apples or pears, while from those thrifty housekeepers who have laid in large stores of jellies and jams we would beg a few jars, that the frugal suppers of "our babies" might become daily thanksgivings. Packages, with name and address of giver, should be sent by express to the Babies' Wards, Post-Graduate Hospital, 303 East Twentieth Street. An unusually hard and busy year has so reduced our funds that our every cent must go for the vital bread and milk, so we hope that friends may generously prepay their gifts, to be rewarded with the thanks of our little sufferers.

ELLA E. RUSSELL,
Chairman Ladies' Auxiliary Babies' Wards.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1896.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—1 A. M.—129—East Seventy-third Street; dwelling of Isarel Uhlmann; damage, $5.

—11 A. M.—197 Orchard Street; awning; damage trifling.

—10:45 A. M.—87 Tompkins Street; Hawley lumber yard; damage, slight.

—3:45 P. M.—67 West Eleventh Street; flat; owned by Lowther estate; damage, $50.

—3:55 P. M.—Two-story frame dwelling of William McMahon; William Street and Marion Avenue; damage, $5.

—4:20 P. M.—505 and 507 East Eighteenth Street; chimney; no damage.

—6:15 P. M.—43 First Avenue; chimney; no damage.

—6:40 P. M.—1,489 First Avenue; awning; damage, $25.

—7:30 P. M.—5 to 11 Broadway; damage trifling.

—9:30 P. M., 287 First Avenue, Ludwig Glenkoff. Damage, $50.

R. V. D. WOOD STILL AT LARGE.

United States Marshals Think He Has Gone to Canada.

Richard V. D. Wood, the assistant cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank, who, it is alleged, absconded with $60,000 of the bank's securities, is still at large, and the Federal officials who are trying to capture him think that he is in Canada.

The United States Marshals who went to Wood's home, at Piermont-on-the-Hudson, to arrest him last Monday, have been told that Wood was in Nyack at the time they reached his house, and that shortly thereafter he took a West Shore train going north. From this the Marshals think he was notified of the application for a warrant for his arrest. Wood went to Nyack Monday morning, and got a registered letter that had been sent there to him, and did not afterward return to his home.

It is known that Wood had many warm friends at Piermont and Sparkill, and it is thought that some of them loaned him money with which to make his escape, and that others loaned him money not knowing or caring how he intended to use it. Wood borrowed $100 on the preceding Friday night from Capt. Latourette, who met him in the rooms of the Piermont Yacht Club, and the United States Marshals think that the registered letter he received contained money. They have an idea that he started for Canada with about $1,000 in his pocket.

The suggestion that Wood has taken his life meets with no favor from either the Marshals or Wood's friends. Marshal McCarty says Wood is not a man who would be overcome by remorse and shoot himself, and Mr. Smith, the bank's cashier, agrees with the Marshal. The theory of suicide was formed in connection with the statement of Mrs. Wood that her husband took his pistol with him Monday when he left home.

The Metropolitan Bank officials are not relying entirely upon the United States Marshals to arrest Wood, but have also employed the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which has branches in many cities.

The bond that Wood gave to the bank many years ago was for but $5,000, and there is now some doubt as to whether it still holds good. In connection with this feature of the case, a story of Wood's earlier days in the bank was recalled in Wall Street yesterday. It was said that some years ago, when President George I. Seney called Wood's attention to his small bond and suggested that it be increased, Wood, then being paying teller, showed Mr. Seney how easy it would be to carry off $250,000 in bills in his pocket, no matter how large the bond might be, and the matter of increasing his bond was then dropped.

DR. MARY JACOBI'S LECTURE.

The Political Conditions of Women of This and Other Countries.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi delivered a lecture yesterday morning at the Berkeley Lyceum before the League for Political Education. Her subject was "From Massachusetts to Turkey."

She described the political condition of woman in this country, and contrasted it with her condition in the countries of Europe and Asia. Woman, she said, was freer in Wyoming than anywhere else, and is found to be less free as one journeys from that Western State to Europe and to the Orient. Her personal liberty is partially restricted in Spain and wholly so in Turkey.

Mrs. Jacobi said that the referendum in Massachusetts, where the question of woman's suffrage had been voted on, had at least shown the falsity of the claim that the great majority of women would vote against it. As a matter of fact, 28,000 women took enough interest in the question to vote. Of these, 26,906 had voted for woman's suffrage. Eighty-seven thousand men out of 274,000 voted in its favor.

To show that women are not altogether supported by men, she said that the latest census recorded 3,000,000 women in this country engaged in gainful occupations. Many of these support not only themselves, but others. In this State $500,000,000 of property is owned by women.

"The protection men accord to women," said Mrs. Jacobi, "is not because woman is worth little, but because she is worth much. The question of protection has another side. If the defense of lives on the ramparts is the care of men, is not the care of lives within the walls the peculiar care of woman? In what does the charm of a gracious woman consist? Is it not that she is able and willing to provide for the needs of those to whom she seems gracious? For centuries one prayer—'Ave Maria'—has gone up from Christendom to a woman."

CIGARMAKERS SEEK A TAX.

Small Manufacturers Protest that They Would Be Driven Out.

It was rumored among the cigarmakers of this city yesterday that a movement has been started among the large cigar manufacturers to seek the passage of a law imposing an annual tax of $50 on every cigar factory in this country.

The rumor has created consternation among the small manufacturers. At present a very small capital is required to start a cigar factory. Many cigarmakers who are out of work and can raise $5 or $10, buy a small stock of leaf tobacco and a sufficient number of internal revenue stamps, make the cigars themselves, and get their wives and children to help them. Sometimes two or three workmen start a small factory in partnership, and not unfrequently the men pay their butchers and grocers in cigars, and then sell the remainder of the stock as well as they can.

The number of these very small manufactures has increased greatly, and it is estimated that there are as many as 10,000. For most of these a tax of $50 would be prohibitive. The large manufacturers claim that the object of a fifty-dollar tax is to do away with the copying of expensive brands of cigars by small manufacturers of cheap tobacco.

STATEN ISLAND BURGLARIES

Thieves Visit Tottenville, Where There Were No Police.

At an early hour yesterday morning burglars broke into three houses at Tottenville, S. I. The losses are not heavy, but it wrought up the citizens to a great extent. Only a week ago the small force of police which had for many years been maintained in the village was transferred to other precincts on the north shore.

The houses entered are all near the water front, and it is believed the thieves came across from Jersey in boats. They first went to the house of C. S. Videon. The brother of Mrs. Videon heard noises, but did not suspect that burglars might be about. The house of Neefus Journeay was visited, but women discovered the thieves and they were frightened away. The house of William D. Frerich was ransacked.

Records Makes a Statement.

Edward Records, the Boston lawyer, said to have been connected with the Bough-McLaughlin-Valentine gang of swindlers, and who was arrested here on the charge of swindling Arthur Atkinson out of $30,000 worth of bonds, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and held in default of $15,000 bail to await requisition to Boston. Later Records was taken before Assistant District Attorney Battle, where he made a voluntary statement of his connection with Gustav J. Millare, one of the swindlers in the Bough gang, and with John E. Hoffmire, both of whom were arrested the other day. Records said that in May, 1895, he had an office at 32 Liberty Street. He purchased from Millare some commercial paper on C. H. Postell & Co. The paper was never made good. He gave Millare $20,000 worth of notes of the New-England Milling and Manufacturing Company, and never heard more from them. In 1895 he bought $50,000 worth of paper from Hoffmire, but found that the paper was worthless.

MAYOR GLEASON INDICTED

THE JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS GAIN ONE POINT.

Charged that His Appointment of Election Inspectors Was Unlawful—Deputy Sheriff Could Not Find the Mayor.

When the Grand Jury of Queens County filed into the courtroom at Long Island City yesterday, they had a batch of indictments to hand up, and expected they would be discharged with the usual commendation.

The jury came in as solemnly as ever yesterday, and the Foreman had his little packet of indictments ready.

There was a surprise in store. District Attorney Noble arose and addressed Justice Gaynor. He said there had been a leak from the Grand Jury room, and that in some manner the indictment of Mayor Gleason for alleged violation of election laws had become known on the day it was found. Even the vote on the question of the indictment was told. He asked the Court to pay some attention to the matter.

Justice Gaynor said he was very much surprised at the charge. It was a serious matter. He believed, however, in the integrity of the Grand Jury, and thought that the information must have been gained by eavesdroppers. He directed, however, that the attention of the next Grand Jury be brought to the case, and that an Assistant District Attorney be ordered to present the matter.

Meanwhile a Deputy Sheriff, to whom a bench warrant calling for the arrest of Mayor Gleason had been given, had been looking for the man of the battle axe. The Deputy Sheriff did not find the Mayor during the day. His Honor had left the City Hall just before the deputy arrived and no one knew exactly where he had gone. There was an impression that he had gone to New-York. His friends said, however, that the indictment would not bother him, as he had a defense, and, besides, when arrested, as he was bound to be, he would give bonds and suffer little inconvenience.

Mayor Gleason is indicted on a charge by the Jeffersonian Democrats, the silver Democrats, that in the recent election, in appointing Inspectors and poll clerks, he violated the law, which requires that Inspectors be appointed for the dominant parties, as he had appointed Republicans and members of his own political faction, the Jeffersonians receiving only 20 of the 100 Inspectors and poll clerks to which they were entitled.

This is simply a revival of the old feud against Gleason. The Mayor will appear in court this week and put in his defense when the proper time comes. He returned to his office, in Front Street, last night, and between puffs of a cigar serenely discussed the indictment. The Deputy Sheriff had not appeared. The Mayor said he would be in court to answer to the indictment. It was not the first time he had been indicted, and he was not alarmed. There was no doubt he had enemies in the Grand Jury, he said, but when the case came to trial he was confident of winning. It was an honor, he continued, to be indicted on such a charge. He thought the election in Long Island City had been the best and the least fraudulent in the history of the city.

He added that it was impossible for him to appoint Inspectors out of the list furnished by the Jeffersonian Party. Many of the Jeffersonians could not write their own names. Those who answered a majority of civil service examination questions were appointed. According to law, an examination was necessary. The Election Inspectors appointed, he added, represented the intelligent classes of Long Island City, and were not controlled by any one.

Mayor Gleason had another little matter brought to his attention last night. William E. Stewart had appeared in the Queens County Court, and on behalf of Frederick Weistein, an infant property owner, asked that the Mayor be removed from the receivership of the City Hall property, to which he was appointed Feb. 16, 1889, and for which it was alleged he had made no accounting. The hearing in this case was adjourned till next Saturday. It does not bother the Mayor any more than the election case.

SCOURING THE TEXAS.

All Traces of the Recent Accident Rapidly Disappearing.

The battleship Texas is now being scoured in dry dock, and all traces of her recent accident are disappearing. Workmen were busy yesterday removing the mud from her bottom. A curious crowd stood about all day watching the operations.

The court of inquiry will not finish its work until next Tuesday night. Capt. Glass, commander of the ship, was examined on Friday, and to-morrow Lieut. Commander Kelley will go before the court.

Naval officers scout the idea that the old charge of "structural weakness" can again be urged against the Texas, because nothing about her condition is known that was not known before. This court of inquiry, they say, will not make any examination of the ship, except to ascertain what damage she sustained last week. Besides, they say, her soundness has been proved heretofore, and her recent accident was not serious.

One of the officers in the navy yard, who would not allow his name to be used, said yesterday:

"The Texas is as good as ever. What do they know about her in Washington beyond what is known to every one? Of course, those high in authority know inside facts, but those persons don't start rumors. As to the leaking bulkheads, there is a good explanation. A ship's armor is supposed to make her proof against projectiles. We do not know whether the armor would resist all projectiles or not. All we know is that it is of vast advantage to have such armor. It is so with bulkheads. If water gets into one compartment it is reasonably certain to be confined there. But there is no knowing how the compartments will act when subjected to unusual pressure. We do know, however, that under such circumstances it is better to have bulkheads than not.

"Now, two of the Texas's compartments were flooded at once. The water wept through the bulkhead into the fire room, but not very fast, for the fires there were burning half an hour after the accident. There are lots of ways for water to leak through. Electric wires penetrate the bulkheads, and many other means of access exist; but if a ship were going down, these bulkheads would at least let all on board get off."

Naval officers do not know what is going to be done with the fleet this Winter. They believe the vessels are being held in readiness for any possible emergency. Last Winter they lay in Hampton Roads. Tompkinsville is much better sheltered from the wind than Hampton Roads. In the old days the fleet wintered off the Florida coast, but this custom was changed last Winter, it was said, because the Government thought the presence of the fleet so near Cuba might be taken as a menace to Spain.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRIDGETON, Me., Nov. 14.—Fire last night destroyed the Bridgeton House and contents. The insurance is $5,000.

ARICHAT, C. B., Nov. 14.—The Lunenburg schooner Kezia, Capt. Landry, with a cargo of coal, bound from Cape Breton for Halifax, caught fire off Cape Canso last night, and was beached at Charlotte Island. The crew were saved, but the vessel will probably be a total loss. The Kezia is of 136 tons register; was built at Conquerall, N. S., in 1883, and is owned by her captain.

Chicago Fast Mail, Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a fast mail train to Chicago, leaving New-York 8 A. M. and arriving Chicago 8 A. M. the following day. No extra fare other than the regular Pullman charges in the through buffet sleeping car. No passengers taken for points east of Pittsburg.—Adv.

THREE DETAINED RUSSIANS.

Their Case Somewhat of a Problem to the Authorities.

The three Russian adventurers who, after an experience with the Cuban insurgents in the field, surrendered to the Spanish authorities and were ordered to leave the Island of Cuba, and who were detained at Quarantine when they arrived last Monday on the steamship Yumuri, were taken to Ellis Island yesterday.

Owing to their debilitated condition, the Health Officer had detained them beyond the "five days out" period. The immigration authorities are now in a quandary as to what they should do with them. They have only $15 among them, which is less than the amount immigrants are ordinarily required to have in order to be landed. They cannot very well be sent back to Cuba. They came here on their way to Cuba last May, on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Prussia, but this line cannot be called upon to take them back, as they were then not immigrants, and as they have since been out of the country, and the company is not responsible for their presence here at this time.

Unless they get bonds to secure them from being public charges, however, they will probably be sent back to Russia at the Government's expense. They are Pierre Streizoff, formerly an officer in the Russian Army, and a draughtsman; Nicolaus Melentieff, son of the Regent of the Russian Imperial College, and Eustario Konstantinowitch, a member of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts, and an architect. They range from twenty-three to twenty-five years of age. Melentieff says he has a half-brother in New-York, but does not know his address. Streizoff has friends here, but does not know their whereabouts. Konstantinowitch said, when questioned by the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island, that he would like to find Waldimir Stark, an architect in New-York, who is a friend of his. He speaks Russian, Polish, German, and Spanish, and thinks he ought to be able to look after himself.

Inquiry revealed that the young men, after stopping two months in New-York, went to Charleston, where they staid some time. From there they went to Cuba on the filibustering steamer Three Friends, landing on the island Sept. 7. They joined Maceo's forces in Pinar del Rio, and were with him until less than a month ago, when they surrendered. They refused to discuss their experiences in the field beyond admitting that they had witnessed three engagements. They denied that they in any way represented the Russian Government. Maceo, they said, was in good health, and they expressed confidence in the success of the insurgents. They were in Morro Castle for three days after surrendering, and their release was secured through the efforts of the Russian Consul General.

DIED FOR HIS WIFE'S SAKE.

Rudolph Quensell Did Not Wish to be a Burden to Her.

Rudolph Quensell, an insurance broker at 1 Third Avenue, who lived at 1,800 Lexington Avenue, escaped last Wednesday from the sanitarium at Chester Hill, in Mount Vernon. His body was found yesterday morning in a pool made by the overflow of the Bronx River, in a Mount Vernon lane.

He had killed himself, and had made death doubly sure. Beside him lay a razor, and the arteries in both of his wrists had been severed.

Quensell was prosperous in his business and was diligent in attention to it until about six months ago, when he was attacked by brain trouble. He went to Berlin June 20, and there was treated by some of the most prominent specialists in Germany, but failed to find relief. He realized his condition, and frequently said to his wife and friends: "My life belongs to myself. It is of no use to me or to anybody else. I shall get rid of it when the proper time comes."

This statement was attributed to his condition, and everything was done to prevent him from doing violence to himself. He returned to this city Oct. 1, unimproved in health, tried to divert his brooding by attending to business, and rapidly became worse. His wife, his uncle, Ernst Ordemann of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and friends asked him to go to a sanitarium, and he was perfectly willing to do so. When his attendants were looking for a lost horse last Wednesday he made his escape. His relatives and the police were notified, and Mr. Ordemann offered a reward for news of him.

As two Italians were walking yesterday morning along the lane that runs on top of the pipe line connecting the Kensico Reservoir with the reservoir at William's Bridge, they found Mr. Quensell's body. It was taken to the morgue, in Mount Vernon, and the inquest will be held Monday.

In Mr. Quensell's pockets were found two letters to his wife. Both stated that he was tired of living, and in both he said that his love for his wife prompted him to cease to be a burden to her. Coroner Miles said Quensell had been dead two days.

His wife and his uncle went to Mount Vernon yesterday to care for the body, which will be brought to-day to 10 East One Hundred and Third Street, this city, where Mrs. Quensell with her son, eight years old, has lived since her husband went to the sanitarium.

PLATT MEN FEEL SLIGHTED.

Mr. Hanna Said Nothing, and Rumors Were Not Pleasing.

There was something of a lull in Republican politics yesterday. It was evident from the way the Platt men talked that Mr. Hanna had left this city without giving the slightest indication as to who would or who would not be in President McKinley's Cabinet from the State of New-York. Mr. Hanna during his recent visit was suave, but not communicative.

It is evident that the Platt men feel that they are being slighted, and the rumors that either Andrew D. White or Whitelaw Reid might be offered the portfolio of the Secretary of State have naturally had a disquieting influence upon them. They say, with a show of sincerity, that they would not mind at all if Cornelius N. Bliss should be selected as Secretary of the Treasury, but that if Mr. McKinley means to recognize any of the open antagonists of Mr. Platt trouble is sure to follow.

Mr. Platt's friends say that there can be no doubt whatever but that Mr. Platt himself will be elected to the Senate to succeed Senator Hill, and that he will go there mainly for the purpose of seeing that his friends in this State are properly cared for.

CONGRATULATING THE VICTORS

The Republicans of Wisconsin Commended for Their Votes.

The Wisconsin Republican State Committee, Edwin D. Coe, Chairman, has issued an address congratulating the party, the speakers, and the press upon the success attained in the recent election, and, saying:

"Last, but not least, we mention with earnest approval the great and unselfish work done by the sound-money Democrats. No one can doubt the patriotic character of their course. Personal advantage and opportunity for preferment were clearly disregarded in their revolt against the heresies and atrocities of the Chicago platform. Their speakers and writers labored with consummate ability and courage for the cause of sound money and good government, and not a small part of the great victory which we all rejoice in to-day is due to their splendid efforts.

"All in all, the situation is one which we can contemplate with entire satisfaction; and if the fruits of the victory which has been gained are wisely conserved, the good fight which has been so well fought need never be repeated."

FURNITURE DEALER ARRESTED.

English Creditors Charge C. E. Harrell with Misappropriation.

Claudius E. Harrell, a dealer in furniture and bric-à-brac at 306 Fifth Avenue, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday and lodged in the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $12,000 bail. The arrest was made on an order signed by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Gesundheit & Blairman of Manchester and Scarborough, England, to recover $15,000 for goods alleged to have been wrongfully converted by Harrell.

It is claimed by Julius Gesundheit, the American agent of the firm, that Harrell obtained bric-à-brac and antiques valued at $15,000 from the English firm, Oct. 13, 1896, on the strength of his statement that he owned property at 314 Fifth Avenue valued at $40,000 and was doing a profitable business. Harrell, it is alleged, owned no property and refuses to return the goods.

LITTLE FOR CROKER TO DO.

Tammany Hall Affairs Now in Tolerably Good Shape.

Richard Croker is expected to arrive in this city next Saturday on the American liner St. Louis. There is plenty of gossip as to what will take place in Tammany Hall upon his arrival.

It has been predicted that he will take charge of the affairs of the organization personally, but this prediction has been emphatically contradicted by his closest friends. There is no longer any fight between John J. Scannell and John C. Sheehan. The row between Mr. Sheehan and Henry D. Purroy may have to be adjusted by Mr. Croker, but beyond that the coming home of the ex-leader does not appear to be an especially important affair in local politics.

Met a Starving Crew at Sea.

The tank steamer Deutschland of the German-American Petroleum Company arrived at Quarantine from Hamburg last night, and Capt. Schierhorst reports that on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 11 A. M., in latitude 50 degrees 1 minute, longitude 18 degrees 30 minutes, he fell in with a French fishing bark which displayed signals of distress. On approaching nearer, the bark set the signals "Immediate assistance necessary." The steamer's headway was checked and the signals answered. The Frenchman lowered a boat, which came alongside. The sailors said that their vessel was the Macsagne, from Pecampe, and that they had been without food for seven days. The boat was supplied from the ample stores of the Deutschland with one barrel of beef, one of flour, two of biscuits, and one bag of potatoes. The boat returned to the bark, which displayed the signals "Thanks; bon voyage," and the crew cheered, after which the steamer proceeded.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Albion W. Tourgee of Mayville, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Miss Clara Barton of Washington, D. C., is at the Waldorf.

—Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is at the Savoy.

—Gen. Henry L. Abbot, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Baron Herman of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—J. H. Outhwaite of Cleveland and James P. Boyd of Albany are at the Windsor.

—Charles P. Pressly, United States Vice Consul at Marseilles, is at the Marlborough.

—B. N. Hunt of Syracuse, Robert J. Browner of Chicago, and J. A. Weyman of Rochester are at the Grand.

—George W. Burke of Pittsburg and George S. Graham and Warren Sawyer of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Lieut. Gov. Walter Lyon of Pennsylvania are at the Holland.

—The Rev. Louis A. Arthur of Detroit and H. M. Hooker of Chicago are at the St. Denis.

—M. M. Magasarian of Chicago, L. H. Stewart of Albany, C. S. Ripley of Chicago, and R. J. Reilly of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—R. F. Thomas of St. Louis, F. W. Rockwell of Albany, A. D. Berry of Chicago, and William D. Hamilton of Pittsburg are at the Imperial.

—John J. Clarke of Washington, O. L. Menard of Cleveland, William Meyst of Milwaukee, and A. R. Clark of New-Haven are at the Astor.

—W. S. Gorton of Boston, George F. Shields of San Francisco, C. H. Petsch of Chicago, and Horace S. Sears of Boston are at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman R. Mahany of Buffalo, Bishop J. L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill., and Henry L. Pierce and Thomas Bailey Aldrich of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Ballerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; R. Ballerstein, millinery; Hotel Netherland.

—Bloch & Neuberger, Mobile, Ala.; A. Bloch, white goods, 135 Spring Street; Barrett House.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Berry, shoes, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Loewenthal, boots and shoes, 79 Grand Street; Stuart House.

—Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, notions; Belvedere House.

—Hull, E. R., & Dutton, Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Dutton, clothing; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. B. Scott, house furnishing goods, 14 Thomas Street; Continental Hotel.

—Mohr, Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, dry goods, 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

—Moore, W. R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. McLean, notions, 43 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Nugent, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Plaza Hotel.

—Weinbaum & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; A. J. Joseph, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Thomas H. Burchard.

Dr. Thomas Herring Burchard, one of the best-known surgeons in the city, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence, 53 West Fifty-second Street. He had had trouble with his heart for over two years, but was confined to his bed only two days before his death. Last year he spent several months in Europe, but the trip did not appear to have the hoped-for effect on his health.

Dr. Burchard was born in New-York March 19, 1850. His father was the Rev. S. D. Burchard. He was graduated from the College of the City of New-York in 1869 and from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1872. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the latter institution in 1873, and house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital in 1873-4. Since that time he had been in general practice in this city. He was at one time attending surgeon to the New-York Dispensary, and was surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment.

He had been to Europe five times, making a special study of surgery in the principal cities. He was lecturer on surgery in Bellevue Hospital

MANY MILLS STARTING.

Full Time to be Given at Olneyville—A Hopeful Feeling.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—The Atlantic Mills, in Olneyville, are to be operated on full time and with every piece of machinery working, beginning Monday morning. The corporation employs 2,000 hands, and fine cloth for women's goods is manufactured.

At Amesbury, Mass, the big shoe plant of Adams & Pettingell, on Carriage Hill, will be started up Jan. 1, after a shutdown of six months, caused by the assignment of the firm. Haverhill capital will run the plant, which is one of the largest in the State and one of the best-known and equipped. The starting up of the concern will give employment to several hundred operatives.

Hopeful is the word to describe the mental condition of the mill agents of Lewiston and Auburn, Me., who view the result of the recent election as a good sign for business and who are optimists from choice and conviction. Some of the mills are starting up machinery from day to day. There is no boom as yet, but there is a rather better feeling. The agents say that they do not want any boom; that there is danger of overdoing the thing. They say a speedy and decisive readjustment of the tariff is necessary to permanent prosperity.

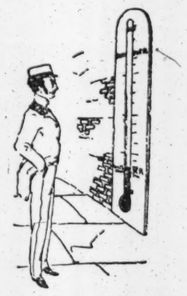
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—The Illinois Watch Company resumed operations yesterday and announced that its factory would run on full time. All of the company's traveling men have been ordered to take the road.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 14.—In October last Sanford & Sons, the carpet manufacturers, reduced the wages of their employes 10 per cent. To-day the firm announced to its employes that the wages had been restored.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 14.—The Queen Mining Company, at Negaunee, is doubling its force, adding 200 men, and the Lillie Mine, at Negaunee will probably resume in the near future. The Traders' Mine, at Iron Mountain, is putting 100 more men at work. The Champion Mine, at Champion, is adding to its forces. The Lake Aneline, at Ishpeming, will start up with 600 men, and the Winthrop, at Ishpeming, will increase its forces. The Primrose, at Negaunee, will work all Winter instead of closing as anticipated. The Gogebic range mines will add 1,000 men to present forces.

Accused of Keeping a "Fence."

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Solomon Hawxhurst, a well-known exhorter and local preacher in Methodist Church circles, was arrested yesterday on the charge of keeping a "fence." For many years he conducted a mission on lower Main Street, and was also the proprietor of a harness store at 338 Main Street. There is where the alleged "fence" is located. A man named Patrick Meagher, when arrested and accused of having stolen a set of harness and selling it to Hawxhurst, made a confession and said that on previous occasions he had sold stolen harness to Hawxhurst. A fruit dealer named Senfelice Alexander identified a set of harness in Hawxhurst's place as one which had been stolen from him. Hawxhurst said he had bought the harness for $4. He was taken before Recorder Senior, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $500. Meagher was also held for committing the robbery.



OVERCOAT TIME

is here. The crisp, cold air is lively enough to make you feel its presence. We are just as well prepared to "overcoat" you as we have always been to "suit" you. Our high-grade Beavers, Kerseys, Chinchillas, Montagnacs, etc., made to your order for

NO MORE **$15.00** NO LESS

are values that double the money would hardly purchase elsewhere.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.
Wholesale Woollen House, Tailor Shops and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements and Samples Sent.
Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St., 71 B'way, (Arcade Bldg.)
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way, (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 253 B'way, (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market. (Open evenings.)
Albany—22 South Pearl St. (Open evenings.)
Troy—284 River St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent, reliable. North German young woman in first-class family; excellent city reference. M. G., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes place for a girl as chambermaid and assist with children; is willing and conscientious and a good sewer; wages, $14. Margaret. Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch woman as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; good city reference. A. D., 787 7th Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, competent young girl; good plain sewer; good references. 1,584 3d Av., near 79th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and nurse for growing children, or child's nurse and mending. 30 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place a young girl as chambermaid; assist in pantry and make herself generally useful; best city reference. 160 West 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist with plain washing or waiting; two years' reference. Call, two days, 325 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; present employer can be seen. H., Box 274, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or waiting on lady; city reference. C., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging. M. C., 204 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting. Can be seen Monday, from 10 to 1, at present employer's, 46 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework. Call, Monday, 304½ East 38th St., Ahlfors's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c., or MAID.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as maid to growing children; useful and obliging; three years' reference. M. Hunter, 331 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen Monday at present employer's, 377 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing in private family; best of city reference. 311 East 40th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress in a refined family; best references. Monday, 420 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—A lady would like place for her chambermaid or parlormaid; can be well recommended. Call, Monday morning, before 12 o'clock, 29 W. 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By English girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; good reference. L. B., 452 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Danish girl; experienced chambermaid; city reference. Care Miss Boggild, 881 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid; willing to help with other work; best city references. D. M., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl; good references; wages, $18 to $20. Call, Monday, 241 East 42d St., care Engstrom.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; thirteen years' city reference. M. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid, or maid and chambermaid; good city references. M. H., 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; four years' reference. Call, Monday, at 721 6th Av.; ring Kinsley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good reference; city or country. 210 East 28th St., Trielby.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands her business well in all branches; best Paris and New-York references. L., care Mrs. Roskam, 150 East 49th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; personal reference. 541 West 57th St., one flight.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as cook and laundress; has city reference. Call, three days, at 692 2d Av., first flight.

COOK.—By respectable person as cook in private family; excellent city reference. McDonald, 835 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a young English cook in a private family; good reference. M. H., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook; good city reference from last place. D., Box 233 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as cook and the other as laundress. Call, Monday at present employer's, 266 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. N. R., 121 West 40th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; best reference. 313 West 42d St., Cook's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good reference; city or country. 208 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in an American family; good references; wages, $30. H., care of Sandblome, 152 East 27th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman, to cook, wash, and iron; country preferred; good reference. Call, Monday, 843 3d Av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By a good cook as good cook; first class; best city references. Call, Monday, 226 East 57th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best references; lady can be seen. 113 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; careful manager; $28; private family. Corwell, 318 East 31st St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class all-around cook for a restaurant or boarding house. Thomas, 114 Sullivan St.

COOK.—First-class French cook for private family; best city references. E. Z., 212 West 32d St., city.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; very obliging; city or country; first-class references. N. O., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good, long city reference. 449 8th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By colored cook; thoroughly competent; best reference. Call or address Monday, 12 Gay St., above Waverley Place.

COOK.—By a good French cook in small private family; good reference. 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By competent Protestant cook; city or country; city reference. 42 West 10th St.

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Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two English Protestants; one first-class cook; understands French, German, American cooking; other first-class waitress or chambermaid, or both; city or country. 223 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in a private family; understands her business; personal city reference; wages $20. K. S., Box 502 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; all kinds of meats, soups, and desserts; good baker; in private family; personal reference. C., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Canadian cook; understands all kinds meats, soups, desserts, entrées, and salads; excellent baker; no objection to boarding house. Address, two days, 155 West 27th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her thorough cook; can take entire charge; with one or two kitchenmaids; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French-American cooking, in family where kitchenmaid is kept; long city references. Call or address A. Hanson, 208 East 50th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook in all branches; fine baker, &c.; New-England Protestant; country preferred; reference. Harrison, 158 Greene St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds soups, breads, biscuits, desserts; best reference. 1,157 2d Av., store.

COOK.—As first-class French cook in private family, or as extra for dinner parties or luncheon; best city and Paris references. Mme. Boulard, 394 7th Av.

COOK.—By a thorough cook on all kinds of cooking; company dinners; luncheons; take entire charge; excellent references. S. H. J., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook; wages, $25 or $30; in private family; best city reference. E. G., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple in a private family; the wife as first-class cook; husband as butler; both are very competent; best references. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands business; wages, $35; can be seen Monday at her present employer's, 101 East 88th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; day or week; first-class; understands all kinds cooking; best reference; present employer. Mrs. J., 219 East 98th St., second flat.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city references. A. G., care of Hedberg, 228 East 39th St.

COOK.—By French Alsacian as cook; very good; good baker; can take charge of kitchen; five years in this country; best city reference. C. S., 122 West 21st St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; nine years' city reference from last place. B. O., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; best of city reference can be seen. 142 West 91st St., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in an American family as cook; assist with washing; city references. 166 East 56th St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By colored woman in private family; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St. Janitor.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Recent arrival, French, as companion to a lady; good reference. C., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day; washing and ironing. Day's Work, 1,152 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—French; superior fitter; artistic trimmer; latest Parisian style; garments made from $10; also remodeling at very low prices. Mme. Cribier, 122 Park Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a very competent dressmaker in private family; will do maid's work or some other light duty; can be highly recommended from present employers. 145 West 58th St., Monday.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By first-class, experienced dressmaker; stylish; perfect fit; also remodeling; by day or at home; reasonable; references. S. Beggs, 130 East 43d St.; please address two days.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class; perfect cutter and fitter; wishes more customers; references; moderate prices. Mme. Clotilde, 202 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like one or two more customers by day or at home; no refitting; McDowell system; lunch only. Mrs. M. Marshall, 303 West 114th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Work by day at home, city, country; ladies' suits $4 up; children's $1 up; by day $1.25. Call or address 918 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced misses' and children's dressmaker; $1 per day; ladies' skirts; best references. 1,559 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By thorough family seamstress; works out at $1.25 daily; references. Mrs. Stamm, 3 Milligan Place.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished, experienced, highly cultured visiting English governess, with European diplomas; desires resident position; all English branches; fluent French and German, acquired in respective countries; also Latin and music; highest references from prominent New-York family and English nobility. H. E., Box 319, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By governess; English; certificated to teach English, history, geography, arithmetic, writing, French, and music; highest English and city testimonials. N. H., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By nursery governess; best of reference. M. Willoughby, 24 Irving Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined experienced French nursery governess; speaks German, Spanish, English; good seamstress or maid for young ladies; best city references. Venise, 251 West 24th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, educated North German as nursery governess in American family; will take entire charge; excellent references. Reliable, 2 East 58th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady; teaches German, kindergarten, English primary; best city references. H. K., 143 East 55th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a thorough, refined American teacher, with exceptionally pleasant methods; is visiting Germans in a prominent city family; has hours free for one more daily engagement; thorough English and piano; unexceptionable references. Instruction, Times Agency, 159 East 47th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; graduate; very successful; all French branches; wishes morning engagements; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. C. D., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced French visiting governess, Parisienne diplomée, would like some additional pupils and to form classes at residence; highest testimonials Teacher, 147 East 56th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a refined visiting governess and companion; English, French, music; 25 cents; highest references. Graduate, 159 East 47th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A refined French lady, wishes few hours daily as visiting governess. Slat, 251 West 29th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—A young Spanish widow, well educated, (having one child,) speaking several languages, desires position as housekeeper or companion; only well-to-do people need answer; Nina, Box 300 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced Englishwoman as first-class housekeeper, hotel, or institution; first-class references. L. W., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By trustworthy woman, as working housekeeper; first-class; well recommended. 595 2d Av., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced; accustomed to entire management of house and servants; highest references. Box 22 Riverside, Conn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; thirteen years' city reference. 100 West 50th St.; second bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By thoroughly competent kitchenmaid; well recommended. 207 East 33d St.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By lady's maid or invalid's nurse; high reference. Call, Monday, 10 to 4 P. M., 82 West 90th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent dressmaker; best city reference. Lady's Maid, 240 East 34th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; hairdresser; excellent packer; fine needlework, dressmaker; cut and fit; understands her duties thoroughly; five years' city references. A. J., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker, and experienced seamstress; understands her duties as maid; personal reference from last employer. A. L., Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American girl as maid to lady or grown children; speaks German; first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; references. E. W., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle aged; seamstress, good hairdresser, accustomed to travel; thoroughly competent in all her duties; willing, obliging; best city reference. F. F., 78 West 48th St.; French dressmaker.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands altering dresses; good seamstress; can dress hair any style; city reference. 316 East 33d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. M. N., care Mrs. L. Bierkham, 241 East 34th St.

LADY'S MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French young lady as lady's maid or nursery governess; references. Write to F. Dietrich, care Mrs. Retaing, 50 Dominick St.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced, competent French-Swiss Protestant of education; city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss woman; experienced and capable; good traveler; excellent packer; speaks several languages; best references. E., care Mrs. Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; French; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; competent; also would travel; wages, $25. Celina, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S COMPANION or MAID.—By refined North German as lady's companion or maid. B. N., Advertisement Office, 964 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class, competent lady's maid; thoroughly experienced; French Swiss; excellent references. 341 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined young girl as maid and seamstress; speaks French and German; willing to travel; best city references. Catherine, care of Mme. Boulard, 394 7th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant as maid and seamstress to lady or grown children; no objection to light chamberwork; understands dressmaking; best city reference. Call, on Monday, between 10 and 2, at 19 West 20th St.

MAID, &c.—By respectable North German girl as maid and seamstress; assist with light chamberwork; also experience in dressmaking; four years' reference. 1,315 Avenue A, Mr. Hoeft.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; personal city references; age, 35. F. M., 237 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat North German girl as maid and seamstress, or for grown children; best city reference. 737 3d Av., top floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands dressmaking; willing to assist in light chamberwork; city references. 232 West 58th St. K. S.

MAID or NURSE.—A lady would like a situation for her maid, or nurse to growing children. Call Monday, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 125 East 57th St.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; married; A1 dressmaker; excellent city references. Marie, Box 225 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid or to wait on an invalid; no objection to traveling; best references. J. M., 426 4th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; first-class references; out of town. Young, 118 West 13th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—SECOND.—By two respectable girls; one as first-class laundress and the other as second; would like to go together if possible; very best city reference. Can be seen at 383 Park Av.; please ring first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes good work; city reference; collars, cuffs, and shirts perfectly washed and ironed. M. C., Box 33, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; city or country; three years' reference; present employer can be seen. McKinnon, 164 East 102d St.

LAUNDRESS or COOK, &c.—By a respectable colored woman as laundress, cook, or to do housecleaning of any description. 250 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Swede as first-class laundress in private family; best reference. 838 8th Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference; wages, $20. 358 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 200 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; best of city reference. Call or address, for two days, 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family; best city references. 206 East 32d St., care Miss Lafgren.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman; washing to do at home. Address only, 1,679 Broadway, L. C., tailor's store.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do family washing at home; city reference. 207 East 37th St. Halligan.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 534 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; first-class city reference. M. C., 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress gentlemen's and family washing by the week or dozen. Mrs. C. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 109 East 69th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 209 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman as laundress; first-class; family washing by the week or dozen. H. W., 228 West 62d St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By strictly first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 50 East 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 50 East 62d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; long experience; for young children; good seamstress; devoted in her duties; first-class family city references. Marguerite, Box 308, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By refined girl, nurse to children over four; in American family; experienced, competent; take entire charge; speaks English, German; good sewer; references. E. W., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, competent North German; take full charge of one or two children from three years on; teaches German and kindergarten; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress; makes for children; would wait on a lady or do chamberwork; best city reference. M. J., Box 357 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broaway.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By girl twenty-three years old; speaks French, German, and English; as nurse for growing children or chambermaid in private family; good reference. A. D., 115 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant; understands babies from birth; nursing on bottle; also grown children; best personal references; city or country; wages not so much as steady place. Nurse, 1,486 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged North German to take care of small child, assist in light housework, or do sewing; best references. Call, for two days, German, 517 East 157th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a thoroughly experienced person as nurse and seamstress to grown children; good reference. T. N. G., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable girl as nurse in private family; 2½ years in last place; best references. M. S., care Mrs. Gilkin, 325 West 52d St.; ring No. 4 bell.

NURSE.—By well-educated young Swiss girl speaking French, German, and English, as nurse to one or two growing children; good city references. F. G., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; city or country; best of references. L., Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent infant's nurse, or maid and seamstress; many years' reference. 22 East 78th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—As nurse for infant or young child; references; country preferred. Call, two days, 843 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young French woman as nurse; good reference. 212 West 32d St., care of Mrs. Lesege.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to infant or grown children; good sewer; good references. 452 6th Av.; third bell.

NURSE.—By French nurse for growing children; good sewer; good references. L. H., 232 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a capable nurse, with first-class references. 3 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse; first-class references. B., 117 West 26th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse entire charge; understands sterilizing milk and various kinds of artificial foods; best personal reference. S. H. J., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent woman, as first-class infant's nurse; experienced with bottle babies; best reference; can be seen Monday at 331 Madison Av.

INVALID NURSE or MAID.—By German-American, to elderly lady; is thorough seamstress by hand or machine; personal reference for both work. 136 East 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as parlormaid or housemaid; good sewer; five years' reference from last place. 206 East 32d St. A. Carlson.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—Competent; best references. Call, Monday, 113 East 57th St.

Seamstresses.

SEWING, &c.—By neat, trustworthy, and capable woman sewing by the day or to help lady with odds and ends of any kind, or to assist in sickness. J. B., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable, middle-aged person in a family as seamstress, and to assist in light work. E. B., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID.—By French girl as seamstress or lady's maid; willing and obliging; competent dressmaker. After 6:30 P. M., 405 Lexington Av., J. Simon, 1st floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with and finish after dressmaker; private families; repairing neatly done. C., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for competent French Protestant seamstress and maid. Call, Monday, 450 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By first-class seamstress; assist with children or wait on lady; highest city reference; no cards. D. M., 113 E. 57th St.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID.—By a Norwegian as seamstress or maid; best references. Call afternoons, P. V., 228 East 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; has had long experience and best city reference from last place. Address Miss Healy, 117 East 53d St., Monday.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By a Norwegian as first-class waitress or chamberwork and sewing; also understands maid's duties; good city references. 235 East 27th St., care of Mrs. Agerdt.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as waitress or chambermaid in private family or private boarding house; speaks English; good reference. Esquerer, 51 Bedford St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress, in private family; understands carving, salads, and serving wines; best city reference. 708 6th Av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; first-class waitress and chambermaid; best city reference; no cards. Call, Monday, 725 10th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; willing to go in country; city reference. Call, Monday, at 441 West 48th St., J. F. O'Brien's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best city reference; last employer seen. Call Monday, 344 East 42d St.; ring Delaney's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 19 West 20th St.

WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork. 220 East 52d St., Smith., one bell.

WAITRESS.—By a professional waitress; engagements for dinners. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl, in private family; competent; city reference. 201 East 74th St.; Powers' bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. 519 Lexington Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—A respectable widow, Protestant, will take a small private family's washing by the week or month; sun-dried; can give reference. Mrs. Elliott, 214 East 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By intelligent young woman, American, as attendant to partial invalid or lady's maid. S. M. N., care Mrs. Johnson, 125 West 49th St.

JANITRESS.—By respectable widow, with grown son handy with tools, as janitress; best reference given. W. Vogeney, 1,118 1st Av., third floor.

LACES AND FINE UNDERWEAR: LAUNDERED and repaired. Jersey, care Mace, 3 Hubert St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady with three years' experience; also position wanted for beginner; unexceptionable references. Experience and Beginner, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG LADY CLEANS CURTAINS; 35 CENTS pair; fine laces and sash curtains; reasonable; highest references; send postal. Miss White, 1,067 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family, with one or more footmen; city or country; thoroughly competent in his duty; first-class references; age, 34; very tall; good appearance; family going abroad; lady can be seen. Competent, Box 170, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent man; single; age, 30; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account of family going abroad; seven years' first-class city reference. S., Box 278, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class gentleman's butler; German; speaks very little English; reliable and sober, with best city references from private family, in fine private house; wages, $20, $25. K. Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity, sobriety; willing, obliging; fifteen years' permanent references. P., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly understands waiting and good valet; willing and obliging; wages, $40; good city recommendation. N. A., Box 204 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By Frenchman; first-class butler, valet; good shaver; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in private family; willing, obliging; best city reference. Jules, 123 West 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man, Swiss, speaking English, French, and German, as butler or valet; very good references; last employer can be seen. 202 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler; America, the Cape, or England; age 30; height 6 feet; eleven and a half years' reference; disengaged. S. S., 454 4th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—English couple; wife first-class cook; thorough servants; personal references. M. P., Box 355, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced French couple; both thoroughly competent in their duties; wages $75; very best of references. L. J., Box 33, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent, reliable butler; strictly sober; best references; city or country. Gustave, Box 337, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man; height, 5 feet 11 inches; excellent silver cleaner; best city reference. G. O. P., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In private family; thoroughly competent in his duty; good city references; North of Ireland Protestant. J. W., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. E., 316 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss; in first-class family; thoroughly competent in every respect; references from best New-York families. Joseph Bucher, 219 East 32d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; thirty-three; speaks French; understands valeting; city references. Anxious, 301 West 40th St., care Lahey.

BUTLER.—By Swede, in first-class family; thoroughly competent in every respect; two years' references from last employer. Butler, 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; age, 32; first-class reference from present employer. J. M., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss as butler; thoroughly understands his business; good silver cleaner; many years' first-class city references. Butler, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook; good baker; man as first-class butler; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. Couple, 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman (just come over) as butler where second man is kept; speaks French; six and a half years' excellent references; age, thirty-one. D. E. H., 454 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Well recommended. Apply, Monday, before 2 o'clock, at present employer's, 7 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; sober, willing, reliable; full charge dining-room floor; good reference. Pierre, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; sober, willing, obliging; good city and country. G. L., 128 East 96th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a competent Frenchman willing and obliging; speaks English; good references. A. V., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler, who knows his business; good city reference. 200 West 37th St., second floor, Box 4.

BUTLER.—By a colored man as butler; fourteen years in last family. Call, Nov. 16, at 21 9th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; English. Herbert, Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; understands his duties well; good city reference. M. J., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; leaving on account of family going abroad; 4 years' personal reference. E. B., 990 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF—COOK.—French; long experience; sober and economical; in private family or club; first-class reference, moderate price for family. Bertrand, 339 West 58th St.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman for family; first-class city and Paris reference. Chef, 121 West 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; strictly first-class; just disengaged owing to employer turning out horses; highest personal references; city or country; willing and obliging; employer can be seen. George, Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—City or country; country preferred; man and wife; wife good cook or chambermaid; willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; English; seven years' best reference. G. S., Box 281, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Single, thoroughly experienced; superior city recommendations; skilful driver; sober, fa

erty lying on the superb driveways known as Fort Washington Avenue and the Boulevard Lafayette.

The sale is to be absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder, and under the order of the court no postponement is permitted, so that the opportunity to make investments in the city's best region is an unusual one. A large population has recently moved to this district, and builders' operations have been enormous. The opening up of the Ward property is certain to produce a boom in values which buyers at the sale will get full advantage of.

A. E. Thomson has sold for V. A. Calkin, to a builder, the four-story stone-front dwellings 1,967 and 1,969 Madison Avenue, 38.5 by 89.9.

Ashley & Moore have sold to Ferdinand Von Graberg one of their new row of five-story brick dwellings, each 15 by 55 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The sale announced by William S. Lalor at the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom yesterday of 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street and 138 East Fourteenth Street was adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 18. Auctioneer Lalor, in adjourning the sale, stated that it was done at the request of the defendants in the action, who believed a larger crowd would be present at the adjourned date.

Sales at auction during the past week amounted to $762,905. Last year in the corresponding week they were $1,503,275.

There were recorded during the past week 176 mortgages, for $1,821,117, of which 66, for $1,177,261, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $477,956, were at more, and 15, for $165,920, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 309 mortgages, for $3,894,069, of which 105, for $1,201,137, were at 5 per cent.; 146, for $1,463,923, were at more, and 49, for $1,229,000, were at less.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, 972, for a one-story brick store, by Julie Weill of 1,192 Park Avenue, owner; cost, $1,200.

Summit Street, south side, 75 feet east of Valentine Avenue, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, by William Ackermann, owner; cost, $4,000.

The trustees of the estate of the late Dr. Brandreth have commissioned Jardine, Kent & Jardine to prepare plans to remodel, for a first-class office building, the old Brandreth House, later called the Manhattan Hotel, bounded by Broadway, Canal, and Lispenard Streets. The building is leased until Feb. 1, 1897, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company.

Block bounded by Centre, Franklin, Elm, and Leonard Streets, alterations to various one and two story iron, wood, and plaster on metal lath, City Prison, by the Mayor, &c., owner; cost, $12,000.

Twenty-first Street, 127 East, alterations to four-story brick dwelling, by C. H. Senff of Whitestone, L. I., owner; cost, $2,000.

Thirty-fifth Street, south side, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, 12 Manhattan Market, alterations to a two-story brick refrigerator, by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; cost, $2,000.

Second Avenue, 530, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by Barnett Berkowsky of 530 Second Avenue, owner; cost, $800.

Twenty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, alterations to a one-story stone and brick studio and library, by the Collegiate Church Corporation of Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $1,500.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 232 Stanton Street, north side, 108.4 feet east of Pitt Street, 16.8 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and five-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $1,250; prior mortgage, $15,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 321 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 220.2 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,790.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 486 West End Avenue, east side, 60.8 feet north of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,875.

By the Sheriff, the right, title, and interest which Charles H. Andrews had on Aug. 18, 1896, to two lots on the east side of Fort Washington Ridge Road, 50 feet north of new road laid out by the Commissioners of Public Parks, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame stable on the rear.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 102 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Sixth Street, 24.3 by 53.4, five-story brick dwelling, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 70 South Street, southwest corner of De Peyster Street, 26 by 60, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $32,573.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, Vanderbilt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 104 by 100 by 70, one and two story frame buildings, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,807.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 113 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 108 feet east of Park Avenue, 18 by 75, two-story and basement frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, referee, 210 and 212 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 137.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 37.6 by 102.2, two three-story store-front dwellings. Due on mortgage, on each, $17,025.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $68,081.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, 510 and 512 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, one and two story brick buildings, with two four-story brick tenements on rear. Due on judgment, $24,660.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lucien S. Bayliss, referee, Tenth Avenue, east side, 72 feet north of land of Charles Chesebrough, 36 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,750.

On the premises, by Frank N. Glover, referee, foreclosure sale, Prospect Street, southeast corner of Main Street, City Island, 50 by 100.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 2, 4, and 6 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 100.2½ feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 31.11¾ by 100.9⅝, three five-story brownstone apartments. Due on judgment, $99,192.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., referee, Macomb's Dam Road, east side, 150 feet north of St. James Street, 385 by 225.9 to Croton Aqueduct, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,642.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 371 Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 106, four-story brick flat, with stores.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, 511 and 513 One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 50 by 100, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Duncomb Avenue, northwest side, 547 feet southwest of Elliott Avenue, 100 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,900.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 162, 166, 168, and 170 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 581 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each about 17.2 by 98, four three-story brick dwellings with stone fronts. Due on judgment on each, $7,103.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 682 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,320.

By William S. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Irving Bell Brennan, referee, 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, each 25 by 73.9, two-story brick dwelling and three-story brick stores; also, 138 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 179.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.10 by 153.6 by 27.1 by 136.2, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $87,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 838 and 840 Greenwich Street, west side, 60.4 feet north of Horatio Street, 66 by 24 by 44, irregular, four-story brick stable; also, 205 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 97.8 feet east of Third Avenue, 24.10 by 98.9, one-story brick stable; also, 211 East Twenty-fourth Street, 170.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 24.5 by 98.9, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $153,336.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Donnelly, referee, River Avenue, map of Riverdale, south side, 1 foot east of Hudson River Railroad Company's land, 650.6 by 211 by 98 by 680.6 by 235, one and two story brick frame and stone buildings. Due on judgment, $61,108.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Blen, referee, 20 St Nicholas Place, east side, 180 feet north of One Hundred and fiftieth Street, 45 by 100, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Donnelly, referee, 453 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,325.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 222 Varick Street, running through and including 69 Downing Street, 29 by 69.1 by 20.9 by 16.7 by 62.2, three story and basement brick dwelling and two-story and basement brick building.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, 199 lots on Fort Washington Heights, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-second streets, on Kingbridge Road, Fort Washington and Haven avenues, and Boulevard Lafayette.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John L. N. Hunt, referee, Second Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street, 22 by 64, irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on Judgment, $8,726.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 127-131 Avenue C, northwest corner of Eighth Street, 99 by 75, three five-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 189 Avenue B, west side, 43.3 feet north of Eleventh Street, 20 by 90.6, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, 247-251 Avenue B, southeast corner of Fifteenth Street, 58 by 63, three five-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 30 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,600.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 2,066 Madison Avenue, west side, 65.8 feet north of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,350.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 84 East Broadway, north side, 110 feet east of Market Street, 25 by 68, four-story frame tenement, with stores, and two-story frame building in rear; also, 73 Division Street, south side, 110.10 feet east of Market Street, 25.3 by 66.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also leasehold, 95 Canal Street, north side, 77 feet west of Eldridge Street, three-story brick tenement, with stores.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, 55.3 feet east of Elm ane Street, south side, 55.3 feet east of Elm Street, 47 by 47.10 by 46.5 by 36.9, five-story brick and stone stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 232 East Forty-second Street, south side, 130 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $10,715.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 64.6 by 80. Due on judgment, $5,773.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 2,378 and 2,380 Fulton Avenue, northwest side, 216.8 feet southwest of Bayard Street, each 16.8 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 32 by 100, irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,320; prior mortgage, $8,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 348 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner, 25 by 100, three-story stone-front store and dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,960.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, west side of First Avenue, from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, 201.4 by 140, eight four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,236.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 14.

BAXTER ST, 8; Barker Silverstone to Nettie Silverstone $1
DUANE ST, 99; Charles G. Weld to William Williams 1
WHITE ST, 59 and 59½ same to same.... 1
WHITE ST, 60; same to same..... 1
CHURCH ST, 202, and 50 and 52 Thomas St; same to same..... 1
WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Reade st, 104.10x49.6x74.8x irregular; same to same 1
WEST BROADWAY, 28 to 32, and 154 and 156 Duane St; same to same..... 1
THOMAS ST, 85 to 89; same to same.... 1
BROADWAY, 317 and 319, and 48 to 50 East 12th St; same to same..... 1
44TH ST, s s, 394 ft e of 6th Av, 18x65; Alexander Gilbert and another, executors and trustees, to Albert Sichel..... 15,000
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Alwina Gross to Abraham Buchbinder and wife 12,000
98TH ST, n s, 184.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x irregular; also, 98th St, n s, 226.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26.10x irregular; Frances K. Lipman, widow, to James P. Foster 1
98TH ST, n s, 184.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x irregular; also, 98th St, n s, 226.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26.10x irregular; Frances K. Lipman and others, executors and trustees, to James P. Foster 65,870
3D ST, n s, Lot 270, map of Village of Wakefield; Victoria M. Hull and another to Charles F. Ayer and another 1
ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 500 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Mary Hartmann to David Kenney and another..... 4,600
INTERVALE AV, e s, 120.8 ft s of Kelly St, 50.8x irregular; William S. Wilson to John Reinschmidt..... 1
152D ST, n c s, extends from Robbins Av to Record Av, 200x57.6; James Dater to Simon Danzig and another..... 1
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 116.8 ft s of 163d St, 16.8x100; Cecelia T. Lappine to Catherine Mitchell..... 1
WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 17.7 ft n of Robbins Av, 17.7x irregular; James Dater to Simon Danzig and another..... 1
107TH ST, n s, 178 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Henry Weiss to Bertha M. Hahn. 1
47TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; George S. Duryee to Erna von Roedern 1
90TH ST, 13, n s, 180 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Isaac L. Smith to Selah R. Van Duzer..... 1
144TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Annie J. Walkley to Johann G. A. Schultz 5,500
153D ST, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William C. Breed, referee, to John H. McGurk 2,575
ASH ST, n s, 150.2 ft w of Morris Av, 50x94.4; William Hodgson and wife to Richard J. Sheerin..... 100
CLOVER ST, centre line, adjoining lot First Dutch Reformed Church, 40x77.6x40x78; Joseph Thall and others to Patrick Lennox..... 1

Recorded Leases.

SCHELLENBERG, Frederick C., to John M. Loschinger; 284 10th Av, 6 months.. $600
SHEARER, Daniel L., and another to Hartman F. Gundrum; 15 Rivington St, 3 years 2,100
McGUIRE, Mary A., to Gaetano Pompeo; 206 Mulberry St, 5 years and 4 months. 900
CAPONIGRI, Pasquale, to Michele Arena and another; 320 and 322 East 10th St, 2½ years 2,880
STERN, Annie, to Charles Forschner & Sons; 206 East 19th St, 5 years..... 1,750

Recorded Mortgages.

BUCHBINDER, Abraham, and wife to Alurina Gross; s s of 109th St, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... $500
DELANEY, William T., to John J. Brady; n s of 184th St, 100 ft w of Creston Av, 1 year 1,200
DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHER TURN Verein, a corporation, to William T. Rehm; s s of 158th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years 2,100
FISHER, Charles, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 164th St, 10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 4 months..... 5,000
FOSTER, James P., to Frances K. Lipman and others, executors; 157 and 161 West 98th St, installments..... 7,120
FOWLER, Clarence M., and wife to C. M. Tytus; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft s of 145th St, 2 years..... 3,000
GLOVER, William H., to Lavinia Cudlipp; Lot 70, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years 1,864
GARLAND, Samuel, and wife to Mary Hill; n s of 163d St, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year 4,000
HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C., to Edward M. Brown; s e corner of Lexington Av and 71st St, 1 year..... 4,500
HOMBURGER, Max, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 315 West 120th St, 3 years..... 15,000
HARE, Bridget, to John I. Delaney; s w corner of 1st Av and 9th St, 3 years.... 8,000
KENNEY, David, and wife to Mary Hartmann; n s of Elsmere Place, 500 ft w of Marmion Av, 1 year..... 500
LOTTING, Charles F., and wife to Walter B. Merriam; n s of 38th St, 287 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 19,000
LOWEN, Charles, to Morris Steinhardt; n e corner of Riverside Av and 83d St, 1 year 20,500
LENNOX, Patrick, to Joseph Hall and others; Clover St, centre line, adjoining lands of First Dutch Reformed Church, 5 years 1,100
SAME to William H. Glover; same property, installments 150
MECHMANN, Emma, and another to J. & M. Haffen; n e corner of 165th and Fox Sts, 1 year..... 12,500
McGURK, John H., to Francis Weisl; n s of 153d St, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 1,500
ROSENBERGER, Frederick, to August Weiner and others, executors; n s of 1st St, 258 ft w of Avenue A, leasehold.... 1,500
REINSCHMIDT, John, and wife to R. W. Stevenson, as trustee; e s Intervale Av, 120.7 ft s w of Kelly St., 3 years.... 2,000
SICHEL, Albert, to Alexander Gilbert and another, executors; s s of 44th St., 394 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 8,000
UREN, Christiana, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; n s of 155th St, 405.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 2,000
WATERHOUSE, Ethan W., and wife to Ezra L. Waterhouse; plot on City Island adjoining land of John O. Fordham, 3 years 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Edward M., to Elias Stone..... $1
BALDWIN, John M., to Sarah H. Powell.. 4,500
SAME to same..... 11,500
DELANEY, John L., to Patrick Byrnes... 3,000
HALL, Augustus H., to Howard Stevens 1
HERMAN, Jacob, to Annie Aaron..... 1
LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Lawrence G. McCann 850
LEVY, Morris, and another to Alexander M. Todd..... 1
MARIN John C., Jr., to Isabella M. Bettinger 550
REICHHARDT, Anthony, to Theresia Loesel 10,000
TODD, Alexander M., to Douglas L. White 1
WHITE, Webster, to Stephen P. Anderson. 1,500
WILLIAMSON, Smith, to James L. Wells, executor 4,500
ZEH, Marie, administratrix to Adolph Zeh, three assignments..... 30,800

Lis Pendens.

179TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of Burnside Av, 50x99.8; Bertha Schuster against Eleanor McDade and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
138TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, runs n — to 139th St x w 250 n 99 to centre line of 139th St, x w 350 to 12th Av x irregular; 138th St, s e corner of 12th Av, 250x99.11, except part released; Frank L. Smith against Alice M. Knapp and others, (action to recover amount.)
BROOK AV, n w corner of 147th St, 24.11x89.10; John L. Thomas against John Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Nov. 14:

LEROY ST, 47; Adolph Lanrowitz and others against Louis Zimmerman, owner and contractor $50
PARK AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x100; American Lumber Company against William Johnston, owner; Graham & Co., contractors 346
SAME PROPERTY; Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against same... 493
126TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; Christian Schratwieser against William J. Cunningham, owner and contractor 495
CLINTON PL, s e corner of Tremont Av, 60x40; Wilson, Adams & Co. against Arthur A. Swany, owner; Metropolitan Building Company, contractor..... 253
JEFFERSON ST, n s, 89.10 ft e of Clinton Av, 19.6x100x irregular; Church E. Gates & Co. against August Pierson and Charles A. Johnson, owners and contractors 409
VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Charles J. Todd against John Lanzer, owner and contractor..... 225
SOUTH ST, 84 and 85; Richard A. Farmer against J. H. F. Bowman, owner and contractor 800
110TH ST, 200 West; 7th Av, 1,972; Charles Bauer and others against Lawrence Martin, owner; Herman Baumann and Moses Guedalia, contractors..... 625

ARRESTED FOR CUTTING WOOD

Mr. Schieffiin Wishes to Protect His East Chester Forest.

Edgar S. Schieffiin of East Chester, a part of whose estate is a piece of forest known as Schieffiin's Wood, was a complainant in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Brann yesterday against three Polish women, whom he charged with cutting the trees in the wood.

The prisoners were Katie Gearski, forty-two years old; Leoni Konchalski, twenty-seven years old, and Josephine Konchalski, seventeen years old. They live in Wakefield.

Mr. Schieffiin said he had been annoyed for years by men and women who invaded the wood with hatchets and axes and cut down or defaced the trees. He said it threatened the destruction of the wood if this practice was not stopped. The three women were arrested as they were at work with heavy hatchets. Through an interpreter, they declared that they meant no harm, but, in order to deter others, Magistrate Brann fined each of the prisoners $1.

Mr. Schieffiin said he did not want to be harsh toward poor people, but that his action was necessary in order to preserve his trees.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.

Patrick O'Connell, who is said to have swindled the public for three years, was arrested by the Leonard Street police yesterday afternoon. O'Connell posed as a laborer in want. His method has been to write a letter to some charitably disposed person, recommending himself. In most cases he has been successful in obtaining money.

Mrs. Paget Improving Rapidly.

At the residence of Col. Payne, 852 Fifth Avenue, it was said last night that Mrs. Paget had been sitting up during the day in her room and was improving rapidly.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 14.—Andrew Knowlton of Willimantic, a former temperance lecturer, was fined $5 and costs in the Police Court this morning, after a prolonged spree.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 14.—The tollgate on the Owenton pike, a mile and a half from the State capital, was blown up with dynamite and burned at midnight last night by turnpike raiders.

SILEX, Mo., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Abner Cox yesterday afternoon shot her husband twice, mortally wounding him, and then shot herself, dying instantly. It is thought she was mentally deranged.

MENA, Ark., Nov. 14.—At Hatter Gap, twenty-five miles south of here, yesterday an Indian named Porter shot and killed two gamblers, "Swede" Johnson and "Bob" Smith. The gamblers had fleeced the Indian.

CONDERSPORT, Penn., Nov. 14.—The skeleton found in the woods near here last Wednesday has been identified as that of D. T. Colgrove, who disappeared about two months ago. He is now known to have been murdered.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Mike Enright, a sailor, who shipped on the steamer Saxon, from Cleveland, a few days ago, was drowned in Buffalo River at the foot of Hamburg Street at about 2 o'clock this morning while intoxicated.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—Mrs. George Wortenburg, widow of the man whose body was washed ashore on Wednesday, believes that the death of her husband was due to the failure of William Jennings Bryan to be elected President. She says that he said he intended to kill himself.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass., Nov. 14.—At Mayflower Station this afternoon the engine and smoking car of a New-York, New-Haven and Hartford train left the rails and were somewhat damaged. Travel was delayed for some time, and one unknown man was slightly injured.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The application of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for a stay against the United States Pipe Line Company, pending an appeal from a decision allowing the pipe line company to put pipes under the tracks of the railroad company, was denied by Vice-Chancellor Emory to-day.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 14.—The schooner Postboy, Capt. Smith, from New-York to Saco, Maine, coal-laden, and the schooner Julia and Martha, Capt. Martin, lumber-laden, from Calais, Maine, for New-Haven, arrived here this afternoon, both damaged, having been in collision Friday night at 9 o'clock off Falkner's Island.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—Former Councilman Edward F. Kline of this city is alleged to be an embezzler in the sum of $4,000. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but his present whereabouts are unknown. He was Secretary of the Firemen's Relief Fund, and is alleged to have misappropriated money belonging to the association.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning adopted resolutions indorsing the work of Bishop J. M. Thoburn in India. Apportionments of the appropriation for foreign missions were: Sweden, $15,384; Upsala, $1,340; Denmark, $7,589; Finland and St. Petersburg, $4,650; South Germany, $10,267; Martin Mission at Frankfort, Germany, $1,000.

WEST UNION, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The third dynamite explosion within three weeks occurred here yesterday. All three were mysterious. That of yesterday was in the Court House grounds. It broke every glass in the Court House windows and shattered the window panes of the Palace Hotel, besides breaking glass in the windows of dwellings all over town. No one was hurt. Officers are searching for the perpetrators.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Maria L. Travers, Dec'd.

THURSDAY, December 3d, 1896.

455 Lots

IN THE

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

FRONTING ON

Webster, Norwood, Hull, and Perry Aves., Woodlawn Road, 205th, 206th, and 207th Sts.,

INCLUDING 52 LOTS

Adjoining the Northerly end of Bronx Park, (the site of the Botanical Garden.)

The above properties will be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

By Order of

Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Wm. A. Duer, Esq., } Executors.

BOOK-MAPS and further information can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer.

1 MADISON AV. (5342) 9 PINE STREET.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction,

TUESDAY, November 24, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L'td, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of William Wood, deceased, The valuable property

NO. 4 WEST 18TH ST.,

between 5th and 6th Avs.,

4-story and basement brownstone residence, 25x 63, with extension, lot 92 feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St and No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone 1442 Cortlandt. (5353)

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS.

West End Avenue, Corner of 79th Street.

Seven and eight large and light rooms.

Elevator service. Electric light, steam heat, and hot water included in rent.

Rents $1,100 to $1,600.

Open Daily, including Sunday.

D. D. BRANDT, Agent on Premises.

THE BEAUCHAMP,

78 WEST 85TH ST.

Elegant Apartments, eight rooms and bath; hardwood floor; hot water furnished; steam heat, gas ranges; rent $900—$1,200.

74 and 76 West 85th St.

Seven and eight rooms; rent $720—$900.

STRONG & IRELAND,

511 COLUMBUS AV.

Branch of 60 Liberty St.

POILLON,

Central Park West, (8th Av.,) corner 61st St., apartments; all modern conveniences, including hot-water supply, electric light, and elevators for servants and tradespople.

For further information please apply to

H. H. CAMMANN & CO., Agents,

51 Liberty St., or to owner on premises.

$40 Saved Monthly

BY LIVING IN HARLEM.

LOOK AT APARTMENTS

145, 147, and 149 LENOX AV., NEAR 117TH ST.

8 ROOOMS AND BATH.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

$45 to $60.

THE RUTLAND,

BROADWAY AND 57TH ST.

Genteel unfurnished housekeeping apartments of 6 to 14 rooms, including elevators, hall service, steam heat, range fuel, and hot water, to let at rents ranging from $1,100 to $3,500 per year. Apply directly to D. W. HEATH, resident Superintendent, at office on premises.

G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.

Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to

H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

"THE WIESBADEN," 110 WEST 40TH ST.—To Let—One large single flat, third floor; rent, $75; one large single flat, fifth floor; rent, $65. Only to families of refinement, having undoubted references. Janitor will show.

G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

THE GORDON, 120 West 45th St.

A very superior apartment on second floor to let; comprises the whole floor; has light and air from all four sides, also steam heat. Janitor will show. Rent $1,200.

G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, situated on Central Park West, 81st to 82d St., has one choice suite of rooms to be rented from Dec. 1. Can be occupied immediately.

BARRINGTON,

40 East 25th St., (Madison Square;) one desirable apartment to let.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—CHOICE OFFICES TO LET.

HAMILTON BANK BUILDING,

125TH ST., 7TH AND 8TH AVES.

THOROUGHLY FIREPROOF.

All light; steam heat, elevator service; rents $120 and upward. Apply to

PORTER & CO.,

No. 159 WEST 125TH ST.

TO LEASE.

Large Lofts in the Fire-proof Building, 696-702 B'way, cor. 4th St.

Steam Heat and Swift-Running Passenger and Freight Elevators.

Firm of Leonard J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty Street.

To Lease.

Fifth Av., above 23d St., extra wide 6-story business building, with elevator; low rent.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—TO LET. Studio with northern skylight, rent $35. Small rear office.....rent $15 Tailor, Dressmaker, or Milliner's store, rent $40. Apply to janitor on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1896,

By order of the Supreme Court in Partition, Under direction of JOHN H. JUDGE, Esq., Referee.

Belonging to the estate of G. Chesterman, deceased.

Nos. 133, 135, 137, and 139 6th Av.

ALSO

Nos. 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, and 111 West 10th Street, comprising Northwest Corner.

Nos. 205 and 207 East 9th St.

No. 80 Nassau Street.

Nos. 114 and 116 6th Avenue. Also

Nos. 71 and 73 West 9th Street, comprising northeast corner.

No. 151 West 14th Street,

No. 135 West 14th Street.

Nos. 136 and 136 1-2 West 15th Street.

4 choice lots on west side of Park Avenue, between 116th and 117th Sts.

No. 240 East 124th St., extending through to 123d St. comprising about 7 city lots.

Nos. 29 3d Av. and 2 to 14 Stuyvesant St., comprising southeast corner.

70 per cent. may remain at 5 per cent.

F. J. Worcester, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway; George W. Van Slyck, Esq., Defendant's Trustees' Attorney, 120 Broadway; John M. Gardner, Esq., Defendant L. A. Bodine's Attorney, 38 Park Row; Henry A. James, Esq., Guardian ad litem's Attorney, 15 Broad Street.

By order Trustees of above estate.

Valuable 24th Ward Properties.

Choice Plot northeast corner of 187th Street and Bathgate Avenue.

2 Choice Lots, with dwellings thereon, on west side of Bathgate Avenue, near 187th Street.

Ronald K. Brown and Geo. Chesterman, Trustees.

Catalogues and all particulars with attorneys, trustees, or auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. (Telephone, 3,949 Cortlandt.)

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896, PARTITION SALE,

By order of the Supreme Court, Under direction of Clifford W. Hartridge, Esq., Referee,

The Valuable Investment Property,

NOS. 54 & 56 DUANE STREET, between Elm and Centre Streets.

The choice plot, south side of Duane St., commencing 55.3 ft. east of the southeast corner of Duane and Elm Sts., with the five-story and cellar stone and iron front building thereon. This property is situated in one of the choicest business localities in the city, and on account of its close proximity to the Elm St. Improvement, particular attention of investors as well as speculators is called to this sale. Size, 47x47.10x46.5 x36.9 feet.

HOWARD P. OKIE, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty., 140 Nassau St. RUFUS P. LIVERMORE, Esq., Defendant's Atty., 317 Broadway.

Maps and all particulars with Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway (telephone 3,949 Cortlandt.)

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

Estate of SUSAN B. WARD.

199 Vacant Lots

AT FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

ON

Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington Ave. Haven Ave., Boulevard, Lafayette, 169th, 170th, & 171st Sts.,

WILL BE SOLD IN SEPARATE LOTS BY

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

111 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to the purchaser.

Abraham Van Santvoord, Esq., Referee, 111 Broadway.

Geo. W. Van Slyck, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.

Messrs. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, No. 82 Nassau St.

Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, No. 15 Wall St.

Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway.

Messrs. MILLER & BRIGGS, No. 32 Nassau St.

GEORGE Q. COLLINS, Esq., 120 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Esq., No. 146 B'way, Attorneys for Defendants.

Book-maps of Auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B, N. Y. City. Telephone 2,481 Cortlandt.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer. Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. will sell at auction at

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Third Floor.

The following Special Values for MONDAY, November 16.

78 pair Renaissance Lace Curtains, net and etamine centre, 4 yards long, 6 different designs, reduced from $29.50 to $19.75 pr.

85 PAIR SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, reversible, large assortment of colorings, at 9.75 pr.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

ORANGE'S MILITARY FAIR

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING ON TUESDAY EVENING.

Vice President-Elect Hobart to be the Guest of Honor One Night—The Various Booths and the Ladies in Charge.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14. The Military Fair will be opened in the armory of Gatling Gun Company A in East Orange Tuesday night. Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume, commander of the National Guard of New-Jersey, will be present with his staff and will make an address.

Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart and Gov. John W. Griggs and staff will be the guests of honor on Wednesday night. Brig. Gen. P. Farmer Wanser and staff will be present Thursday night. The Naval Reserves will be the invited guests for Friday night. The crack Essex Troop will also be present on the opening night.

The fair will close Saturday afternoon.

The members of Gatling Gun Company A of the First Brigade, which, next to the Essex Troop, is the best command in the State National Guard in marksmanship, attendance, discipline, and personnel, has been preparing for the fair for many months and have been ably assisted by several hundred young ladies.

The list of those who will be in charge at the various booths and departments, with their assistants, is as follows:

Art and Decorative China—Miss Jetta F. Ehlers and Miss Katherine Harrison, assisted by Mrs. C. E. Lanterman, Miss Cora Cogger, Miss Etta Eagles, Miss Beatrice A. Kennedy, Miss Lanterman, Miss Nellie M. Lord, Miss Nellie C. Madison, Miss Clara Mahan, Miss Jessie Phillips, Miss Nettie A. Sayre, and the Misses Madge and May Wightman.

Electrical Room, Phonographs, &c.—Fred A. Runyon and Joseph A. Pollard.

Rifle Range—Walter F. Henley.

Embroidery and Fancy Goods Bazaar—Mrs. William L. Fish, assisted by Mrs. Charles Cannon, Mrs. David Chandler, Mrs. Ainsworth Hogue, Mrs. William Ring, Mrs. George Spencer, Mrs. Willis Richardson, Mrs. Bowman Thompson, Miss Grace Bray, Miss Lou Geiger, Miss Maud Henley, Miss L. Huffman, Miss Grace Kane, Miss Ella Muchmore, Miss Edith Nichols, Miss Ada Price, Miss Sadie Sanders, Miss Laura Sullivan, and Miss Jennie Ward.

Gatling Gun Company Booth, Sporting Goods, and Souvenir Books—Fred Trowbridge and Albert J. Morris, assisted by Miss Mabelle L. Clarke, Miss Grace Coe, Miss Nellie Crawford, Miss Grace Edwards, Miss Carrie Francis, Miss Hattie Harrison, Miss Grace Harrison, Miss Florence Holmes, Miss Ella Leubbers, Miss Grace Northrup, Miss Pearl Parkhurst, Miss Ethel Richards, Miss Nellie Salmon, Miss Lydia Loun, Miss May Stadman, Miss Emma Loun, Miss Ada Totten, Miss Daisy Taylor, and Miss Lissa L. Warner.

Ice Cream Parlor—Mrs. Oscar Condit, assisted by Mrs. Edward Condit, Mrs. A. T. Henderson, Mrs. A. B. Houghton, Mrs. Joseph T. Munn, Mrs. O. H. Reynolds, Mrs. Charles Steele, Miss Maria Armitage, Miss Mary Condit, Miss Nan Cornwell, Miss Winnie Dicker, Miss Macee Delaney, Miss Mary Dodd, Miss Jennie Dodd, Miss Edythe Edwards, Miss Maye Farmer, Miss Edith Harrison, Miss Mabel Jacobus, Miss Mary Kent, Miss Lillian Otterbein, Miss Ida M. Packard, Miss Nettie Person, Miss Lizzie Sayre, Miss Mary Sayre, Miss Nettie Van Zee, and Miss Ada Van Zee.

Domestic Booth.—Mrs. W. S. Mackellar, assisted by Mrs. Frank Currier, Mrs. H. B. Taylor, Mrs. Harrison Whittingham, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Lida Brown, Miss Edith Burgess, Miss Courson, Miss Lillian Courson, Miss Dota Crane, Miss Linda De Mott, Miss Lillian Gould, Miss Emilie Holmes, Miss Meeker, Miss Parmley, Miss Talbot, Miss Grace Thomas, and Miss Louise Wells.

Supper Room.—L. H. Wickware and A. M. Titus, assisted by Mrs. A. Bennett, Mrs. George Bishop, Mrs. Louise Burke, Miss E. F. Ballentine, Miss Ida Bennett, Miss Lorena Bishop, Miss Maud Bishop, Miss Cora Bonnell, Miss Florence Cogger, Miss Lottie Crane, Miss Alice Woodruff, Miss Gussie Lyon, B. F. Cogger, N. Dashiell, Mont Dennis, F. A. Edwards, I. C. Hunter, John Littell, August Smith, E. Wickware, M. J. Wickware, Robert Willis, and E. E. Mills.

Children's Booth—Mrs. Charles W. Dickerson, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Bateman, Mrs. E. L. Kent, Mrs. L. A. Osborne, Mrs. A. J. Palmer, Mrs. C. D. Taylor, Miss Julia Blake, Miss Helen Carpenter, Miss Alice Crane, Miss Ruth Hildy, Miss Grace Hudson, Miss Mabel Hurd, Miss Dorothy Sebring, Miss Grace Unger, Miss Grace Phelps, and Miss Maude McChesney.

Japanese Booth—Mrs. Walter Adams, assisted by Mrs. Charles Abbott, Mrs. Charles Baker, Mrs. Dora Hopper, Mrs. Wisner Martin, Mrs. P. B. Taylor, Mrs. James Tucker, Mrs. David Young, Mrs. George Bishop, Miss Burke, Miss Jennie Cadiz, Miss Mary Canfield, Miss Florence Coe, Miss Etta Stewart, Miss Currier, Miss Matilda Currier, Miss Gates, Miss Mabel Gates, Miss Mary Harris, Miss Marion Miller, Miss Eloise Nichols, Miss Julia Osborne, Miss Florence Van Nest, Miss Susie Van Sternburg, and Miss Anna Young.

Flower Booth—Mrs. Horace Bedell and Mrs. L. D. H. Gilmour, assisted by Mrs. H. L. Harrison, Mrs. H. B. Rogers, Mrs. C. E. Roll, Miss Louise Cadez, Miss Grace Cresse, Miss Jennie Dare, Miss Katherine Fischer, Miss Jennie Fitzgerald, Miss Emma Gauch, Miss Mabel Grey, Miss Alice Kane, Miss Edith Jacobus, Miss Maria Luff, Miss Mary Lenox, Miss Emma Martin, Miss Eulalie McDowell, Miss Eva MacMahon, Miss Beatrice Marley, Miss Margaret Morehouse, Miss Edna Osborne, Miss Mabel Pierson, Miss Mabel Runyon, Miss Edna Short, Miss Carrie Saunders, Miss Mabelle Walker, and Miss Ella Young.

Confectionery Table—Mrs. Howard Nickerson, assisted by Mrs. Courtenay Whitman, Mrs. Louis McCloud, Miss Louise Allen, Miss Edith Baldwin, Miss Edith Crane, Miss Bernie Farmer, Miss Gertrude Homer, Miss Bessie MacDougall, Miss Alma Marteenes, Miss Alice Moore, Miss Lillian Moore, and Miss Augusta Potter.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Special Sale

in their

Fur Departments

Ladies' Persian Lamb Box Coats, Finest Quality, at		$135.00
Ladies' Alaska Seal Coats, London-Dyed, at		$165.00
Neck Scarfs trimmed with tails,	Alaska Sable,	$9.50, 14.50
	Persian Lamb,	$13.95
	Stone Marten,	$16.75
Pelerines	Electric Seal,	$19.50
	Mouffion,	$21.75
Muffs	Alaska Seal, London-Dyed,	$10.50
	Persian Lamb,	$8.00
	Alaska Sable,	$6.75
	Chinchilla,	$14.85

All of the above will be found greatly below prevailing prices.

West Twenty-third Street

Store Opens 8:30 To-morrow.

EHRICH BROS.

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

Greatest Sale of Modern Times.

Exactly four weeks ago, while the country was intensely absorbed in the most exciting election we have ever had, and while business matters generally seemed exceedingly involved, we completed

One of the Largest Purchases of Dry Goods

of the past few years, namely, the entire Dry Goods stock of

EDSON KEITH & CO., WABASH AVENUE AND MONROE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Amounting to Thousands of Dollars.

Who are Edson Keith & Co.? They were one of the first houses of this country, doing a business running into millions of dollars annually.

To the commercial world they are as well known as Marshall Field & Co. or A. T. Stewat & Co., or, in fact, as any of the largest representative houses of this country, with unlimited capital and standing of the very highest. It is no secret at what price we purchased the same. We paid 65 cents on the dollar---not of the wholesale price, less than that, we paid only 65 per cent. of the value on the judicial inventory as submitted to the Probate Court in Chicago last month.

We do not quote items. Suffice it to say that every article carried in stock by a great modern dry goods concern will be found on sale in our establishment to-morrow at less than the lowest prices ever heard of.

The goods, although consisting of the HIGHEST CLASS OF DRY GOODS, will be sold at HALF THE PRICE now being asked for merchandise of inferior grade. It will pay you to take the train for 500 miles around to attend this sale.

During this sale all Dry Goods Shipped Free within 300 miles of New-York. You can supply your wants for the next 12 months at a tremendous saving. Every buyer will surely send 50 others.

NOTE.---From day to day, as we open these goods, new lots will be offered, all desirable, all attractive, and all at cut prices. The merchandise is all of the highest grade, which you will find upon examination.

Fire Extinguishers for Postal Stations

Owing to the efforts of Postmaster Dayton, each of the twenty-five stations of the New-York Post Office has been provided with fire extinguishers, the Post Office Department having granted the necessary authority for the purchase of the same. The Postmaster has given directions that these machines are to be kept ready for immediate use at all times, and he has caused the employes of the various stations to be thoroughly instructed in their manipulation, so that the chance of loss or damage to mail matter by fire, in case of its occurrence in the future, is greatly reduced, and increased security of mail matter thus insured, besides throwing about those engaged in handling it additional safeguards against injury.

William Steinway Convalescent.

At the residence of William Steinway, 26 Gramercy Park, it was said last night that the condition of the well-known piano manufacturer was much improved, and that, although not yet able to leave his bed, it was expected he would do so in a few days. Mr. Steinway has been ill with gastric fever since Monday last.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often saves a long sickness, if not something more serious.—Adv.

Arrested for Unlocking a Safe.

Daniel S. Schenk of 420 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, an employe of a local safe company, was sent by his brother, Garret S. Schenk, the foreman of the company, to Sheepshead Bay, a few weeks ago, to make some change in the combination of the safe at William M. Boyle's hotel. As a result, Schenk has brought an action in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for $2,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Schenk says he went quietly about his work after showing Mr. Boyle's manager his credentials, and that Boyle accused him of being a thief and caused his arrest. He was locked up by the police and was not released until after he had been arraigned in court. Boyle says that Schenk walked to the safe without speaking to any one, and when remonstrance was made, replied: "I know what I'm doing. Mind your own business."

Rear Admiral Meade's Talk.

The United Service Club had the first of its "club nights" for this Winter last night. Its rooms were well filled with members, who assembled to hear Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, retired, read a paper on "Commodore Paul Jones, the Sponsor of the Stars and Stripes on the Ocean." The paper was extremely interesting, and Admiral Meade was frequently interrupted by applause, as he told of the subject's bravery and heroic deeds for his adopted country in the early days of the American Federation.

Arnold Constable & Co.

WINTER

DRESS MATERIALS

Boucle, Bouffette, and Heather Mixtures,

Metal Effects, Canvas Weaves,

English & Scotch Homespuns,

Diagonals, Serges,

Scotch Wool and French Plaids,

White & Colored Evening Fabrics.

Broadway & 19th st.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Fashions from Flanders.

For genuine picturesqueness, no dining-room furniture has ever surpassed the delightful designs of the rich old burghers of the Netherlands.

Sideboards, with exquisitely decorative little cupboards and crannies—having saucer rails and cup-hooks for "old blue"—are wonderfully pleasing, especially when some are as low in price as $45.00.

Chairs are just as charming. Some, with quaint twisted legs and curious old tapestry or leather seats that contrast effectively with the dull tones of the wood, appear to have just stepped from the canvas of an old Flemish painting.

Think what your dining-room needs for Thanksgiving, and then

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GIRLS AT THE WICKETS

A SPIRITED CRICKET GAME ON PROSPECT HILL.

Pelham Hall Regains the Light-Blue Banner, Lost Last Year to Rosemary Hall, by 69 Runs.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Prospect Hill was the scene here to-day of a Winter contest of a most unusual kind. Arrayed against each other on the cricket field were two elevens of young athletic maidens; one from Mrs. Hazen's boarding school, Pelham Hall, and the other from Rosemary Hall, a similar institution at Wallingford, Conn.

Bareheaded and wearing sweaters and short skirts, daughters of some of the most prominent men in the country defied the cold, wintry wind. With enthusiasm and skill the twenty-two bowled, batted, and fielded. A large crowd, chiefly composed of Pelham's most fashionable folk, witnessed the game. Excitement ran high, for last year the Pelham Hall girls journeyed to Wallingford and were defeated by the Rosemary cricketers. To-day the losers on that occasion struggled successfully to win back the light-blue banner they lost in Connecticut.

It was 11 o'clock when the Pelham Hall girls, in dark-blue sweaters, bearing the letters P. H. in light blue, and the Rosemary girls, in white sweaters, bearing the letters R. H. in dark blue, appeared on Prospect Hill. The weather, the waving of ribbons and banners, and the college cries would have done justice to a Yale-Harvard football match. The Connecticut girls had a large contingent of supporters who had traveled from Wallingford, and who proudly gathered round the banner which these athletic young women were to battle for.

Rosemary Hall won the toss and put Pelham Hall in to bat. The girls who attend the local boarding school are no novices. For months they have been practicing, but to-day they surprised even their most ardent supporters. Miss King, Captain of the Pelhamites, hit up 15 in excellent style, while Miss Leland ably assisted her. The Rosemary bowlers were a little erratic, and the wides swelled the total so that when the last girl from Pelham Hall saw her wicket fall the home total was 81, a very formidable score to beat on such a wicket.

Rosemary Hall went to the wickets amid generous applause. With the exception of Miss Cromwell, who batted splendidly, the Connecticut cricketers were unable to make any stand against the bowling of Miss King and Miss Paintor. The bare-headed little Pelham Captain, who is a daughter of the Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, won double laurels. Chiefly owing to her prowess the Rosemary cracks were dismissed for the modest total of 26, or 55 runs behind.

Pelham Hall batted again, and again Capt. King made top score, hitting up 21 runs. The rest of her team failed to do as well, and Pelham's second venture ended for 51, or 106 runs ahead. Rosemary Hall struggled hard to retain its supremacy, and Miss Cromwell again made top score. But it was a forlorn hope, and at 3 o'clock Pelham Hall was victorious by 69 runs.

Then light-blue ribbons waved, and women threw their rugs and wraps aside and ran to congratulate the victorious girls. "Rah, 'rah, 'rah; hear us call; Hazen, Hazen, Pelham Hall!" they cried with a vigor that would have done credit to college boys. In feebler tones, from the other side of the field came the cry, "'Rah, 'rah, 'rah; 'rah, 'rah, ree; we are the girls of Rosemary!" The banner was won back, and joy reigned throughout Pelham Manor. The two teams dined together in the evening at Pelham Hall.

The following is the score:

PELHAM HALL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Emily Gray, c. Hickory, b. Weston	2	c. Hickory, b. Orius	5
Mildred du Bois, c. Hickory, b. Weston	0	b. Orius	0
Annie King, b. Recneps	15	Run out	21
Eleanor Emmet, c. Getson, b. Orius	2	c. Salguod, b. Orius	0
Laura Haughton, b. Weston	2	b. Recneps	2
Annie O'Kane, c. Hickory, b. Recneps	7	b. Recneps	1
Helen Leland, c. Getson, b. Orius	13	c. Getson, b. Orius	0
Alice Paintor, b. Recneps	1	c. and b. Orius	0
Stewart Simpson, b. Orius	4	b. Orius	0
Bertha Fenessey, b. Recneps	0	c. Salguod, b. Orius	0
Dorethea Day, not out	12	Not out	0
Wides	23	Wides	13
Total	81	Total	51

Forty-fourth Season.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Importers and Makers of

Fine Furs.

Sealskin Garments a Specialty.

"TUXEDO" PERSIAN COAT, 24 inches.

Copyright, 1896.

One of the newest designs in coats is the "Tuxedo," which is steadily growing in popularity. It is loose pleated front and back, falling in graceful folds, making a dressy and serviceable garment admirably adapted for general wear. Made in Persian, Seal, or in combinations with Sable, Chinchilla, and other rich furs.

Rich and dainty creations in neckwear

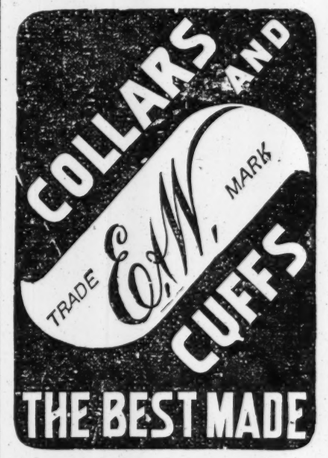
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED OF COST OF REPAIRING AND REMODELING INTO LATEST DESIGNS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

449 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER ST.

Grand St. Station. Telephone 388 Spring.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.



ROSEMARY HALL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. Linton, b. King	0	b. Paintor	0
R. Nator hit wicket, b. King	0	Not out	0
A. Recneps, run out	6	b. King	0
A. Hickory, b. King	0	b. Paintor	2
E. Weston, b. King	1	b. King	6
B. Getson, run out	1	c. du Bois, b. Paintor	0
A. Orius, b. Paintor	0	b. Paintor	4
H. Cromwell, not out	10	c. and b. Day	13
J. Sobs, st., Emmet, b. Paintor	2	b. King	6
Grace Salguod, run out	0	b. Day	0
M. Dollerin, b. Paintor	0	b. Paintor	0
Wides	6	Wides	6
Total	26	Total	37

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A stated meeting of the Board of Education will be held Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the hall, Grand and Elm Streets.

—Frederick Butts, nine years old, of 65 West End Avenue, was knocked down by a Hudson River Railroad car at Sixty-fifth Street and Thirteenth Avenue yesterday afternoon and had both legs and feet injured.

—Police Commissioners Grant and Parker paid a visit to the new Thirty-sixth Precinct Station, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue, yesterday. They also visited the Tremont, High Bridge, and King's Bridge Stations.

—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship La Touraine, from Havre, were John W. Alexander, Watson F. Blair, T. Charteran, G. W. Carleton, Mrs. Henry Clews, H. Mérou, French Consul at Galveston, and Mgr. Spalding.

—Eight boys, ranging in age from ten to sixteen years, were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged with building bonfires in the streets. The boys were lectured, and the three largest were fined. The others were discharged.

—Oelrichs & Co. have received a cablegram stating that the new North German Lloyd twin screw steamship Bremen, 550 feet long and 60 feet beam, 10,000 tons register, was successfully launched yesterday in the yards of F. Schichau at Danzig, Germany.

—Mrs. Katherine Payne Jones will deliver an address on "Nineteenth Century Art" at the monthly meeting of the Wellesley Club of New-York, Saturday next, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Hector M. Hitchings, 264 West Ninety-third Street.

—A seamstress named Annie Goldberg, twenty-two years old, of 73 Willett Street was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for abandoning her baby in Stuyvesant Park several days ago. The woman's only excuse was that she had no money, no friends, and was sitck.

—The annual entertainment in aid of the Roman Catholic asylums will take place next Thursday afternoon and evening, at the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly, who has obtained the best musical and theatrical talent.

—Kitty Martin, the girl who shot her lover, Henry Kirchner, in an Avenue A butter store the other day, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Kirchner is still in Bellevue Hospital, but will recover. Kitty was held in $2,000 bail for examinaton next Tuesday morning.

—The Southern Pacific Company reports that freight by steamship El Norte, dispatched at 4 P. M. on Nov. 3 by the Morgan Line, Southern Pacific-Houston and Texas Central route from New-York to Dallas, was delivered in Dallas on the morning of Nov. 11. Time, seven and a half days.

—The ninety-second anniversary of the New-York Historical Society will be celebrated Wednesday evening at the library, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. Dr. Justin Winsor of Harvard will deliver the address, his subject being "Cabot and the Transmission of English Power in America."

—According to the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending Nov. 14, the rainfall of the week was .27 inch. The mean barometer 29.913 inches, and mean thermometer 47.8°. The minimum temperature was 34°, and the range 26°. Distance traveled by the wind was 850 miles.

—The tenth anniversary exercises of the Madison Square Church House will be held at 384 Third Avenue, Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 22. The speakers expected are the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, William E. Dodge, D. Willis James, and John Crosby Brown.

—The fifth annual entertainment and reception of Le Boutillier Brothers' Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of Fourteenth Street will take place next Tuesday evening at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The entertainment will comprise the best professional talent, including comedians and vocalists.

—A free course of non-controversial lectures, explanatory of Catholic doctrines, will be commenced Monday night at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Fifth Avenue and Second Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y. The lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Walter Elliott, the Paulist father. These lectures are intended specially for non-Catholics. The subject of the first is "The Divinity of Jesus Christ."

—Dr. F. A. Lyons will deliver a lecture on "The Human Body," illustrated with stereopticon views, to-morrow evening, at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. Thursday night Frederick Dean will speak of "Song Writers of Europe." The Directors of the Educational Alliance have invited delegates and members of the National Council of Jewish Women to visit the institute Thursday evening.

—Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club will have a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street, Thursday, at 5:30 P. M. Reports will be read by George W. Fortmeyer, J. A. Elmendorf, and C. T. Pierce, who were delegates to the recent convention of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, held at Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church will be present and speak on "The Immigration Problem."

—The Medico-Legal Society will give a dinner at the Marlborough Hotel, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, Wednesday evening, at 6:30. After the dinner there will be a paper read by Sir Frederick Bateman on "Intemperance, Consanguine Marriages, and Educational Compressure as Factors in the Genesis of Nerve Diseases and Degeneration of the Race." The President, Dr. S. B. W. McLeod, will also read a paper on "The Role of Forensic Medicine in Society." A discussion will take place on "Compulsory Vaccination," led by Dr. Montague R. Leverson.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Hurd, in the County Court, yesterday fixed Nov. 18 for the trial of William E. Valentine, accused of extensive dealing in bogus checks, and of abduction.

—Mrs. Minnie Lawrence of 235 Leonard Street was arraigned in the Seventh Street Police Court yesterday, accused by Mrs. Nellie Meyer of retaining possession of cash and jewelry owned by Jacob Groodrice, Mrs. Meyer's father, who died in Mrs. Lawrence's boarding house. The case was adjourned.

—On Monday last Mrs. Kate Welch, a laundress, out of work and about to be dispossessed, turned her three children into the street and disappeared. Friday night the little ones, Katie, twelve years; John, ten, and Ellen, seven, were found huddled in the hallway of 217 Navy Street. Yesterday they told Justice Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, that they had slept in the streets every night since their mother left them. A warrant was issued for Mrs. Welch, and the children were committed to the Children's Society.

Long Island.

—The heirs of the estate of John W. Masury, the wealthy paint manufacturer, who died in the Moriches, yesterday paid under protest at Flushing $20,000 on account of the State inheritance tax. They will appeal from the decision of the Surrogate.

—The Queens County Superintendent of the Poor has removed Timothy Hunter, a Flushing colored man, thirty-four years of age, to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum. Six weeks ago Hunter began to show signs of insanity, and it is said excessive cigarette smoking weakened his intellect.

—John Fishkle, a silkweaver of College Point, was waylaid by footpads late Friday night, and was sandbagged and beaten into insensibility. As he had neither money nor valuables, the thieves gained nothing. Fishkle is suffering severely. The police say that they have a clue to the identity of the robbers.

—The First Congregational Church of Roslyn was sold Friday by W. H. Jaycox of Riverhead, as referee in foreclosure proceedings, instituted by the Riverhead Bank, which held a mortgage on the property for $1,500. Two bidding was not satisfactory, the highest bid being but $100. This bid was not accepted, and the property was bought in by the bank for $500.

New-Jersey.

—James Kelly, fifty years old, whose home is unknown, was struck by a train while crossing the Newark and New-York Railroad Bridge at West Bergen, Jersey City, Friday night, and instantly killed. The body was taken to Speer's Morgue.

—Julius Shutticle, twenty-eight years old, was driving along Bull's Ferry Road, Guttenberg, yesterday, when his horse became frightened by a locomotive whistle and ran away. Shuttlcle was thrown from the wagon. Three of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise internally injured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—The clothing store of Abraham Birnbaum, 175 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and robbed of clothing valued at $200. Entrance was effected to the cellar and a hole cut through the floor. As the aperture was but 10 by 11 inches, it is believed that a boy was concerned in the robbery.

—Steven Miller, thirteen years old, of 159 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Douglass yesterday on a charge of assault. He had placed an open penknife on a seat in Public School No. 14. Elmer Lawson, another pupil, sat on the knife and cut his leg. Miller claimed that the affair was an accident. He was discharged with a reprimand.

—Henry Gordt, who has lived in California forty-six years, was found in Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, yesterday, with a hotel runner named Max Laub. The men were taken to the police station, where Gordt said he had been swindled at Henry Reiss's Hotel, 53 Greenwich Street, New-York. He was charged $29.90 for two days' board, and $46 for a steerage ticket on the Veendam. He missed the steamer and so lost all his money. He was told to go to New-York and make a complaint.

Daniell & Sons.

GREAT BLACK SILK SALE.

We shall offer, Monday morning, a very exceptional purchase of BLACK SILKS bought for CASH, comprising in the aggregate many thousand yards.

They were made by

JOHN D. CUTTER & CO.,

the name alone being a guarantee of excellence. They are principally Gros Grain Satin Duchesse, Brocades, and Taffetas.

In no case will a yard be sold at more than half present value, lengths varying from 10 to 40 yards, prices from - - 50c. to $1.45 yard.

We ask prompt attendance. No discount or samples will be given. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

RIBBONS.

Almost unlimited quantities. Three of our leading manufacturers,

WILLIAM STRANGE & BROTHER,

DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO.,

FRANK & DUGAN,

all of Paterson, N. J., have sold us their season's production of Loom Ends and Remnants. The above firms manufacture none but high grade Silk Ribbons All styles, grades, and widths will be represented. We are enabled to place them on our counters at prices that will astound the purchasing public. Sale commences 10 o'clock.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We display a full line of all the latest novelties in Mohair, Silk, and Jet Boleros, Jackets, Sett pieces, and Garnitures. Also the newest creations in Jewel effects in Passementeries and All Overs by the yard.

Bolero Jackets - -	96c., $1.25, $1.88, $1.94 up.
Jet Passementeries, worth 50c. - - - - - -	25c. yd.
Fine Jet, worth $1.00 - - - - - -	45c. yd.
Fine Cut Jet, worth $1.50 - - - - - -	65c. yd.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Fur Neck Scarfs, Mink, with Tail Trimmings - -	$5.75, $6.75
Stone Marten, with Tail Trimmings - - - - -	$8.25, $11.75
Alaska Sable, with Tail Trimmings - -	$5.75, $6.75, $7.84
Persian Lamb - - - - - - - - - - - -	$9.75

LACE DEPARTMENT.

2,000 yards Lierre Silk run Mechlin net top Point de Gene Lace, nine inches wide, worth from 75c. to $1.50 yard, at - - 48c. yd.

EMBROIDERIES.

2,500 yards Cambric Edgings, worth 19c., at - - 12 1-2c. yd.

WHITE GOODS.

1 Case Dimity Checks - - - - - - - - - - -	7c. yd.
English Long Cloth, piece 12 yards - - - - -	$1.18 piece.
32-inch Colored Organdie - - - - - - - - -	15c. yd.
40-inch Colored Organdie - - - - - - - - -	17c. yd.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

On Monday and Tuesday we shall make a leader of a Cheviot Boucle Jacket, satin lined, worth $14.00, at - - - - - - - - $8.50

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Complete stock for Driving, Walking, and Evening. - - - - 95c.

Our Gloves for men and women are the best in the market.

UPHOLSTERY (Specials.)

French Tapestry TABLE COVERS 2x2 yards and 2x2 1-2 yards, regular price $3.00 and $3.75, at - - - - - $1.25 each.

Closing out 500 RUGS in sizes ranging from 3 feet to 9 feet long, desirable patterns and colorings at - - - - HALF PRICE

150 pairs 11-4 WOOL BLANKETS, worth $3.75, at - - $2.25 pair.

100 pairs 11-4 CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, regular price $5.50, at - - - - - - - - $3.75 pair.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY, 8TH--9TH STREETS.

PRIZE FIGHTER SENTENCED.

Springfield, Ohio, Furnishes the Second Conviction.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Earl Moore, a young man of about twenty-two years, convicted Thursday by a jury of prizefighting, was to-day sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Miller. The sentence would have been made heavier but for a petition from the jury for clemency.

Moore and John Jenkins fought a lively "mill" in a big barn near Enon last Sumher. Jenkins was released on $300 bail furnished by friends. This he forfeited, and left the country. It was clearly proved by a number of witnesses that the two had fought for a stake of money, and for the gate receipts in addition. About 200 men were in attendance, and they are all, under the Ohio law on prizefighting, liable to a heavy fine.

It is likely that Prosecuting Attorney Stafford will make no effort to convict any of them, although since Moore's conviction many of them have been shaking in their boots.

A remarkable thing about the case is that this is the second conviction for prizefighting in the United States. As a rule in such cases it is most difficult to secure incriminating evidence, owing to the liability of witnesses to fines. Deputy Sheriff Shocknessy has scoured the country for Jenkins, but without success.

Three Brooklynites Injured.

Three Brooklynites seeking safety from their trolley cars came to this city yesterday, and all three were more or less injured, two by cable cars and one by an express wagon. The two hurt by Third Avenue cable cars were John Meininger of 930 Flushing Avenue and Daniel Whalen of 284 State Street, both of whom fell while leaving cars at Eighth Street. The third unfortunate was Jeremiah Higgins of 9 Hamilton Street, whose right leg was broken by an Adams Express wagon at Thompson and Broome Streets.

Sunday
November 15-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

B. Altman & Co.

RICH

FURS.

ALASKA SEALSKIN,
FINE PERSIAN
and BROADTAIL

COATS

of latest Paris design.

FOREIGN MODEL GARMENTS,
from the well-known modistes.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow, (Monday,) Nov. 16,
Second Floor.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE
DRESSES,

In mixed Cheviots, blue and black, Serges, Coats lined with handsome figured silk, Skirts lined with colored or black taffeta,

$22.50

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

THOSE STOLEN VIOLINS

PROF. MOLLENHAUER TELLS OF THEIR RECOVERY.

The Guarnerius, He Says, Was One of the Family—A Concert Was Postponed on Account of Its Loss.

A three-thousand-dollar violin, a Joseph Guarnerius, and a Bennetti worth perhaps $200, and a jeweled Tourt bow, stolen from the International College of Music, 26 East Forty-second Street, on Thursday, Oct. 29, have been recovered by the owners, Director Edward Mollenhauer and his son, Prof. William F. Mollenhauer.

The instruments were found in a pawnshop in Grand Street, near Third Avenue, by Detective Sergeant Wade, and were identified Monday afternoon by the younger professor.

The director's son was very happy last night when he told the story of the loss and recovery of his beloved Guarnerius, with its Tourt bow, and the Bennetti. When asked to play something, he said: "I cannot. Not even the music would express my exultation." But he bent his head caressingly upon the rare old violin and drew the jeweled bow across it in one long sweet sigh at having it back. Then he replaced the violin in its case.

"We had grown careless of this old case and its contents," he explained. "It had been with us for so long, and in many parts of the world. And it was safe enough even strapped on the back of a mule, when we were making a concert tour of the mountain cities of South America. Why, once when we were shipwrecked, the ocean gave this old box and our violins up to us.

"The case was lying here on the piano at noon that Thursday when father and I started out to luncheon. One of the doors has a peculiar lock, that shoots the bolt when you turn a knob, away from the jamb. Now this door was already locked. My father in a moment of absent-mindedness unlocked it. When we returned, the case, violins, bow and all were gone. My poor father was almost distracted with grief and self-reproach, and I—I had no more heart for my pupils."

"To which of you did the Guarnerius belong?" asked the reporter.

"To which of us? To both of us. More than that—it was one of us—one of the family," replied the musician. "People said: 'Why don't you get another fiddle?' just as though a fiddle is a fiddle, and any is as good as this Guarnerius.

"For days I made every effort to find the stolen violins, and then I resigned my hope, only stopping whenever a violin was being played to listen for the unmistakable tone of my Guarnerius. Oh, I tell you, it hurt me to think of that violin being maltreated."

A friend of Prof. Mollenhauer's sent Detective Sergt. Wade to see him. Although not officially assigned to the case, the detective took a personal interest in it. On Thursday of last week he telegraphed to Prof. Mollenhauer to meet him at Grand Street and the Bowery. The message was not delivered until too late for the appointment that day. But last Monday the detective and the musician went to a pawnshop. The pawnbroker showed the property reluctantly. When the young violinist caught sight of the box he could hardly believe himself awake.

Everything was intact. The owner examined the butt end of the bow. Its diamond setting had evidently been overlooked by the thief. Even the pawnbroker gave a little gasp of surprise.

"Good heavens," he exclaimed, "was there a real diamond in that?"

Prof. Mollenhauer paid him $7, which was the amount he claimed to have advanced on the instrument. The pawnbroker described his patron as a tall, thin man, with a light mustache.

The Director of the International College of Music and his son will give a concert about the 1st of December, an earlier date of which had been canceled because of the loss of the famous Guarnerius.

LAID THE CORNERSTONE.

Mayor Wurster Officiated at New Central Presbyterian Church.

The cornerstone of the new Central Presbyterian Church, at Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies by Mayor Wurster. The exercises were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. F. Carson, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Burrell of the Classon Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells of the South Third Street Church, and the Rev. Louis Wolfers of the Willoughby Avenue German Church. Moderator of the Brooklyn Presbytery. Addresses were made by Mayor Wurster, the Rev. Dr. D. Gregg, the Rev. T. A. Nelson, the Rev. L. R. Foote, and former Congressman Darwin R. James.

The ceremonies took place inside the walls of the new building, which is already erected to the second story. The church is on the site of the old Trinity Presbyterian Church. The building is to be of red compressed brick, with stone trimmings and Gothic tower and gables. The tower will stand 100 feet above the sidewalk. The dimensions of the church proper will be 100 by 130 feet, and with the chapel will have a seating capacity of 3,247. The Central Presbyterian Church was organized May 15, 1892. Before then it was the Reformed Presbyteran Church, dating back to 1857.

EXHIBITION OF KERAMICS.

To be Held in Madison Square Garden Next Month.

One of the most important features of the National Commercial Travelers' Fair, to be held Dec. 15 to 26 at Madison Square Garden, will be the exhibition of Keramic art.

The exhibit is to be the especial charge of the New-York Society of Keramic Arts, which will have the valuable co-operation of the entire force of the National League of Mineral Painters. The league was founded in 1892.

The exhibition and sale of wares is to be held in the spacious hall in Madison Square Garden, set apart by Director General A. B. De Frece of the fair as its art section.

WANTS AN INJUNCTION.

Bicycle Firm Charges Metal Polishers with Instituting a Boycott.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Judge Grosscup last evening declined to issue an injunction against the Metal Polishers' National Union on application of the Gormully & Jeffery Bicycle Manufacturing Company.

The firm charged the polishers with running, through their National organization, a boycott on its bicycles. The trouble grew out of the strike of the polishers a year ago. Yesterday the matter was referred to Master in Chancery Bishop, who reported in favor of granting a temporary injunction, but Judge Grosscup set this aside.

Judge Grosscup has set next Tuesday for the hearing of the case, at which time he will hear from the polishers.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES'

CLOAK

SHOWROOMS.

2d Floor.

LADIES' EMPIRE AND TOP COATS, REEFERS, BRAID AND FUR TRIMMED WALKING JACKETS, DRIVING COATS, in Kerseys, Friezes, Cheviots, Vicunas, Covert Cloths, plain tailor-made, strapped seams, with black, colored, and fancy silk linings.

Ladies' Fashionable CAPES,

Brocaded and plain Velvet, Velour, Silk, Lace and Chiffon Combinations, Fur and Jet Effects.

Elegant Evening Wraps.

To-morrow, Monday.

WALKING COATS
$13.25, 15.00, 25.00

VELOUR CAPES,
handsomely trimmed with jet and fur,
$25.00

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

STARTLING REDUCTIONS and ALL ABOUT IT.

Last Summer, when our buyer visited Europe, we expected that our new building (No. 54 West 22d St.,) would be ready this Fall, and he bought accordingly, expecting to have two more entire floors as salesrooms. Now we find that it will be impossible to get possession before January next; so you can imagine our dilemma—goods are arriving from every quarter—and absolutely no room to show them. Our stores have always been crowded, but never as now. We must either send these goods to storage or make reductions that will effect an immediate sale of certain goods, and thus give us the desired room. We have decided on the latter course, with following startling results:

RICH CUT TABLE WARE.

We will close out one entire line of our rich Cut Glassware at the following reductions: Goblets, worth $15.00 a dozen.....63 cts. ea. Saucer Champagnes, worth $12.50 a dozen.....63 cts. ea. Champagnes, tall, worth $12.50 a dozen.....63 cts. ea. Clarets, worth $12 a dozen.....48 cts. ea. Wines, worth $10.50 a dozen.....45 cts. ea. Cordials, worth $9.50 a dozen.....40 cts. ea. Whiskeys, worth $7.00 a dozen.....30 cts. ea. Other articles in the same line at corresponding reductions.

TRAVELING CLOCKS.

The finest imported French Traveling Clocks, gilt and beveled glass frames, best works, white dial, with plush-lined leather case. Complete.. $4.75

JARDINIERES.

150 assorted Jardinieres, yellow, green, and pink, 8 and 9 inches opening, worth $1.00 each; special price.....45 cts. ea.

DINNER WARE.

One lot of goods which are right in the way, and for which we cannot find room, is a large lot of Haviland finest Limoges Dinner Ware. The decoration is delicate pink and yellow flowers, with now and then a suggestion of blue, with green branches, with edges stippled burnished gold, with gold line. The shapes are new. A Dinner Set of 127 pieces ought to sell at $125, but as long as it lasts, the following will be the prices:
127 piece Dinner Sets.... $50.00
Or you can select odd pieces at one-half less than real value.

A. D. COFFEE CUPS and SAUCERS.

25 dozen rich blue and gold, and gold and white, A. D. Cups and Saucers, value $1 each; special price .....25 cts. ea.

ITALIAN BON BONS.

200 curious Bon Bons, or Ash Receivers; worth 75 cts. each; special price. 15 cts. ea.

Dresden Boudoir Lamps.

We will offer Dresden Boudoir Lamps, complete, with Globe, Burner, and Chimney; actual value $2.50; special price, complete .....$1.00 ea.

RICH DRESDEN PLATES.

100 dozen Dresden Plates in characteristic Dresden flower decoration and gold lace border. Dinner Plates worth $15.00 a dozen; special price....70 cts. ea. Tea size, $12 a dozen...50 cts. ea. Other notable reductions we have also made, and we believe that whether you attend the sale in person, or order by mail, you will be more than pleased with your purchases.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New-York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
50 and 52 West 22d St.
(Near 6th Av.,) and
170 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.,
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

DAMAGES FOR IMPRISONMENT.

Sawyer Gets a Verdict in His Suit Against Capt. Stiles.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Nov. 14.—The suit of H. W. Sawyer vs. Capt. D. F. Stiles, United States Army, (retired,) closed yesterday with a verdict for Sawyer of $250.

Capt. Stiles was in command of Company G, Tenth Infantry, stationed here in 1889, and was Provost Marshal. A provisional government was in existence, and Sawyer, editor of The Daily News, fought it bitterly. A city election called by Sawyer was held on Sept. 21, 1889. Stiles appeared at the polls with a file of soldiers, and ordered the crowd to disperse. In the melee Sawyer was arrested by the soldiers and jailed for a couple of hours. He sued for $10,000. The Government defended the suit.

Fewer Pension Clerks Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Col. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Division, War Department, in his annual report says that the current business of his office is becoming more complicated and difficult as the period of service of the officers and enlisted men becomes more remote. Still the work has been kept up to date, and as a result of this good business method, Col. Ainsworth recommends a reduction of twenty-five clerks in the next year's force, making a total reduction of 375 clerks since 1895, representing a permanent saving of $425,000 annually.

JACKSON'S

Black Goods Our Specialty.
Complete Mourning Outfits at 24 hours' notice. Competent person sent to residence for orders.

6th Av., cor. 18th St.

Special Sale
TO-MORROW OF
Dress Goods.

7,000 Yards

Imported Black Caniche Weave Frieze Suitings, Strictly All Wool, with bright Mohair finish, very desirable for present season's wear. Up to now have been sold at 89c. Special sale to-morrow at

59c

No Samples given or mailed, and not more than two dress patterns to any one.

JACKSON'S,
Sixth Ave., cor. 18th St.

NEXT YEAR'S CITY CAMPAIGN.

To be Discussed by Good Government Club C Next Saturday.

The members of Good Government Club C will hold their next monthly dinner next Saturday evening, at the City Club, when the subject of "The Municipal Campaign of 1897" will be taken up. Members of Good Government Club C have found the monthly dinners most interesting. Questions relating to municipal reform are discussed at each.

The list of guests for next Saturday evening includes John H. Amringe, R. W. G. Welling, Seth Low, William King, J. Noble Hayes, George L. Reeves, Simon Sterne, the Rev. Dr. D. Greer, M. C. Halloway, John McL. Nash, Charles C. Beaman, W. Travers Jerome, Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. Felix Adler, Arthur Van Breison, Charles V. Fornes, A. Jacobi, Dr. Rainsford, James B. Ludlow, Oscar Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, W. Harris Roome, L. Laffiin Kellogg, Dr. F. R. Sturges, Alfred Bishop Mason, Percival Knauth, Arthur Hillbury, J. Harsen Rhoades, William M. Evins, R. Fulton Cutting, Edward D. Page, Thomas H. Cullen, Paul Dana, John T. Lockman, Peter B. Olney, Charles H. Russell, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Col. George Waring, John Frankenheimer, Philip L. Schell, Oswald Ottendorfer, George H. Cassatt, James B. Reynolds, Richard Watson Gilder, William J. Schieffelin, Walter Stanton, William Steinway, John Brooks Leavitt, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Kennedy Tod, Alexander E. Orr, John E. Parsons, Richard Gortimer, the Rev. Dr. Percy Grant, A. S. Frissell, Charles R. Miller, Myer S. Isaacs, Robert C. Cornell, William M. Ryan, Avery D. Andrews, Henry R. Kunardt, John D. Crimmins, Carl Schurz, Charles S. Fairchild, Gustav Schwab, Benoni Lockwood, John G. Agar, John B. Pine, William Hildreth Feld, M. G. Mallowney, and Everett P. Wheeler.

MAUM PASH'S PREDICAMENT.

A Thief Steals His Money, Spoons, and Uniform.

A story comes from Syria as to how Naum Pasha, the Governor General of the Lebanon, was robbed while asleep. He recently went to pay a visit to Assad Bey Karam, at Erz Lebnan, and was accompanied by a large retinue. Like all other Turkish Governors, Naum Pasha has a large, handsome tent, and when he retires the tent is closely guarded by sentries. Naum Pasha went to bed in the tent, and slept the sleep of a just Governor who has an easy conscience. When he awoke in the morning he discovered that he had been robbed by some daring and impudent thieves, who had not only taken £120 in good gold coin and all the silver spoons and forks that they could find, but had actually carried away his jeweled sword and uniform.

The loss of uniform and sword made him furious. He could not very well rush out of his tent in his shirt sleeves, as that would be presenting an undignified appearance before his soldiers, who might imagine that their Pasha had gone crazy or had been drinking too much. So he had to send for the next officer in rank and borrow his uniform, while the latter took a uniform from the next subordinate.

The suspicions of the Governor General fell upon his own body servant, and he charged him with being in league with the thieves. The servant protested his innocence, but the Pasha took the law into his own hands and became Judge, jury, prosecuting attorney, and executioner all at the same time. He seized a whip and plied it vigorously over the shoulders and back of the servant, until after getting over a hundred strokes, the latter cried "Enough" and confessed that he had been privy to the robbery. But the Pasha did not get back any of the stolen property and had to buy a new parade uniform.

TRICKS OF THE DRUSES.

How Their Soldiers and Women Outwit the Turks.

The fighting between the Turkish soldiers and the Druses in the Lebanon was still going on, according to last accounts received by Syrians here. The Turkish soldiers are obliged to keep close to their camp, as the Druse sharpshooters pick off those who go out foraging. Occasionally some of the rebellious Druses come into camp with white handkerchiefs tied around their necks, which is a token of submission. These fellows, however, stay in camp only long enough to ascertain its exact position, the number of men, and their condition, and then mysteriously disappear. Then there follows a night attack upon the camp by the Druse rebels.

Many of the Druse women have been carrying on the campaign against the Turks in their own way. The Turkish soldiers are chronically short of provisions, and have very little money to buy any food. These Druse women bring small loaves of bread into camp and sell them to the soldiers in exchange for bullets, and as the soldiers are hungry, they hand over the bullets, which are at once taken to the rebel Druses.

Wanted to Go to a Hospital.

Henry Young, a young man, recently discharged from the Mannattan Hospital, threw a stone through a plate-glass window in the cigar store of Eugene J. Fergus, 207 Greenwich Street, Friday night. Young explained, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, that he threw the stone so that he might gain admittance to the hospital again. He had had a relapse of his fever, but all the hospitals had refused to receive him. His appearance corroborated his statement. Magistrate Kudlich committed Young until Tuesday for examination.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

Horner's Furniture.

Our stock is unquestionably the finest in America, and the most complete as to assortments in Drawing Room, Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom, Library and Hall Furniture. Prices the very lowest at which best grades can be sold.

Imported Novelties.

Our exhibit of Imported Novelties is now complete, and contains many new, attractive and exclusive features. Being our own direct importation, we are enabled to offer them at lowest possible prices. The lines comprise Vernis-Martin Parlor and Music Cabinets, Decorated Tables, Inlaid Marqueterie Tables, Etageres, Corner Cabinets, Dressing and Fancy Work Tables, Onyx Pedestals, Book Cabinets, Embossed Leather Screens for the dining room, and hundreds of Fancy Pieces suitable for Birthday, Complimentary, Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

WRITING DESKS in over 200 styles, and at all prices.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS in all sizes, newest patterns, from $18.50 to $500.00.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65, West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

REWARD FOR A BRAVE MAN

FIREMAN W. H. BEHLER GETS THE BENNETT MEDAL.

Mayor Strong Presents the Trophy to Him for Saving Two Lives in "Little Italy"—The Stephenson Medal Goes to James McCartney.

Two more firemen's names were inscribed yesterday on the honor rolls of the department. The name of one was inscribed with those who, forgetful of their own lives, have in the midst of awful peril saved others. The second was honored for having made the most efficient fire company in the department.

William H. Behler of Engine Company No. 41 now wears on his breast the Bennett Medal, for the most notable act of bravery in 1895, and Foreman James McCartney of Engine Company No. 1 is the possessor of the Stephenson Medal, because of the efficiency of his command.

The medals were presented yesterday afternoon by Mayor Strong, in the yard in the rear of Fire Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh Street. The general publicity, the display, the exhibition of the skill of firemen in perilous situations, that have characterized the conferring of honors in former years, were dispensed with, because accidents in connection with them have been frequent, and the value of the exhibition has not been worth the risks.

The exercises of yesterday were of the simplest kind. The headquarters yard was filled with firemen and spectators. The former were picked men from the fourteen battalions, and numbered seventy. They stood forming three sides of a hollow square. In a line in front of the left side were these battalion chiefs: Gicquel, Castles, Duane, and Short, Capts. George Farrell, Barrett, Quinn, McCartney, Freel, Gooderson, McAdams, Robert Farrell, Graham, and Martin. Chief Bonner was in command, and with him were Deputy Chiefs Purroy and Riley.

Among the spectators were Col. Waring, Commissioners Sheffield, La Grange, and Sturgis of the Fire Department, Mrs. Sturgis, Commissioner C. H. T. Collis of the Department of Public Works, Commissioner Faure, Commissioner Wright, S. V. R. Cruger, S. Howland Robbins, Charles H. Webb, Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr., and Mayor Courtney of Lowell, Mass.

Mayor Strong, accompanied by the Fire Commissioners, his son, J. Bradley Strong, and his private secretary, Job E. Hedges, took his place facing the battalion. At the command of Chief Bonner the men saluted, and then the heroes of the day were called from the ranks to a position in front of the Mayor. Private Behler was first called to his reward.

The Mayor received the Bennett medal from Commissioner Sheffield, and, holding it, said:

"I am called upon to-day as Mayor of the City of New-York to perform one of the most pleasant duties of my administration—to give to a hero the reward of his valor, of his willingness to risk his own life for the saving of the lives of others.

"To you, Private Behler, the Commissioners, after considering the many deeds of bravery that are done every year by our firemen, have awarded the Bennett Medal, and for myself and the city let me say that we are proud of you. There is no better record of your heroism than that in the report of the Commissioners."

The Mayor then read the account of Behler's daring. The medallist of 1895 was in Engine Company No. 35, when, on Jan. 15, 1895, he saved two lives in "Little Italy." Early in the afternoon of that day an alarm was sent in from 409 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. When Company No. 35 reached the house the blaze was spreading to the inevitable destruction of the building, a tenement house in which lived a dozen families.

"Is everybody out?" shouted the Foreman of Behler's company when the last of a screaming crowd of Italians had rushed from the house.

"Yes," came the answer, and at the same moment a woman holding a baby appeared at a window on the fourth floor. To jump meant death, and death was in the flames that were but a few feet behind her. A fire escape was near, but fire made a barrier through which she could not pass to reach it.

Suddenly, at a fourth-story window of the house adjoining, Behler and another fireman appeared. The windows were so far apart that there seemed no hope that the woman and child could be reached.

Behler swung head foremost from the window, while the other firemen held his feet on the sill. He stretched one arm to the window where the woman stood and had soon drawn the child to safety. Then came a task more difficult. To reach the woman he had to use both hands, and, besides, she was very heavy. He made a great swing toward her. She dropped forward, he caught her, and her weight, it seemed, must drag him, too, to destruction. But he strained every muscle, the man inside worked with him, and soon the medal of honor of the year had been earned and the thousands in the street sent up a mighty cheer. The woman was Carmelio Amaro.

The spectators and the crowds in neighboring houses applauded as Behler, modest and blushing, stepped forward and received the token.

McCartney Honored.

"Now, Foreman McCartney," said the Mayor, "the Stephenson Medal is for you. It is not because you are in command of the only good fire companies in our service. It is not because all our companies are not efficient. At West Point there formerly was one man chosen as the No. 1 of his class, but it was soon found that several men ranked so close together that, at last, the officials made four first honor men.

"The Commissioners considered the giving of four medals to the commanders of the most efficient companies, but finally they decided to leave things as they are at present, and you were selected as the man worthy of this medal. The greatest achievement, next to saving life, is in organizing men, who, when the need is at hand, will be ready to save it."

The Mayor pinned the medal on McCartney's breast, after a long struggle with the pin.

The party then went into Sixty-seventh Street to witness an exhibition. After praising the efficiency of the men and congratulating Chief Bonner, the Mayor and his party left.

William H. Behler, who won the Bennett Medal, is thirty years old. He became a fireman in 1891, receiving 94.2 per cent. in the civil service examination. About two years ago he dashed into a burning building when even his comrades tried to keep him back and brought out a blind child that had been abandoned.

Foreman James McCartney, winner of the Stephenson Medal, joined the department in 1884. He became conspicuous as an organizer and commander, and in three years was made an assistant foreman. He became foreman of Engine Company No. 1 in March, 1895. All the members of his company, with the exception of the veteran Engineer McCabe, are young men.

CANNOT GET HIS MONEY.

The $900 Stolen at the Waldorf Held by the Court.

John W. Gates, President if the Chicago Iron and Steel Company, who dropped his pocketbook, containing $900, on the floor of the "Empire" dining room of the Hotel Waldorf Friday evening, was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning to press a complaint against Ludwig Gruesendorf and Fritz Brunner, waiters, who found it and divided $805 of the money, the former taking $800 and hiding it under a stairway.

Hotel Detective Schuyler F. West arraigned the defendants, who pleaded guilty. Then the detective asked the Court to instruct him to return the money to Mr. Gates, who required it to use to-day.

"I shall do nothing of the sort," replied Magistrate Mott. "It is not so long ago that one of the old Justices was sued for $5,000 for making such an order, and I am not going to lay myself liable to a suit for this money any time during five years. The money must be held until the case is tried, and if these men are proved innocent the money must go to them."

"But they admit taking it," argued West.

"I don't care anything about that," said Magistrate Mott. "I've told you I will not direct its return, and I mean what I say; that's is all."

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.

Hart Supplied His Own Store from R. H. Macy & Co.'s Stock.

Michael Hart, who said he lived in Summit Avenue, Hoboken, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of systematically robbing the store of R. H. Macy & Co. Hart has been in the concern's employ for the last fifteen years, nine of which as foreman of the handkerchief department.

For several years, in taking the annual stock account, heavy shortages have been found in Hart's department, that could not be explained. Private Detective Casey, employed in the store, determined to investigate Hart's outside life. He learned that Hart was conducting a fancy goods and notion store of his own in Hoboken, and gleaned other information that convinced him that Hart was drawing on the Macy firm for supplies.

Central Office Detectives Price and Foye kept the suspect under surveillance, and on Friday placed him under arrest. Hart admitted the larceny of some goods found on him, but made no further admission. He pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny and was committed for sentence.

FORMAN WILL ACCEPT.

The Illinois Man May Be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—While William S. Forman will say nothing about his intention with respect to the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, which has been tendered him, it is understood on authority that should be reliable that he will accept the proffered place.

It is quite likely that the recess appointment may be made early next week, possibly Monday. Commissioner Miller is anxious to assume his new duties with the Baltimore Corporation, of which he has been elected Vice President, and will sever his official relations at the earliest moment possible.

Mr. Forman spent two hours with the Commissioner to-day, going over the work of the department. It is probable that even if he shall qualify on Monday, Deputy Commissioner Wilson will be placed in charge until the new Commissioner's return from Illinois.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow
Exceptional Values
in their
Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

Tailor-made Coats, of Frieze, Cheviots or Boucle Cloth, lined with satin or changeable silk, $9.25, 11.50
Regular Value, $12.75 and $15.00

Tailor-made Coats, of Kersey, Cheviot or Persian Cloth, lined with black or fancy Taffeta Silks, $13.50, 16.50
Regular Value, $18.50 and $22.00

Capes, of Plush, Boucle or Persian Cloth, trimmed with Thibet Fur, $8.75, 13.25
Regular Value, $11.50 and $18.50

With the remainder of their
Imported
Wraps, Capes and Coats
at very large reductions from Former Prices
West Twenty-third Street

Stern Bros.

offer to-morrow in
Upholstery Departments

75 Pairs Renaissance Lace Curtains at $19.50
Formerly $35.00 Pair

100 Pairs Brussels Lace Curtains at $9.75
Formerly $15.00 and $17.50

150 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains at $6.75 / $9.75
Formerly $10.50 and $14.50

48 Pairs Silk Curtains at $6.95
Formerly $10.75

100 Bagdad Couch Covers $2.25 / $2.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

will place on sale
To-morrow
in their
Linen Dept's
a large purchase of
Renaissance Lace Trimmed
Linen
Table Pieces
at
Greatly Reduced Prices

Doylies at 17c, 23c, 32c

Tray Cloths at 57c, 83c, $1.23

Round and Square Centre Pieces at $1.50, $2.95, $3.25, $3.75

Scarfs at $2.98, $4.75, $5.25

West 23d St.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

With Horse Show week and the general upsetting in matters social that it causes in the metropolis in the past, the society world can begin to adjust itself for the more rational enjoyment of the Winter season, which has now opened. There was a general sigh of relief all through the fashionable residential quarter of this city last night when the band at the Garden played "Home, Sweet Home," for the last time and the vast amphitheatre was emptied of its crowds and left to the army of attendants, who immediately began to demolish the wooden promenade and railings surrounding the ring, and to remove the tan-bark from the ring itself. Now that another show has passed into history, discussion of its general character and incidents and even of the prospect for next year's show begins to be heard on all sides. Although the last four days of the show overcame the discouraging atmosphere of its first two days, and it may be considered to have been successful both socially and financially, it is generally agreed that it was not up to the mark of any show since that of 1890 from the social standpoint. There is no reason to withdraw or even modify, after another year's experience, the opinion expressed in these columns several times of late that the "function" is unmistakably and decidedly on the wane in social favor, and that its glories belong to the past. It may be that next year will see the presence of several prominent families whom absence, illness, or mourning kept away this Autumn, but the bulwarks have been scaled, the exclusive fortress has been broken into by "rank outsiders," and even the return of the leaders cannot bring back the delightful social atmosphere which once was the chief feature and attraction of the show. The fact that, notwithstanding the holding of the show, the leading suburban hunt clubs, and especially the exclusive Meadowbrook Hunt Club, held their regular runs and meets during the week, and that these were largely attended shows conclusively that that element in society which has always been heretofore the most assiduous and devoted in its attendance on the show has virtually withdrawn a large share of its interest, and consequently its support, from the annual fashionable function at the Garden. There were no less than thirty-five riders at the meet of the Meadowbrook Hounds, at Mineola, on Tuesday, and almost as large a field at the meet at East Norwich on Friday, and among these riders were such former devoted adherents of the Horse Show as Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Miss Mabel Roby, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Terry, and Messrs. E. Willard Roby, H. K. Vingut, H. L. Herbert, Harry Page, William Tiffany, and René La Montagne. Of course some, if not all, of these riders were present at the show on one or more afternoons or evenings of the week, but the fact that they gave up the show at all, which would not have been possible even two years ago, is very significant.

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The truth is that the "function" has entirely lost its novelty to the majority of the members of New-York fashionable society, and that it continues to be as successful as it is, bearing this in mind, is very complimentary to the managers of the show. The American society public is the most fickle of all publics, and especially so as regards its sports, and few fads in New-York last more than two or three years at the furthest. Roller skating, lawn tennis, bowling, badminton, and even bicycling have all had their day so far as society interest is concerned, and only hunting has remained permanent among a very small set of people. Golf is now the universal craze during the Spring, Summer, and Autumn months, and indoor ice skating now promises to almost entirely supersede indoor bicycling during the coming Winter. The contingent of society people who are really interested in fine horses as a pastime, or for business reasons in their breeding and development, and which is also a comparatively small one, has found the show of last week more than usually interesting and has been present in force at the Garden during its continuance. The larger number of society people who attend the show to see and be seen, to show off their gowns, and because it is the thing to do, have for the most part agreed that it is becoming a decided bore, while older men and women deplore Horse Show week for the reason that it disarranges both clubs and households, creates a sort of false excitement, and generally upsets the town. Even the belles are beginning to complain that the show is unsatisfactory, and that there is too much of general admiration and not enough opportunity for individual flirtation at the "function." Society women find pleasure still, however, in being on dress parade and in displaying their latest gowns and studying those of others, but society men assert that every one appears at a disadvantage, and that the opportunity which the show once afforded for talking to their friends and paying off social obligations no longer exists, for the reason that conversation can be only fragmentary in the excitement and bustle, and that jumping round from box to box is too laborious a task. The show closed therefore with a sense of relief to the world of New-York society, and the number of tired men and women who will require two or three days to be thoroughly rested from its effects it would be difficult to compute.

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The Horse Show always affords a good opportunity for a study of the marked changes that each recurring year brings to New-York society. A list of those who were not present at the show of last week and who were prominent figures at those of recent years would be an interesting proof of these changes. The belles even of last year are, with few exceptions, not those of this, and "Where are the belles of yesterday?" would be an appropriate title for a Horse Show song. Few of the most prominent and most noticed beauties of last year's show were present this year, and were not even mentioned in the press or in general conversation, and yet to all appearances they were as attractive in appearance and as effectively dressed as they were last Autumn. Truly, fashion is fickle. Never in the history of the show have so many well-known people been missing from the seats and boxes. The Vanderbilts, Goelets, Schermerhorns, and other well-known names were markedly absent from the list. The Astor family was only represented once or twice by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is looking pale and ill, while the popular and prominent Mrs. "Willie" Burden was not seen at all at the show. The much-talked of Boston contingent did not materialize in any numbers, although Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, and a few others well represented the Hub. Philadelphia was represented by the Morrills, the Cassatts, and the Sturgises, while Washington sent the Mays and Howlands. The death of young Miss Jay, following that of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, had a marked effect on the box-holding attendants, and kept away from the Garden for some days the Oelrichs, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, the Mays, and, of course, the entire Vanderbilt family connection. The belles of the show, as well as the best dressed women have been mentioned in THE TIMES in the daily story of the function. Miss Blight, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Fair, Miss Duer, and Miss Fanny Tailer easily carried off the honors of belleship among the unmarried women of New-York, while Mrs. Clement Moore, Mrs. Frederic Benedict, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mrs. Carle Havemeyer, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, and Mrs. George Gould were the married belles of the week. Baltimore sent one of her leading and most attractive belles in Miss Nannie Reeves, who "led all the rest" at Narragansett Pier last Summer, while Philadelphia was charmingly represented in the ranks of belles by Miss Susie Sturgis.

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Even this array of loveliness, however, and the presence on one or two evenings of Prince Louis of Savoy did not attract the general public as in former years to the show, and although the country cousin was out in force, and the now familiar spectacle of rows of people standing with their backs to the ring studying and discussing the women in the boxes from their programme diagram was presented; the old-time eager curiosity to inspect New-York society at close range was not as evident on the part of the crowd as in former years. The uncrowned kings and queens were therefore obliged to resolve themselves, the show of last week, into more of a mutual admiration society than usual. The most interesting scenes of the week incident to the Horse Show were not at the Garden, but at the Waldorf, Delmonico's, and other fashionable hotels and restaurants, which were simply jammed at the lunch, dinner, and supper hours with crowds of men and women, fashionably dressed, who were there to lunch, dine, or sup, or to inspect the crowds. Brilliant lights, music, and flowers everywhere gave to the Waldorf corridors, restaurants, and café, and even the beautiful new ballroom, which was pressed into service, unwonted attractiveness and brilliancy, and New-York has never seen such a spectacle before.

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And now the opera, which begins to-morrow night at the Metropolitan, and which will again fill the down-stairs seats and boxes of the beautiful Opera House with an array of fashionably dressed people for three nights at least a week for three months to come. It will be a delightful change from the odor of tanbark, the heat, excitement, and jostling crowds of the Garden to the well-lit and ventilated and spacious auditorium of the Opera House; from an atmosphere of vulgarity to one of refinement, and from the strident notes of a band, the shouts of stable boys, and the rustling of a crowd, to the comparative quiet of an auditorium and the sweet voices of the best singers in the world. As at the Horse Show, so at the opera, there will be many changes in the old rank of attendants to be noted to-morrow night. The Vanderbilts, Belmonts, and Goulds will be absent at least, as holders of opera boxes, while Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will share a box with Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont. There is little change on the south side of the main tier, where the Wilsons, Iselins, Morgans, Stickneys, Burdens, Sloanes, and Gerrys will again hold court, but the Ogden Goelets and Bradley Martins will be missing for a time at least. On the north side the Clews, Morton, Brook, Brice, Whitney, Cutting, Mills, Morris, Oelrichs, and Stewart families will occupy the chief boxes. Occupants of other boxes bear the names of Boldt, Levy, Reglid, Wormser, Blumenthal, Schiff, Wolf, Telford, and others, while many other new names in society will be found in the seats down stairs. The absence of Mme. Nordica from the opera company this season is universally regretted by New-York society, in which she is a great favorite, and the hope is everywhere expressed that the "merry war," which from her recently published statement seems to exist between herself and the other singers of the company and its managers, may soon be ended, and that she may again be heard upon the Metropolitan opera stage.

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Even the Horse Show could not stop during the past week the tide of weddings which has flowed on so continuously this Autumn, and the week brought two of these always interesting events. Mr. Charles Cooper Nott, Jr., and Miss Julia Jerome Hildt, a granddaughter of the late Addison Jerome, were married on Tuesday noon in the Church of the Holy Communion by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Perkins, at 47 East Sixtieth Street. Mr. Frederic V. S. Crosby and Miss Julia Floyd Delafield, a daughter of Dr. Francis Delafield, were married on Thursday afternoon, also in the Church of the Holy Communion, and a small reception followed at the residence of Dr. Delafield. Evening weddings are rather a novelty in New-York fashionable society, and St. Thomas's Church will be the more crowded, therefore, for this reason at the wedding there on Tuesday evening of Col. Robert Townsend and Miss Edyth Earle. The marriage of Mr. Robert Emmet, youngest son of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and Miss Julia Garland, only daughter of Mr. James A. Garland, will be celebrated very quietly on Nov. 25 at Mr. Garland's city residence, and a small breakfast, limited to immediate friends and relatives, will follow the ceremony. Mr. Garland's wedding present to his daughter will be his collection of old silver, which is said to be the largest and most notable in America.

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The death of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt on Friday a week, which was followed by her funeral on Tuesday afternoon last, was a more than usually severe blow to her children. Mrs. Vanderbilt was a woman of rare sweetness of character, and always inspired the sincerest respect and affection in those related to her or who knew her intimately. While essentially domestic in character, she had unusually keen perceptions and rarely good worldly judgment, and her advice and counsel were constantly sought, even by her sons, up to the time of her death. Her death brought the large family connection together, and showed the strong and rather rare affection that exists between them in a marked degree. Of course all entertaining on the part of any of the Vanderbilts is out of the question for some time to come.

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Mr. James J. Van Alen has leased Sir Roderick Cameron's house, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, for the Winter, and will probably give a series of dinners there, and also a ball for his daughter, who made her début at Newport last Summer. Sir Roderick Cameron and his three unmarried daughters will probably go abroad for the Winter months. Miss Helen Gould is having the old Gould house, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, renovated and redecorated, and it is said that she will entertain there this Winter, while it is rumored that the Count and Countess de Castellane will visit her there before Spring.

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All varieties of articles suitable for Christmas gifts will be on sale at a fair to be given in aid of the Wayside Day Nursery and Industrial Classes in the new ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 18. The occasion will offer an excellent opportunity for people desiring to obtain their Christmas gifts in advance of the rush at the stores, while at the same time they can feel that they are aiding one of the most worthy charities in New-York.

Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Jr., is President of the Wayside Day Nursery, which is situated at 214 and 216 East Twentieth Street. Mrs. John Greenough is Vice President, Mrs. E. Tiffeny Dyer is Treasurer, and Miss Damon is Secretary. The managers are Mesdames M. Taylor Pyne, George Place, Gordon Wendell, Pierrepont Edwards, George F. Crane, Walter Jennings, Henry W. Poor, B. Aymar Sands, Amory G. Hodges, George W. Forsyth, Augustus G. Paine, Jr., Shepherd de Forest, Holbrook H. Curtis, Edward W. Humphreys, Edward Bell, John Ames Mitchell, S. Howland Russell, J. Galt-Smith, Miss Susan de Forest Day, and Miss Dickey. Working women can leave their children during their hours of labor at the nursery to be educated and fed and cared for, while older children are provided with instruction after their school hours in the industrial classes. The mothers of poor children appreciate the opportunities which the nursery affords. The sale should command the support of all who believe in charity of a practical sort.

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The Executive Committee which now has charge of the arrangements for the Patriarchs' balls has finally decided on the dates for these most distinctive entertainments of New-York society, and has selected the nights of Dec. 21 and March 1 for the holding of the "functions." The question as to whether these balls shall be given in the new Waldorf ballroom or at Delmonico's, where they have been held for so many years, has not yet been decided, but it is probable that the Waldorf will be chosen by the committee. The Assembly balls, which rank next to the Patriarchs' in social importance, will be given at the Waldorf.

Invitations have been issued to a limited number of society women to subscribe to a new sewing class, which is to hold five meetings at the residences of Mrs. Richard Mortimer on Dec. 10, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry on Dec. 31, Mrs. Victor Sorchan on Jan. 14, 1897, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt on Jan. 28, and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer on Feb. 11. The garments made at these meetings will be donated to the Country Home for Convalescent Babies at Seacliff, L. I., and the babies' wards of the New-York Post-Graduate Hospital.

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The marriage in London on Tuesday of Sir Albert Rollitt and the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has interested many New-Yorkers, who will remember the sensation caused by the appearance of the late Duke of Sutherland and the Duchess, who was at that time his traveling companion, and who was then Mrs. Blair, at a reception given by the late Mrs. John Bigelow. The Duke wore a rough suit of gray tweed, and Mrs. Blair was in a traveling dress which had seen much service. New-York society did not appreciate the defiance of conventional rules in dressing and other matters made by the Duke and Mrs. Blair, and their first appearance at Mrs. Bigelow's was their last in New-York society. The Duke and Mrs. Blair soon afterward went to Florida to the Duke's place, near Tampa, in that State, and soon after the death of the Duchess, in England, the Duke married Mrs. Blair. After the Duke's death she disputed his will, and spent some time in jail on the charge of having destroyed some important documentary evidence. Mrs. Blair, now Lady Rollitt, is a large, heavily built woman, with massive features, and a deep, rough voice. Her first husband, Capt. Blair, of a Highland regiment, was mysteriously killed while shooting on a friend's estate many years ago.

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The announcement of the engagement made yesterday morning with a flourish of trumpets of Mr. Sidney J. Smith and Miss Fannie Tailer, a daughter of Mr. E. N. Tailer, was greeted with a smile of amusement in the New-York society world, for it has been understood that the couple have been virtually engaged for a year and a half past. In fact, the engagement was announced at Newport in August, 1895, and the denial made of it at that time was considered as only proceeding from a desire on the part of Mr. E. N. Tailer that the marriage should not take place until such time as Mr. Smith could be assured of a certain income. The couple have never taken any pains to conceal their devotion to each other, and every one can now congratulate them on their happiness and then their marriage, which will probably be celebrated early in January. Mr. Smith, whose father came originally from Ballston Spa, but who afterward went to New-Orleans, where he amassed a comfortable fortune, is a brother of Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate and Mrs. Alfred Kessler. He is a member of the Union and Calumet Clubs, and a noted cross-country rider. When he became devoted to Miss Tailer he abandoned his hunting and went into the real estate business, in which it is understood he has been sufficiently successful to remove Mr. Tailer's objections to his marriage with his daughter. Mr. Smith is a warm personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont, and spent his Summer vacation with them at Newport. He is a tall, athletically built young man. Miss Tailer has long been one of the belles of New-York society. She is tall and trim, and highly cultivated. She inherited a small fortune from her aunt, Miss Suffern, a few years ago. Mr. Smith has hired the house of the late E. Randolph Robinson, 23 Washington Square, and will live there with his bride after their marriage.

Miss Edythe Earle and Col. Robert Townsend were to be married Tuesday evening in St. Thomas's Church. Miss Earle was taken suddenly ill yesterday and the result is the postponement of the ceremony until her recovery, when the marriage will be performed at the same church and hour.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Much regret is expressed over the announcement just made that, owing to several of the patronesses being in mourning or out of town, the Tuesday evening dancing class, which has been successfully conducted for a number of years, under the patronage of Mrs. S. E. Thomas, Mrs. S. C. T. Dodd, Mrs. G. P. Rowell, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, and other ladies, will discontinue its meetings for the present season. It is unfortunate that the announcement of discontinuance is made so late, as the membership limit of most of the other classes has now been reached.

Among the weddings of the coming week will be that of Miss Agnes Evelyn Kouwenhoven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Duryee Kouwenhoven of Steinway, L. I., and Mr. Henry Steele Bartow, on Thursday. The best man will be Mr. Nevett Steele Bartow, brother of the groom. The ushers will be Messrs. Frederick White, J. Bowne Hyatt, and Howard K. Bartow. Miss Fannie Garetta Kouwenhoven, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor, and the Misses Lily and Julia Haines will be the bridesmaids.

Mrs. Harcourt Bull will give three pianoforte recitals at the Waldorf on Thursdays, Nov. 5, Nov. 20, and Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. These recitals will be under the patronage of Mrs. James Stillman, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. William Mason, Mrs. Clarence Whitman, Mrs. Gilman H. Tucker, Mrs. T. W. Bracher, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. Lawson Valentine, Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, E. E. Hitchcock, Miss Dessie Greer, Miss A. K. Nevins, Mrs. William Stone, Mrs. H. P. Smith, Mrs. C. R. Benedict, Miss Katharine Hillard, Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, Mrs. E. Marcy Raymond, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Robert Cable, Mrs. John H. Hinton, Mrs. G. G. Trask, Mrs. J. Spurr Whitman, Mrs. C. A. Spofford, Dr. Anna Lukens, Miss Katharine Sewall, Miss Elizabeth Simmons, Mrs. Charles H. Guy, Mrs. Howard F. Clark, Mrs. H. P. Douglas, Mrs. C. S. Homer, Jr., Mrs. W. F. Peck, and others. Course tickets at $4, or single tickets at $1.50, may be had from Mrs. Bull, 113 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Capt. O'Brien Scored.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau was severely scored by Magistrate Cornell, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, because an order of his delayed the business of the court. Policeman Beyers pleaded as an excuse in being late with a prisoner that Capt. O'Brien had ordered the man to be photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. The Magistrate declared that he would see to it that such a thing would not happen again.

It pays to buy at Vantine's.

Afghan rugs are noted for their soft and silky feeling and good wearing qualities.

Patterns are usually both square and fancifully shaped.

We have just received a lot in beautiful yellows, blues, terra-cottas and whites on red grounds.

5.4x7.2 feet, **$25.00** 6.7x8.6 feet, **$40.00**
5.9x7.6 feet, **30.00** 7.2x8.4 feet, **45.00**
6 x8 feet, **35.00** 7.2x10.8 feet, **50.00**

Prices were never before so low.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES MADE FOR ORIENTAL DECORATIONS AND FURNISHINGS.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
The largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the World.
877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SEASON AT LAKEWOOD.

Considerable Entertaining with the Arrival of Numerous Cottagers.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 14.—Notwithstanding the Horse Show in town, which took many of the cottagers away this week, including Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, the week has been far from a dull one. Monday evening, Jasper Lynch, James Converse, and Robert Bage Kerr went to dine with Mr. Gould, and to occupy his box.

Cottagers to arrive this week are Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Schauffler, who have recently returned from abroad and who will occupy the Ferris cottage on Fifth Street. Joseph Pulitzer came with his family on Wednesday, to take possession of the cottage occupied last season by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnes. Mrs. H. Le Roy Jones of New-York has leased Mrs. Ernest L. Kinney's cottage on Upper Madison Avenue, adjoining that of George J. Gould. The cottage owned by Maxwell Wyeth, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Third Street, is leased to Mrs. George F. Hecker of New-York. Col. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins of New-York are occupying their Forest Avenue cottage. Col. and Mrs. A. Jackson Smith have returned, to spend the Winter at the Laurel House.

While the large social events are still somewhat in the future, there is considerable entertaining among the cottagers. Mrs. James Converse gave a dinner Monday evening at Gray Gables. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, and John Miley.

It has become quite the custom for the young married people to meet at the different houses for afternoon tea on Sunday. Last Sunday the company at Mrs. Converse's included Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Miss Mabel Turnbull, Mr. Miley of Lakewood, and Dr. Hayde of Buffalo.

A pleasant birthday celebration was given to Eli Beard on his eighty-eighth birthday last Saturday. Mr. Beard, who was and still is well known as a prominent New-York merchant, has made his home at Lakewood for several years, his cottage adjoining that of his son, Samuel S. Beard, in Madison Avenue. Saturday evening Mrs. S. S. Beard gave a family dinner party for her father-in-law at Laurellea. The guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbeck and the Misses Hollenbeck of Brooklyn. Since coming to Lakewood Mr. Beard has taken deep interest in the welfare of the Presbyterian Church, and Tuesday evening the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of that church followed its custom of giving a sociable to celebrate his birthday. Miss McClellan, Miss Gordon, and Miss Merriman formed the committee which arranged the games and amusements preceding the supper, after which Mr. Beard was presented with a birthday cake. He made a speech addressed especially to the young people and invited them to his home to cut the cake Friday evening.

The first meeting of the Tuesday Sewing Club was held at the home of Mrs. W. R. Aynner, in Sixth Street, Tuesday afternoon. A large attendance of young matrons and young ladies prominent in Lakewood life made the first meeting a most satisfactory one. The treasury of the club is in a very satisfactory condition, brought about especially by donations in addition to the club dues. It is proposed to meet at the houses of the different members every Tuesday afternoon, and to spend the time from 2:30 to 4 in sewing for the poor in the vicinity of Lakewood. After 4 o'clock the meetings will take the form of social affairs, with tea, music, and conversation. Among the members are Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. Irwin H. Hance, Mrs. D. L. Schwartz, Mrs. Isaac H. Platt, Miss Laura Kimball, Mrs. William H. Carpenter, Miss Hayden, Miss Rogers, Mrs. M. C. Dashiell, the Misses Dashiell, Miss Groot, the Misses Davis, the Misses Ferris, the Misses Glover, the Misses King, Miss Beard, Mrs. James W. Morey, the Misses Marsh, Mrs. H. C. Freeman, Mrs. Pohndorff, and Miss Vanderhoof.

A new feature at the Country Club which promises to be the source of much pleasure to the club members will be inaugurated the Friday following Thanksgiving. A table d'hôte dinner, followed by a dance, will be given and continued every Friday evening throughout the season. It is said that the Hunt ball formally to open the house for the Winter gayeties will take place about Thanksgiving.

The meet for the run of the Ocean County Hounds last Saturday was at the Country Club. The hounds were thrown in just west of the clubhouse, and led the way toward Herberville until the Matthews place was reached, where they veered toward Bethel. A number of stiff fences on the Le Compte farm made a pretty show of horsemanship. The finish was within a mile of the village. George J. Gould, the master of hounds, set a rapid pace over fence and ditch, which was maintained from start to finish. Mrs. James Converse was the only lady to follow, and, as usual, followed well toward the lead. Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Kingdon watched the run from a carriage. After the run, a tea was given at the Golf Club by Mrs. Gould. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Kingdon, and Mr. Gould.

The opening of the hunting season last Tuesday makes a new phase of outdoor life. The pursuit of the cottontail and quail now brings out hunters and dogs to scour the oak underbrush and the fields. While the birds are far from plenty, there is said to be more than in the last five seasons. Rabbits, as usual, are fairly plentiful.

The coming tournament to be played on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club Nov. 26, 27, and 28 promises to attract fully as many prominent players as came here last season to compete for the cups given by the Laurel House and the Laurel-in-the-Pines as well as that given by George J. Gould. The programme of the tournament has been announced, as follows: Nov. 26, 10 A. M., preliminary medal round of eighteen holes for the Laurel House Cup, gold medal for best score; 1:30 P. M., first round, match play, eighteen holes, for the Laurel House Cup, open to players making the best sixteen scores in the medal rounds; second prize, silver medal; 2:30 P. M., Consolation Cup, eighteen holes, match play, second prize, silver medal, open to all actual contestants in the morning medal-rounds who do not qualify for the Laurel House Cup.

Nov. 27, 10 A. M., Laurel House Cup, second round; 11 A. M., Consolation Cup, second round; 2 P. M., Laurel House Cup, semi-finals; 2:30 P. M., Consolation Cup, third round.

Nov. 28, 10 A. M., final round for the Laurel House Cup; 10:30 A. M., fourth round for the Consolation Cup; all day, Golf Club of Lakewood, handicap, eighteen holes, medal play; first prize, silver cup; best score prize, silver cup; second prize, silver medal. All events are open to members of recognized clubs and other players invited by the committee. Entries must be made in writing to Jasper Lynch, Secretary of the club, before the evening of the day preceding each event. Rules of the United States Golf Association will govern.

Golfers from northern links who played over the Lakewood course this week were Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson Alloway of Montreal.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held at the schoolhouse Tuesday evening. In the course of the transaction of business it was decided to bring the law regarding non-attendance to the attention of parents who do not compel their children to attend school, and, if this does not prove sufficient, to take measures to enforce the statute.

The Lakewood Branch of the New-York Exchange for Women's Work, which the directresses have established here this season, was opened this week under the management of Miss M. L. Groot of Stockbridge.

The next and most important event in the present season is the opening of the Lakewood Hotel next Thursday, Nov. 19. T. F. Silleck, who successfully managed the house last season, arrived from the Oriental Hotel last week to personally direct the improvements. Many of the guest rooms will be redecorated; also the main corridor, where the same general color and effect will be retained. The machinery connected with the heating and electric apparatus has been perfected, and innumerable other improvements made. Mr. Silleck brings with him the same office staff as last season: Charles Reeves, room clerk; James A. Carken, cashier; Mr. Phelan, and Mr. Hasbrouck.

Mr. Salters also returns as Mr. Silleck's private bookkeeper. Dr. Irwin H. Hance has been appointed house physician. Aside from the foregoing, Mr. Silleck brings the chef and all heads of departments—in fact, the entire corps of employes from the Oriental Hotel. The Weather Bureau Mr. Silleck established at the Lakewood Hotel last season will be continued the coming year, the gauges, thermometers, and all other instruments being in readiness to be placed in position. A new wheelroom, with an unsurpassed stock of bicycles, has been added for the convenience of guests. The orchestra will be under the same director as last season, Prof. Charles Mollenhauer, which insures fine music at concerts and dances.

The incident of the week at the Laurel House was the dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kipp in the private dining room Tuesday evening. The dinner was given to celebrate the birthday of Dr. and Mrs. Kip's daughter, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander. American Beauty roses, with masses of other flowers, formed a beautiful decoration. Souvenirs were given each of the guests, who were Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. John R. Harris, Miss Cornelia B. Harris, Miss March, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, J. Warren Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Miss Osgood, Frederic J. de Peyster, C. H. Marshall, Mortimer Lee, Miss Gardiner, and David Gardiner.

W. P. St. John, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, is among the guests at this house this week. Miss C. M. Tuttle of Columbus, a former patron of the Laurel House, has returned, accompanied by Miss Hayes, the daughter of ex-President Hayes of Fremont, Ohio.

Judge and Mrs. George F. Roesch of New-York are at the Palmer House.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich of Boston are staying at the Laurel House.

New-York arrivals at the Laurel House this week include Mr. and Mrs. Byram K. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Hall, William L. Findley, Mrs. William Paton, Mrs. William Sands, Mr. and Mrs. John Barker, Miss Tully, Joseph Hall, Louis R. Hall, Edward A. Beck, D. McR. Livingstone, T. C. Delavan, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, Ernest, Herbert, and Fritz Lloyd, Frederick H. Scofield, Arthur E. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Orr, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Paine, Jr., Miss Susan W. Carle, Edward H. Carle, John J. Carle, J. A. Becker, W. W. Sherman, Percy W. Sherman, Miss Bartlett, Miss Brown, Dr. H. Newton Heineman, Arthur M. Morse, James McLean, Charles S. Brown, J. B. Smith, Edward Anthon, Miss Findley, W. V. B. Findley, Mrs. M. E. Richards, Mrs. J. R. Darling, Henry Shipman, Mrs. George T. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Byrnes, D. W. Keegan, Miss Nott, Samuel Paul, Miss A. D. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. George Perkins, and N. Brewer. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. O. Paul are registered from Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, and Charles Emerson Cook from Boston, Mrs. E. P. Knapp from Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Scott, David Scull, Alfred E. Bredell, W. H. Arrott, and W. Arrott from Philadelphia, Dr. W. J. Schuyler, and W. E. Johnson from Utica, Dr. Hayde from Buffalo, Miss R. S. Whitney, and Miss Whitmore from Plymouth, Mrs. H. S. Boutelle and Roger S. G. Boutelle from Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilcox from Middletown, E. B. Gaddis from Newark, Miss C. M. Tuttle from Columbus, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tootal Broadhurst from England, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnston Alloway from Montreal.

Arrivals from New-York at the Palmer House are Mrs. J. Lawrence Phillips, W. J. Whitcomb, William E. Guerin, A. Guerin, Judge and Mrs. George F. Roesch, L. H. Brumbaugh, J. Jackson, Frank W. McLaughlin, Adolph Block, Isaac Parker, William W. Hall, W. C. Colligan, Charles D. Watkins, David Lehman, C. A. Foster, Stewart Flagg, and J. Morton Johnson. From Brooklyn are Miss Serafina C. Mason and Miss Lillian W. Osborn, and from Newark J. W. Schwerin.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD

Since the election brought confidence and the dawn of better days to the commercial world, New-York clubmen have been interested in watching the effect of these improved conditions upon metropolitan club life, and the feeling of doubt which existed two months ago as to the future of several organizations is beginning to give place to one of hope and almost confidence that they will, with better business conditions, be enabled not only to survive, but be once more established on a sound financial basis. There is no necessity for mentioning the names of these organizations, which have severely felt the pressure of the times, especially as it now seems likely that they will work out of their difficulties. It is rather significant that since election day the names of several new candidates for membership have been posted in the Union, Metropolitan, Calumet, and Knickerbocker Clubs, while the long waiting list at the University Club has grown apace. These new accessions to their list of members mean more in the future and indicate a revival of club life and interest.

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Notwithstanding the improvement in all the New-York clubs, due to the revival of business and the return of another Winter season, with increased attendance and, consequently, increased receipts, there is almost certain to be some marked change in present club conditions within the next year. The argument has been advanced already in this column that the limit of club expansion in New-York has been reached for the present, and it is not only not probable that any new clubs of any importance will be started at present, but it is also more than likely that some of those now in existence will soon become merged in other and stronger organizations, or wind up their affairs. With no waiting list at such clubs as the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union, and Calumet, it can be easily seen that a man wishing to join a leading New-York club, and who is generally eligible for any of these institutions, might find some difficulty in making a choice, and this proves the argument that the supply of club facilities in one department of New-York club life is more than the demand, and that, while it might be possible for one, or, perhaps, even two, of these leading organizations to fill up their limit of membership within a comparatively short time, now that financial conditions are better, it will hardly be possible for all of them to do so. The question to those who cannot effect this desired end is, therefore, how to economize and adjust their expenses to their income without giving ground for complaint to their present members, so that they do not fall financially behind. This problem is now being worked out by the Governing Boards of several New-York clubs, and clubmen are watching the result of their attempt to solve it. The coming year promises, therefore, to be a crucial one in several of the New-York clubs, and already club politics is coming to the fore in these institutions.

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Horse Show week made, as usual, lively scenes in the leading New-York clubs, and especially in those whose houses are near the Madison Square Garden. The week always brings to town a number of non-resident members whose faces are never seen at any other time, and also many other men, who are "put up" and spend their time when not at the show at the club. New-York clubmen who have happened to travel and receive the hospitalities of clubmen in other American and Canadian cities during the year, find Horse Show week a good opportunity to return the hospitalities extended to them, and are always glad to "put up" for the week at their New-York clubs those gentlemen who entertained them when away from home. These visitors come prepared, as a rule, to have a royal good time, and are generally liberal patronizers of the club restaurants, billiard rooms, and bars, so that the club stewards and House Committees have worn smiles of satisfaction since Sunday last which had not been visible upon their countenances for a long time. The breakfast, luncheon, and dinner hours at the Union, University, Knickerbocker, Calumet, New-York, Manhattan, Union League, and Players Clubs have been crowded and gay ones since Sunday last, and the late evening hours, when a small army of men in fashionable evening dress have poured in at the conclusion of the show, have been unwontedly animated. Old friendships have been renewed, old stories of adventure and amusement retold, and the New-York club world has received through the week's social excitement a fillip which has started it merrily on its Winter season.

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The members of the Opera Club are looking forward to the opening of the opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening, when they will again occupy their so-called box, or rows of seats in the first balcony, on the south side of the house, and present again to the singers and the audience that long and dazzling array of white shirt fronts which has become one of the accustomed sights of the house on opera nights. While the hard times have affected the Opera Club in common with other New-York clubs, and its limit of membership has consequently not been quite reached, the vacancies will undoubtedly be soon filled, and the club starts on its new year with hopeful prospects. It will again have the use of the corridor behind its box, and also the assembly rooms, where drinks and light suppers will be served to the members at a moderate cost. The regulations governing the club this year are similar to those of former years, and the members will be admitted to any part of the opera house on payment of the regular admission fee, with a slight reduction, while they can obtain seats in the club box for ladies whom they may wish to introduce at the matinées and Sunday night concerts at a fixed price. They can only introduce a New-York man, who is not a member of the club, once during the season.

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Notwithstanding the Horse Show, which drew to New-York almost all the so-called members of the hunting set, the Meadowbrook Hunt Club did not abandon its meets and runs, and held one at Mineola on Tuesday and another at East Norwich on Friday. There were thirty-five riders at Tuesday's meet, and the run was one of the best of the season. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Miss Mabel Roby were the only women riders, and were well in at the finish. The other hunt clubs have in some instances abandoned their runs during the week, while others had very small fields. The continuance of open weather keeps interest in these runs and meets alive, and the hunting season this year is already far ahead of any during the past decade.

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Members of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club are still talking over the success of the housewarming which the club held on Tuesday evening last, in its new quarters at 19 East Twenty-second Street, and which proved most successful and enjoyable. As Commodore Rouse was unavoidably absent, Vice Commodore Hill occupied the chair, for the housewarming was also the fifth general meeting of the club this year. It was announced that Commodore Rouse would head a syndicate

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

BARRYMORE AT PALMER'S IN HIS OWN NEW PLAY.

Sketch of the Plot of "Roaring Dick & Co."—Changes at Combination Theatres and New Music Hall Turns.

"Roaring Dick & Co.," a drama, by Maurice Barrymore, founded on a novel by Walter Besant and James Rice, will be produced at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night. The story is of a young man who, when a boy, forged his father's name and was discarded by him. He travels around the world, and in his wanderings forms the acquaintance of a man called the "Major," who is a scoundrel. After years of absence he returns home, intending to secure all he can from his old father, rather than to seek forgiveness. He tells his father that he is a millionaire, and so ingratiates himself into his confidence that the old man makes over to him all that he possesses. Dick then resolves to reform, and when the Major proposes to him to rob the old man's bank, he refuses to join in the scheme. This so enrages the Major that he tells the old man that his son is a pauper and a thief, and this so startles him that he becomes paralyzed. Dick then takes the deed of gift and tears it up before his father to show him that he does not want his money.

The Major, in the meantime, robs the bank, but Dick, by his strategy, saves it from absolute ruin. His father, seeing that he has no one to depend on but Dick, wills all his fortune to him, showing that his confidence has again been restored. A novel scene is where Dick gives the children of the town a festival. Mr. Barrymore will play the part of Dick, and W. J. Le Moyne that of the father.

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Oscar Blumenthal's newest comedy, "Graefin Fritzi," will be produced at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday night. The cast will include Misses Hartwig, Braga, and Forst; Messrs. Ascher, Haensler, Link, Le Bret, Reusch, and Senno. "Papa Nitsche" will be repeated the first three nights of the week. Schiller's "William Tell" will be presented at popular prices.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes Here and in Other Cities—Music Hall Programmes.

—"A Florida Enchantment" is at Hoyt's.

—"My Friend from India" remains at the Bijou.

—"The Cherry Pickers" is still at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

—"Miss Lou," the last novel of the late E. P. Roe, is to be dramatized.

—"Jack and the Beanstalk" is attracting large audiences at the Casino.

—"Brian Boru" is still a prosperous attraction at the Broadway Theatre.

—Auguste Von Biene, in "The Broken Melody," is still the attraction at the American Theatre.

—"The Mandarin" has been improved since its first production at the Herald Square Theatre.

—John Drew and "Rosemary" will remain at the Empire Theatre until after Christmas, the run closing Dec. 26.

—Sardou's new play, written for Mme. Bernhardt, which will be produced in Paris before the new year, will be finished this week.

—"Under the Polar Star" will be seen at the Harlem Opera House this week, with its wonderful scenic effects and thrilling situations.

—Pauline Hall will remain but one week longer at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. A long list of foreign and American performers will be seen this week.

—This will be the last week of E. H. Sothern in "An Enemy to the King" at the Lyceum. Afternoon performances will be given Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

—Robert Hilliard will remain one week more at the Garden Theatre, presenting "The Mummy." Next week Richard Mansfield will become the tenant of this house.

—Vernona Jarbeau will head the bill at Proctor's West Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. The list of performers is long, and an interesting entertainment is promised.

—Miss Gertrude Waldemar will make her first appearance on any stage Tuesday afternoon at the Garden Theatre in scenes from "Mary Stuart," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Macbeth."

—"Marriage," the witty satirical comedy by Brandon Thomas, was so well received in Boston that it will be kept in the repertory of the Empire Theatre company until the end of their present tour.

—This will be the last week of "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Next week William H. Crane will begin his annual engagement, presenting for one week "His Wife's Father."

—Charles Frohman will produce at the Academy Nov. 23 "The Two Little Vagrants." In the cast will be E. J. Ratcliffe, Dore Davidson, George Fawcett, Annie Irish, Jessie Busby, Minnie Dupree, and Alice Fischer.

—Mr. Gillette's "Secret Service" is still drawing well at the Garrick Theatre. Last night the author, Mr. Gillette, was complimented by a supper after the performance, by the American Dramatists' Club, Bronson Howard presiding.

—Waxworks, statuary, death masks of great personages, and graphic exhibitions in the Chamber of Horrors are things to be seen at the Eden Musée. In the Winter garden good music is well played by Koevessy's Hungarian Orchestra.

—Peter F. Dailey will present at the Murray Hill Theatre to-morrow night his farce called "A Good Thing." Next week Maggie Cline will appear in "On Broadway," and the following week James O'Neill will begin an engagement in "Monte Cristo."

—At the meeting of the Actors' Society of America in the Broadway Theatre next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock addresses may be delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Henry Savage, Daniel Frohman, James A. Herne, Louis Aldrich, and Augustus Pitou.

—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Palmer's Great Northern Theatre, "Heatsease"; Columbia, Palmer Cox's "The Brownies"; McVicker's, "Dorcas"; Hooley's, Albert Chevalier and his company; Haymarket, "The White Slave"; Schiller, continuous vaudeville.

—Julia Marlowe will be in Los Angeles, Cal.; James A. Herne in Newark, N. J., Joseph Jefferson in Baltimore, Louis James in Texas cities, Kathryn Kidder in St. Louis, Otis Skinner in Pennsylvania cities, Olga Nethersole in Boston, the Hollands in Washington, and De Wolf Hopper in Philadelphia.

—This will be the last week of nightly performances of "The Geisha" at Daly's. Mr. Daly will not withdraw it altogether from his stage. Next week Ada Rehan and the regular stock company return to the house, and Mr. Daly has arranged to give three nights each week to them and to "The Geisha."

—Koster & Bial's Music Hall is in the height of prosperity. The programme is unusually good, including the acrobatic feats of the Glinserettis, the comic German sketches of the Rogers Brothers, and the "turns" of Williams & Walker, Werner & Rieder, O'Brien & Havel, Cissy Fitzgerald, and the Barrisons.

—"Shaft No. 2" will be the play at the Grand Opera House this week. Next week "The Power of the Press" will be revived at this house. For Christmas and New Year's weeks Manager Pitou has entered into a contract with the Hanlons for a term of pantomime and extravaganza. They will present their new "Superba," with its magical tricks and transformations.

—Eben Plympton's engagement at Keith's Union Square Theatre has been notably successful. He will appear there all this week in "Old Love Letters," supported by Agnes Proctor. He will then fill engagements with Mr. Keith in other cities. Other features of this week's bill include the performances of Bruet and Rivière, Zebra and Vora, and John D. Gilbert, and the exhibition of the cinematographe.

—In the Boston theatres the bills this week will be: Hollis Street, Olga Nethersole in "Denise" and "A Daughter of France"; Boston Theatre, Evans and Hoey and Anna Held in "A Parlor Match"; Keith's, continuous vaudeville; Museum, "Excelsior, Jr."; Tremont, E. S. Willard in "The Rogue's Comedy"; Castle Square, "Carmen"; Park, Charles Hopper in "Chimmie Fadden; Bowdoin Square, "Shannon of the Sixth."

—These bills will be presented in Philadelphia this week: Broad Street Theatre, Empire Stock Company in "Bohemia"; Park, "A Midnight Bell"; Arch Street, "Cinderella"; Bijou, continuous vaudeville; Chestnut Street Opera House, De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan"; Chestnut Street Theatre, Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile"; Walnut Street, Roland Reed in "The Wrong Mr. Wright"; National, "Northern Lights"; People's, "Coon Hollow."

—At the Olympia the recent changes in the score and text of "Santa Maria" are accounted improvements. Alice Rose now sings the title role. Besides the Cherry sisters, there will be a number of other newcomers in the music hall this week, among them William Le Bee, who does head balancing on a swinging trapeze. The Hanlons, the Florenz troupe, Alexandra Martens, Papinta, Amann, and the Poluskis remain. Up in the Winter garden there are varied entertainments, from bicycle polo to French quadrilles, including spectacular processions and all kinds of dancing. E. E. Rice is preparing to produce in the music hall or auditorium, about Nov. 30, "The Gay Parisienne," a musical farce that has long been popular in London. He will rename it "A Gay Girl from Paris." A concert and entertainment will be given in the music hall this evening, in which the Casino Comedy Four, Viola Pratt, the La Porte sisters, and the Dunbar sisters will take part.

—Clement Scott is a prophet not without honor in his own country. Having determined hereafter to devote all his time to his work as dramatic reviewer of The London Daily Telegraph, The Illustrated London News, to whose columns he has long been a contributor, thus says farewell to him: "You may differ from his opinions; your devotion to another critical attitude may be intense; but there can be no doubt whatever of this: Clement Scott has done more than any other single writer during the last half of the Victorian era to popularize the playhouse. Mr. Scott, while keen for a higher form of drama, was content to see it through the crude stages of development, to accept what was promising, to chasten and to chide what was retrograde or stationary. His whole note has been that of encouragement up to the limits of his ideal, and he interested the great masses of people in a neglected sphere of art by inventing a literary method of extraordinary pictorial effect which attracted attention as nothing else could."

NOTES OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.

Last Week of the Mapleson Opera—Sieveking and Huberman.

—This will be the last week of the Mapleson opera at the Academy of Music. "Andrea Chenier" will be repeated Monday and Wednesday nights. All that can be told beforehand of the Metropolitan Opera House season will be found in the Magazine Supplement.

—Moritz Rosenthal will give two recitals in Carnegie Hall this week, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Tuesday he will play Beethoven's Sonata, (Op. 57,) and Thursday the C minor sonata, (Op. 111.) Chopin, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Schumann, and Brahms are represented in his programmes.

—Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, sailed from Southampton last Wednesday. His first appearance here will be at the initial concert of the American Symphony Orchestra, on Nov. 24, when he will play Wienawski's second concerto, which he studied with the composer.

—Bronislaw Huberman, the twelve-year-old violinist who brings such astonishing certificates of proficiency from musicians and critics in Europe, will make his first appearance next Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall, when he will play the Mendelssohn concerto, an air and prelude of Bach, and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweise."

—A concert by a flute-player seems rather a daring novelty. That innovation is promised by Miss Julie Petersen, a Danish soloist, for Thursday evening, at Chickering Hall. She will, however, be assisted by a pianist, a base singer, and an accompanist, and will, herself, appear in but three of the seven numbers of the programme.

—The Dannreuther Quartet will give its first concert this season in Chamber Music Hall Thursday night, assisted by Mrs. Dannreuther, pianist. The programme comprises Dvorak's quartet (Op. 106) in G major, Haydn's in F minor, (Op. 2?,) and Schütt's in F major, (Op. 12.) The first and last are new compositions.

—After an absence of three years from America, Mr. Whitney Mockridge, the lyric tenor, has decided to spend the months of February, March, and April in the United States and Canada. Since Mr. Mockridge has been in England his voice is said to have improved greatly. Mr. Mockridge will sing in Carnegie Hall Feb. 10.

—The Kneisel Quartet of Boston will give its first chamber-music concert of this season in New-York Tuesday night, at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. The programme will comprise Haydn's quartet in D major, (Op. 64,) Dvorak's quartet in A flat major, (new,) and Mendelssohn's octet in E flat major, in which the Kneisel Quartet will have the assistance of Messrs. Kraft, Ondricek, Zach, and Schulz.

—Martinus Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, who will make his début in New-York tonight at Carnegie Hall, in conjunction with the Symphony Orchestra, will give his first recital at Chickering Hall early in December. Mr. Sieveking recently appeared in concert at Boston, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, where his playing aroused the utmost enthusiasm. For his first appearance here he has chosen the Tschaikowsky B flat concerto, in which work he is said to excel.

—Mr. Damrosch's concert to-night will introduce four soloists—Mrs. Jacoby, contralto, who will sing the "Viens, Aider l'Amour," from Saint Saëns's "Samson and Delilah"; Miss Mead, violinist, who will play Vieuxtemps's "Fantasia Appassionata"; Mr. Carl, organist, who will appear in two numbers of Guilmant's for organ and orchestra, and Mr. Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, who comes with the highest musical credentials, and who will make his first appearance in Tschaikowsky's concerto. The orchestral selections are the overture to "Mignon," Schubert's "Marche Militaire," Zoellner's Prelude to the prison scene from "Faust," a novelty, a potpourri for strings by Beethoven, and a Liszt rhapsody.

—The first of the morning musicales at the Waldorf will be given Nov. 24. Mme. Eames and M. Plançon will sing. Among the latest subscribers are Miss Anna Clarke, Mrs. Mary H. Cammack, Mrs. G. E. Dodge, Mrs. S. Gruner, George R. Gibson, Mrs. M. Heidenheimer, Mrs. R. Hawkesworth, Mrs. Bennett King, Mrs. Lewis Kittson, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Josephine Kuhne, Mrs. Walter Lewis, Mrs. J. E. Martin, Miss Agnes Miller, Mrs. W. L. Moore, Miss Helen Moore, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Miss Bertha Potter, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. G. D. Stickney, Mrs. M. P. Vivanti, Mrs. Clarence Whitman, Mrs. Blanche Wertheim, Mrs. H. D. Wallen, Mrs. Walter Watrous, and Mrs. W. C. Whitney.

NEW-JERSEY AT CHICKAMAUGA

Monument to Veterans to be Dedicated Next Saturday.

TRENTON, Nov. 14.—A delegation of twenty-four Jerseymen, representing veterans, officials, and Legislators, will go to Chickamauga next Saturday and dedicate a monument erected in the National Military Park to the memory of the New-Jersey heroes.

The monument is a granite shaft, surmounted with a soldier carrying a flag, with brief inscriptions on each of the panels of the base.

The monument cost $3,500, which is $1,500 less than was appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of the monument. Sheriff John J. Toffey and Judge Francis Child of Essex County are the committee appointed by Gov. Griggs to carry out the plan of marking the spot where the New-Jersey troops fought. Both participated in the battle.

Opening addresses will be delivered by Gen. S. J. Fullerton, Chairman of the Chickamauga National Park Association; response by Judge Francis Child of New-Jersey, Thirty-third Regiment; address, "Tennessee to New-Jersey," by H. Clay Evans, Governor of Tennessee; address, "New-Jersey to Tennessee," by Senator Edward C. Stokes of Cumberland County, Gov. Griggs not being able to go with the party; address of welcome by Mayor Ochs of Chattanooga, and an address by Gen. Mindil or Major Lambert of the Thirty-third Regiment of New-Jersey Veteran Volunteers.

The party will go on a special car. An attempt is to be made by the veterans of the Thirty-third New-Jersey Veteran Volunteers to have the Governor arrange to send the survivors of the regiment with the party. The difference between the cost of the monument and the appropriation will make this possible.

It is the great care to the details of manufacturing of our clothing that has made us the largest tailoring house in this country.

We earnestly request the return of clothing not satisfactory! Money back!

Special sale this week of a very attractive line of English worsteds and Scotch cheviots. Suit to order, $16.00. Trousers $4.00.

Our $18.00 overcoats, made from kersey and chinchilla, satin or wool lined, are better value than can be found anywhere.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

NIAGARA'S POWER TO BE USED

Work of the Conduit Company to be Begun To-morrow.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Unless the intervention of accidents now unforeseen mars or destroys the carefully laid plans and the years of hard work which electrical engineers and promoters have spent upon the project, the dream of electrical and mechanical engineers will have been realized when the huge transformers at Niagara Falls begin their work Monday, and 1,000 horse power of electrical energy is transmitted to this city, where it will be used in the operation of a portion of the system of the Buffalo Street Railway.

Marvelous as have been the workings of electricity within the past decade, the crowning of electrical science will have been reached when means are devised whereby electrical power can be transmitted without the loss of half, two-thirds, or even more of its force, and Tesla is now working on inventions which electrical scientists believe will eventually settle the trouble, and permit of the long-distance transmission of power in quantities hitherto undreamed of. On Monday the first experiment in this country over a moderate distance will be made, and great interest is felt in the result.

Just about the commencement of the present decade the attention of the capitalists of the United States was drawn to Niagara Falls, and the first of the actual experiments that resulted in the present mighty plants were begun. The claimants for the honor of being the first to devise a feasible plan for the harnessing of Niagara Falls have been many, and to whom the honor shall be accorded remains a bone of contention to-day, and perhaps will always remain so, but to the capitalists composing the Niagara Falls Power Company belong the credit of having carried the plans to a completion, and to the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, composed of Buffalo business men, the credit of bringing the first installment of the energy to this city.

The great dynamos in the power house at Niagara Falls are marvelous in their power. Each of the four has a capacity of 5,000 horse power, even when the turbines below develop an efficiency of only 75 per cent. The system of generation is known as the Tesla polyphase alternating current system. Each generator delivers an alternating current to each of two circuits. The two currents are 180 feet apart—that is, each current attains its maximum value when the value of the other is zero. The direction of the current is reversed 2,400 times per minute. The current thus produced is conveyed through heavy, lead-covered cables to the small transformer house on the other side of the canal. Here the wires enter what are called "step-up" transformers, where the current is converted into one of high potential, e. g., of 20,000 voltage, for transmission. Then the curent leaves the transformer house on a heavy wire, and is fairly launched on its long journey.

This is the process until the "step-down" point is reached, at the city line of Buffalo. Here another power house is found, twenty-six miles from the source of the power, where the potential is reduced and the current is again put on the wires and carried into Buffalo to the railway company.

Thus is accomplished the harnessing of the great Niagara, and thus, without the marring of a single feature of its wild and grand beauty, without the destruction of a single spot transformed by the fingers of nature into a fairyland of beauty and enchantment, comes the blending of the useful and the beautiful.

ROBBERS TORTURE A VICTIM.

Burn His Feet with Matches to Make Him Give Up Money.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 14.—Robert Raison, who lives alone in a house about four miles from town, was visited by robbers last night, who, after securing all the money he had—$23—demanded more.

The men refused to believe his statement that he had none, and tortured him incessantly. They applied lighted matches to his bare feet until those members were covered with blisters, and partially hanged him, in an endeavor to make him reveal the hiding place of more money he was supposed to have. They then bound him to the bed, and left with the parting injunction that he should not attempt to leave the bed until after daylight.

The old man succeeded in releasing himself and made his escape from the house, but the robbers have not been captured.

Railroad Trains Collide.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 14.—Three trains, one passenger and two freights, were mixed up in a collision one mile south of Naugatuck, on the Naugatuck Division of the Consolidated Road, this morning at 6:20 o'clock. One freight engine was derailed, and many passengers in the coaches were thrown violently from their seats and badly bruised, but so far as known none was seriously injured. Engineer Crowley, on one of the freight engines, was thrown from his cab and quite seriously injured. One of the freight trains caught fire, and the Naugatuck Fire Department was called to extinguish the flames. Wrecking trains from Waterbury and New-Haven are now clearing up the wreck.

Holy Day Execution Void.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Some time ago B. F. Martin levied on the grocery stock of David Goldstein, a Jewish citizen. The execution was made returnable on Saturday. Goldstein did not appear, and judgment was taken by default. After this action had been taken, Goldstein's attorney asked that the judgment be set aside and the complaint dismissed, on the ground that the execution was void, being made returnable on a holy day. The motion was granted by Judge Murphy of the Municipal Court, and the finding was affirmed to-day by Judge Carnahan of the County Court.

STEPHANUS, BOY MARTYR

MISS BOSSWELL AND HER ROLE IN "THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

She Is an American Girl Who Made Her First Appearance as Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The most interesting character in "The Sign of the Cross" is the Christian boy, Stephanus, so well acted by Miss Gertrude Boswell. His ingenuousness, his weakness in confessing the place where the meeting of the Christians is to be held, his terrible human fear when, at the last, his turn arrives to go to the beasts in Nero's great amphitheatre, not to mention the heartrending shrieks which come from behind the scenes, where the implements of torture are supposed to be, which wring from him the information that is to be fatal to his friends—all tend to create a strong interest in Stephanus.

When people ask, "Who is Miss Gertrude Boswell?" the answer is: "Oh, a little English girl, who has just come over."

Now the really interesting part of it all is that Miss Boswell is not English, but a thorough American girl, who made her debut on the American stage at the early age of three years as little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a good American actress should. She joined Wilson Barrett's company here in America, and played her part of Stephanus first in St. Louis. She went to London and took the part of Aucaria in the same play, Miss Haidee Wright having been already engaged for Stephanus. As Miss Wright's understudy, she again played the part of Stephanus for three weeks, being as well received as her predecessor—if not better—and later joined the company, she is now in and made a tour of the "provinces" before coming to this country.

Seen off the stage, Miss Boswell is an attractive little girl—she is only sixteen—sturdily built, with a somewhat boyish figure, well knit, with that agreeable roundness which is of bone and muscle, and in her case well covered with flesh. She has clear brown eyes, brown hair, which as Stephanus she wears in a mass of wavy curls all over her head, and full lips opening over strong white teeth.

With the idea of an English girl in mind, she might be called a type of the healthy, vigorous girl accustomed to out-of-door sports, with whom the thought of the young women of England is always associated.

Miss Boswell does not consider the English girl well represented by that type, and as for herself, she does not care for out-of-door sports, and does not even ride the bicycle. She has taken dancing lessons and danced in her part of Ancaria, but she does not enjoy it.

She likes "crying" parts. They suit her best, and in the last scene of "The Sign of the Cross" she sheds real tears.

All this she says in a soft English voice, with English pronunciations and intonations. One thing she does like particularly about Englishwomen is their way of speech.

She is English in her chief amusement, if she does not take kindly to out-door sports. She loves to do fancy work and embroidery, and at the theatre, off the stage, she devotes her time writing letters and working "antimacassars"—she says that word is the bête noir of most Americans, who dare not pronounce it. There is something charmingly incongruous in the thought of the young Christian boy in the interval between his torture and execution working antimacassars. That is not because Miss Boswell does not feel her part.

"I grow thin in this part," she says. "I feel it all so much. When I go outside to be tortured I feel it as much as if it was all real. I couldn't scream as I do sitting still in an ordinary way. I clinch my hands and shriek from real terror. But I like the last scene best. I like to cry, and I cry real tears."

Miss Boswell's mother was an actress and her daughter traveled with her after her début as Little Eva until three years ago. Mrs. Boswell was a Southern woman, and it is from her Miss Boswell thinks she has acquired her apparently English manner of speaking. She was born in New-York, and her home has always been in this city. She lives now in the upper part of New-York. Her second appearance on the stage was in "A Celebrated Case," when she was four and a half years old, and she has played small parts in "Mankind," "Mavourneen," and "Gwynne's Oath," and she was with Scanlan in some of his plays. It has been a comparatively wide experience for so young a girl.

It was about February, 1895, when she joined Wilson Barrett in Canada, and under his direction she rehearsed the part of Stephanus for the three months previous to her appearance in St. Louis. From there she traveled, going to Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities, ending the tour in Brooklyn. She had never been abroad until she joined Mr. Barrett's company in St. Helen's, to play Ancaria. The company opened in London the week after New Year's, 1896, and Miss Boswell continued playing Ancaria, with the exception of the three weeks of Miss Wright's illness, until she joined this company, and with it came to New-York a couple of weeks ago. She likes the part of Stephanus, and does not tire of it, because she has made it a success. It is in the line of work she hopes to do in the future, as "light parts and dancing parts do not suit me," she says. "I should'nt stay on the stage if I was told that I could not do well. I will not stay if I cannot be more than a half-way good actress."

CINDERELLA IS RESCUED.

Emma Meister Forced to Beg and Maltreated by Her Mother.

Emma Meister, twelve years old, of 508 West Forty-fourth Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday morning by Gerry Agent Watson, who asked that Magistrate Cornell commit the girl to some institution. Watson said that the girl's father is an electrician and has an office in Sixth Avenue and made considerable money. He also has four other children, all of whom are well dressed, but Emma was forced to wear rags and to beg by her mother.

According to Watson the girl was forced to get up at 6 o'clock every morning and go to the docks and gather coals and coke. If she did not get enough to suit the mother she was soundly thrashed. Then she was forced to get breakfast, and if the meal did not suit she was sent without any breakfast to Grammar School No. 51. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when school was out, her mother would be waiting for her at the school door with a large basket, and with this she was forced to go from store to store begging.

Magistrate Cornell committed the girl to the Institution of Mercy, Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Sergt. McKenna Dead.

Police Sergeant Felix McKenna, who got into trouble through the Lexow investigation, died at his home, 950 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was dismissed from the force two years ago, but was reinstated by the courts. Then he was suspended under new charges. He had been sick for a long time, and was confined to his bed during the two weeks previous to his death. McKenna leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will take place from St. Anselm's Church, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Westchester Avenue, to-morrow morning.

Myles S. Macon's Check.

When Myles S. Macon was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with uttering a forged check on Lancaster & Co., 10 Wall Street, he explained that his arrest was a mistake. He said he had money in so many banks he had forgotten that Lancaster & Co. were not among them. Macon was held in $1,000 bail for trial. The police say they have twelve other complaints against Macon in New-York and nine in Brooklyn.

VAN NOSTRAND ESTATE SUIT.

Judge Dickey Reserves Decision on the Referee's Report.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 14.—In the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge William D. Dickey, here to-day, a motion was made to confirm the report of the referee in the suit of Frances S. Van Nostrand and another by Judge-elect Michael H. Hirschberg, guardian ad litem, vs. Sarah M. Marvin and another, executors and another defendant.

The suit is for the partition of the property of the late John James Van Nostrand of Brooklyn. Counsel for the defendants opposed the immediate confirmation of the referee's report. The papers were submitted and decision was reserved.

The property is situated in New-York and Kings Counties and is valued at $1,500,000. It will be divided among the following: Mrs. Sarah M. Marvin and Mrs. James A. P. Ramsdell, daughters of the deceased; John J. Van Nostrand, son of the deceased, and Frances G. and A. G. Van Nostrand, granddaughters of the deceased.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHANS' BENEFIT.
Annual entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House, In aid of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, AFTERNOON, at Half Past One. EVENING, at Half-Past Seven. Under the management of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
To which every manager in the city has most kindly contributed—aided by the distinguished artists appearing at their theatres; for which the committee tender their sincere thanks.
In the Afternoon, (beginning at 1:30.)
1. Overture by the orchestra.
2. First act of "LOST, STRAYED or STOLEN," (by kind permission of Mr. H. C. Miner and Joseph Brooks of the Fifth Avenue Theatre;) Mr. Louis Harrison, M. A. Kennedy, Joseph Herbert, Claude Brooke, John Gilroy, and Miss Fannie Bulkley, Rose Beaudet, and Caroline Leigh.
3. Mr. LEW DOCKSTADER.
4. A scene from "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," by Miss Ada Rehan and Mr. Daly's company.
5. MALE QUARTETTE; courtesy of Mr. E. Rice.
6. First act of "THE SIGN OF THE CROSS," (by the courtesy of Mr. Charles Frohman, and FRANK SANGER and Mr. AL. HAYMAN.)
7. Second act of "MY FRIEND FROM INDIA," by kind permission of RUDOLPH ARONSON and Messrs. RICE and SMYTHE.
8. THE REED FAMILY, by kind permission of B. F. Keith, Esq.
9. "A CLEVER RUSE," comedietta, with Miss Georgia Caine, Mr. David Terrence, and Mr. Dan Packard, (by kind permission of the managers of "Lost, Strayed or Stolen.")
In the Evening, (beginning at 7:30 sharp.)
1. Overture.
2. A scene from "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK," including "The Fairy Ballet" and "Eight Pretty Maids," (kind permission of KLAW & ERLANGER and CANARY & LEDERER.)
3. Two scenes from "THE GEISHA," (courtesy of Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES and Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.) Miss Violet Lloyd, Mr. Van Rensellaer Wheeler, Mr. William Sampson, and Miss Helena Nelson.
4. WERNER & RIEDER, Tyrolean vocalists, by permission of Messrs. KOSTER & BIAL.
5. BURLESQUE OPERETTA, by CARR & JORDAN, (permission of B. F. KEITH, Esq.)
6. TONY PASTOR will open his annual budget for the benefit of the ORPHANS.
7. The Comedy Acrobats—Griffin & Dubois, (by permission of F. F. PROCTOR, Esq.)
8. A selection, contributed by the BOSTON HOWARD ATHENEUM COMPANY, (by permission of Mr. G. J. HUGHES.)
9. "THE OLD MUSICIAN," comedy in one act, adapted by FELIX MORRIS, by the LYCEUM COMPANY by the kind courtesy of Mr. DANIEL FROHMAN.
Boxes or Reserved Seats can be had at the office of the Asylums, 461 Madison Avenue.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
FIFTH POPULAR CONCERT
THE N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SOLOISTS:
JOSEPHINE S. JACOBY, Contralto.
OLIVE MEAD, Violinist.
WILLIAM C. CARL, Organist.
MARTINUS SIEVEKING, Pianist.
Programme: THOMAS, Overture, "Mignon"; GUILMANT, (a) Adoration (b) Allegro (organ soli) with orchestra (Mr. Carl); SAINT-SAENS, Air "Samson et Delila," (Mrs. Jacoby); SCHUBERT, Marche Militaire; H. ZOELLNER, Prelude to the Prison Scene from "Faust;" TSCHAIKOWSKY, Concerto for Piano (Herr Sieveking); BEETHOVEN, Polonaise; VIEUXTEMPS, Fantasie Appassionata (Miss Mead); LISZT, Hungarian Rhapsody.
All Reserved Seats 50 Cents.
Box seats, $1.00. Box office open all day.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera, Season 1896-97.
Opening Night, Mon., Nov. 16, FAUST.
Melba, Bauermeister, Mantelli, Jean and Ed de Reszke, and Lasalle. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed., Nov. 18, Die Meistersinger.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Plancon, de Vries, Bars, D'Aubigne, and Bispham. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Nov. 20, Tannhauser.
Mmes. Emma Eames and Marie Engle, Gogny, Plancon, D'Aubigne, Bars, and Lassalle. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Nov. 21, FAUST. Cast as Monday.
Prices: $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, and $5.00.
Sat. Ev'g, Nov. 21, at popular prices, Donizetti's Opera, LA FAVORITA.
Mantelli, Bauermeister, Cremonini, Plancon, and Ancona. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Nov. 22, 1st Sunday Night Concert.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL,
Thursday, Nov. 19th, at 8:30 P. M.
PIANO RECITAL
ALBERT LOCKWOOD
Reserved Seats.....$1.00 and $1.50
For sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Musical Art Society
Fourth Season..FRANK DAMROSCH, Conductor
Two Concerts: DEC. 17 and MARCH 18.
Chorus of 60 Soloists.
The celebrated MISSA PAPAE MARCELLI, by PALESTRINA, will be given Dec. 17th, also works by Cornelius, Brahms, &c.
The box office of Carnegie Hall is now open for subscribers. Season tickets: Parquet, $3; Dress Circle, $2; Balcony, $1.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
First Concert Tuesday Evg., Nov. 17, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Programme: HAYDN Quartet, D major, op. 64, No. 5. DVORAK, Quartet, A flat major, op. 105, (new, first time.) MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, Octet for 4 Violins, 2 Violas, and 2 Violoncellos; E flat major, op. 20.
Season tickets for the first concerts $6, single tickets $1.50, are now obtainable at Schuberth's.

CHICKERING HALL.
First appearance in America of
MR. HARRY FURNISS,
The celebrated English artist-entertainer.
Monday evening, Nov. 23, at 8:15,
THE HUMORS OF PARLIAMENT.
Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, at 8:15,
AMERICA IN A HURRY.
Reserved seats, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c., on sale Monday at Chickering Hall.

Chickering Hall. Chickering Hall.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 8:15 P. M.
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
SAM FRANKO.....CONDUCTOR
AMERICAN DEBUT OF
GREGOROWITSCH,
THE GREAT RUSSIAN VIOLINIST.
SEASON SUBSCRIPTION for the three concerts, $2.50, and SINGLE SEATS at $1.00 and 75c., at Schuberth's and Chickering Hall. Admission, 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Wm. A. Brady's MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION | UNDER THE POLAR STAR.
WEEK NOV. 16.
Presented identically as seen at the Academy.
WEEK NOV. 23—"THE GEISHA"—MOVES DIRECT FROM DALY'S THEATRE TO THE HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Violet Lloyd, Dorothy Morton, &c. Seat sale opens Tuesday, at 9 A. M.

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TWO RECITALS ONLY.
ROSENTHAL
Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, Nov. 17 and 19, 2:30.
Seats now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway piano used.

TWO SONG RECITALS BY
CORINNE MOORE LAWSON,
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CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, (Chamber Hall,) MONDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 23 and 30, at 3 o'clock. Subscription Tickets, (reserved,) $2.50. Single, $1.50, at Schuberth's. Concert direction H. M. Hirschberg.

CARNEGIE HALL—CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
First Concert, Thurs. Evg., Nov. 19, at 8:15.
THE DANNREUTHER QUARTETTE,
assisted by Mrs. Gustav Dannreuther, Pianiste.
Season & single tickets, $3 & $1.50, at Schuberth's.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GREAT ARTIST! NOT A PRODIGY HUBERMAN,
at 12, the greatest living Violinist,
CARNEGIE HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 21,
Assisted by Seidl's Orchestra, Anton Seidl, Cdr.
HUBERMAN will play MENDELSSOHN'S . . CONCERTO; BACH'S . . AIR AND PRELUDE; these WAGNER'S . . . . ROMANZA; No's: SARASATE'S . . GYPSY'S AIRS
HEINRICH CONRIED, Manager.
Seats now selling at Schuberth's, Union Square, 23, and at Carnegie Hall. Single Box Seats Sold.

DALY'S Theatre. Broadway and 30th (Also Leicester Sq., London.) MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, Sole Lessee & Manager. Evgs., 8:15; Mats. at 2.
Every evening this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées, George Edwardes's Japanese Musical Comedy: The
GEISHA
with Dorothy Morton, Violet Lloyd, Mark Smith, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, &c.
Most Fascinating Musical Comedy In Town.
***THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON at Daly's Theatre will begin Monday, November 23d, with a special production of SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY, "AS YOU LIKE IT," and the reappearance of Miss
ADA REHAN
as Rosalind; Mr. Charles Richman as Orlando; George Clark as Jaques; Herbert Gresham as Touchstone; John Craig as Oliver; Sidney Herbert as Duke Frederick; Edwin Stevens as the Banished Duke; Neil McCay as Amiens with all the songs of the play; Miss Percy Haswell as Audrey, and Miss Maud Hoffman as Celia.
***But as Mr. George Edwardes's Japanese Musical Comedy is yet in the full tide of popularity, in order to satisfy the undiminished demand for THE
GEISHA
Mr. Daly submits the following programme for the opening weeks of the season:
Mon. Ev., Nov. 23—Miss Rehan as Rosalind.
Tuesday Eve., Nov. 24—"THE GEISHA."
(On this evening The

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CEURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. Samuel A. Elliot of Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, 11 A. M.; the Rev. R. W. Wallace, 4:30 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—The Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArtnur; morning and evening.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. D. L. Moody and Mr. Sankey, 3 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—Holy communion, 9 A. M.; the Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; musical service, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, UNIVERSALIST, Eighty-first Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. John Williams, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, 30 West Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West Forty-sixth Street.—Masses for communion, 7:30 and 9 A. M.; high mass, 10:45 A. M.; vespers, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Robertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. J. Preston Searle, 11 A. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M.; monthly musical service and address by the pastor, 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST, Corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street.—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor, 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Music Hall.—Prof. Felix Adler, 11:45 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Seventy-sixth Street, Near Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. J. O. Wilson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—The Rev. Frederick Talcott, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TEMPLE AHAWATH CHESED, JEWISH, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.—Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary, 10 A. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.—The Rev. Joseph Silverman, 11 A. M.

THE PEOPLE'S, Academy of Music.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, 11 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M.; Nicola Eyoub Tams, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John C. Palmer, 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, One Hundred and Fifth Street, Near Amsterdam Avenue.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES

AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 15, 1896.

There seems to be little doubt that the sudden dissemination of the story that Archbishop IRELAND was in disfavor at Rome followed closely the arrival in this country of a conspicuous member of the order of Jesuits; and no doubt at all that the Archbishop has opponents in the Church on both sides of the Atlantic. But it may safely be predicted that he will not be subjected to ecclesiastical discipline for anything he is publicly known to have said or done. To prosecute one of the two conspicuous prelates who have devoted themselves to showing that a man may be at once a "good Catholic" and a "good American" would be to show that that combination is not possible. That would be a most senseless showing for the Church of Rome to make, and for that reason the Church will not make it.

THE SERVICE OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

As Mr. CLEVELAND'S term draws to a close—he will send his last annual message to Congress two weeks hence—the public mind naturally turns to the main features of his remarkable career, and the more closely these are studied the more sincere and strong will be the feeling of honor and gratitude in the hearts of the American people. When Mr. CLEVELAND surrenders his office, it will be to a successor chosen as the representative of the one principle to which he has himself been most steadily and efficiently faithful from the very first—the principle of absolute integrity in National finance.

Twelve years ago, after his election to the Presidency, when the real situation produced by the Bland-Allison Silver act was by no means so clearly understood as it was later, Mr. CLEVELAND made to his party in Congress an earnest appeal to abrogate that act. That appeal was based on the simple proposition that the honor of the Nation was pledged to the continual redemption of the legal-tender notes in gold, and that soon or late it would be impossible to carry out this pledge if the coinage of depreciated silver was to go on indefinitely. The inevitable confusion, distress, and disaster that would come upon the whole country from any betrayal of the honor of the Nation were clear to his mind, but he was plainly most impressed by the disgrace involved. His appeal was unheeded. Neither party, on the morrow of a struggle that snowed how evenly balanced they were, had the courage openly to offend the silver inflation faction.

When Mr. CLEVELAND took office, the first step of his Administration was to define, establish, and reinforce the principle of gold payments. The gold reserve was distinctly set apart and declared to be a trust fund, with a purpose unmistakably acknowledged, to be pursued openly and consistently, without faltering or evasion. It had been the policy of the Treasury, from the time of resumption of specie payments, to treat the demand notes of the Government as payable in gold, just as previously it had been the policy of the Treasury to treat the bonds as payable, principal and interest, in gold. But up to the inauguration of Mr. CLEVELAND this policy had been threatened with no serious difficulty from the operation of the Silver-Coinage act. Mr. CLEVELAND saw, as did his advisers, that the coinage of silver, though at a limited annual amount, being unlimited in time, must bring the Treasury to a point where gold payments could not be made. It was therefore determined, not only to strengthen the Treasury in every practicable way, for the maintenance of gold payments, but to make the obligation to maintain them constantly more and more clear to the mind and conscience of the country. This plan was firmly carried out despite misunderstanding and treachery in the Democratic ranks and persistent misrepresentation from political opponents. When in 1889 the Republicans returned to power, the Treasury was in a condition of unprecedented strength, and the principle of gold payments was so deeply grafted on the policy of the Government that it could not be departed from.

Almost immediately, however, the majority party proceeded to put a tremendous obstacle in the path of that principle and to make its application extremely hard. The act of 1890—the Sherman law—had all the evil qualities of the Bland-Allison law in more than double force. Instead of coining $2,000,000 per month, the Government was forced to buy 4,500,000 ounces—at that time worth about $1 per ounce—pouring into the circulation of the country, in place of $24,000,000 a year in silver or silver certificates, some $50,000,000 in legal-tender Treasury notes. Whether this law was passed to save Mr. HARRISON from vetoing a free-coinage bill or to secure the passage of the McKinley tariff makes no difference. Its effect was disastrous. It was made still more so by the squandering of the revenues. Mr. CLEVELAND entered on his second term with the Treasury practically empty, the currency highly inflated, the gold reserve in peril, and public opinion excited and anxious. Within a few weeks the panic burst upon the country. Congress, called in extraordinary session, repealed the Sherman law only after long and shameful delay, caused chiefly by the free-silver coalition of both parties in the Senate. The revenue bill passed at the following regular session was made in large part ineffective by a like cabal which Democratic protectionists made possible. The income tax was declared unconstitutional. The business of the country, shattered by the panic and hampered in its revival by the uncertainty as to currency legislation, yielded even less income than the law of 1894 ought to have secured.

In this complex and perilous situation, Mr. CLEVELAND, deserted by the majority of his own party in Congress and getting from the Republicans either half-hearted support or direct opposition and obstruction, upheld with unswerving firmness the one principle on which the prosperity and the honor of the Nation depended. Appealing to Congress over and over for specific authority to maintain gold payments by the issue of gold bonds, when these appeals were neglected or rejected, he unhesitatingly used the power given by the statutes a generation before, for quite another, though cognate purpose, and negotiated the series of loans that kept every dollar of American currency worth its face in gold. To the clamor of the oppposition, the cowardice of professed friends, the pleas of party leaders, the misunderstanding of the thoughtless and the misrepresentation of the demagogues he opposed calm courage, unyielding resolution, perfect fidelity. Not an act or word was permitted that could cause a shadow of doubt that while he remained at the head of the Government every obligation of whatever character by whomsoever held would be met fully and always in gold.

Looking back on that trying time, after the great victory for honesty, it is hard to realize how great was the burden that for three years rested on the President, how appalling would have been the consequences had he yielded to it, how vast and how lasting are the benefits we owe to his fortitude. Nor is the debt of the American Nation to its noble President chiefly material: Great as that debt is, we owe him more, far more, for the example of high morals he has set for us, and for the supreme fact that because of his unbending honesty, the honesty of the Nation remains unstained and unquestioned. By that service in the long and terrible crisis now closed, it is no exaggeration to say that his name may be placed in our history with those of LINCOLN and WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY STATES

Absolutely correct returns of the vote for Presidential Electors from all the States are not yet attainable, but the result of the Electoral vote is now fully known, and the pluralities for each ticket in the several States can be set down approximately. Kentucky is to be reckoned as a McKinley State, though the vote was so close that one of the thirteen Electoral votes will go to BRYAN on account of a slight irregularity in marking ballots.

The following lists show the Electoral votes and the approximate pluralities in all the States:

McKINLEY STATES.

	Electoral Vote.	Plurality.
Maine	6	47,500
New-Hampshire	4	35,000
Vermont	4	40,000
Massachusetts	15	168,000
Rhode Island	4	24,000
Connecticut	6	53,000
New-York	36	273,000
New-Jersey	10	77,000
Pennsylvania	32	801,000
Delaware	3	4,000
Maryland	8	32,000
West Virginia	6	12,000
Ohio	23	52,000
Kentucky	12	2,000
Indiana	15	18,000
Michigan	14	50,000
Illinois	24	138,000
Wisconsin	12	105,000
Minnesota	9	48,000
Iowa	13	72,000
North Dakota	3	6,000
California	9	2,000
Oregon	4	2,300
	272	

BRYAN STATES.

	Electoral Vote.	Plurality.
Virginia	12	20,000
North Carolina	11	20,000
South Carolina	9	40,000
Georgia	13	34,000
Florida	4	19,000
Tennessee	12	15,000
Alabama	11	30,000
Mississippi	9	42,000
Missouri	17	62,000
Arkansas	8	75,000
Louisiana	8	35,000
Texas	15	80,000
South Dakota	4	500
Nebraska	8	14,000
Kansas	10	12,000
Montana	3	29,000
Wyoming	3	300
Colorado	4	129,000
Idaho	3	15,000
Utah	3	50,000
Nevada	3	6,500
Washington	4	9,500
Kentucky	1	....
	175	

The result is susceptible of a variety of comparisons. Of the 45 States constituting the Union, 23 went for MCKINLEY and 22 for BRYAN, but the Electoral votes of the former number 273 and those of the latter 174, the actual vote standing 272 to 175 on account of the division in Kentucky. This is in spite of an advantage which all the smaller States have over the larger by reason of the equal representation in the Senate, each State having as many Electoral votes as Senators and Representatives in Congress. New-York, for instance, has 120 times the population of Nevada and 12 times as many Electoral votes. The McKinley States contain almost twice the population of the Bryan States and very nearly three times the assessed valuation of property.

Looked at geographically, the McKinley States constitute a solid mass across the northern section of the country from Maine to North Dakota, dipping down so as to take in Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The two Pacific coast States of California and Oregon are to be added, in neither of which was the margin very wide. The Bryan States constitute another solid mass without a break, sweeping south and west from Virginia to Texas and rising beyond the Mississippi through the Rocky Mountain region and taking in Washington in the far Northwest. While they contain hardly more than a third of the population and little more than a fourth of the wealth actually assessed for taxation in the United States, they include nearly two-thirds of the area.

The States which give their Electoral votes to MCKINLEY this year cast a total of over 8,500,000 popular votes in 1892, while the aggregate vote of the Bryan States was less than 3,500,000. The totals for this year cannot be given yet, but the pluralities for MCKINLEY in the States carried by him aggregate something over 1,500,000, while those for BRYAN in the States whose Electoral votes he gets fall somewhat below 600,000.

WAS IT A NARROW ESCAPE?

We take a gratifying view of the result of the Presidential election when we consider that MCKINLEY received 272 Electoral votes to 175 for BRYAN, and that his popular plurality was about 1,000,000 votes, in spite of certain disadvantages in the Electoral system. Our complacency increases as we study the large majorities in the States of the East and in the most populous and advanced of the Commonwealths of the Central West. We acquire a feeling of confidence and hope as we contemplate the fact that in these States, so solid and emphatic in support of sound money and National honor, there is so much of the population and wealth, and of the education and enlightenment of the land. These, we think, are the agencies of progress and power, while the Bryan States are the less developed, the more backward portions of the Union. With political control firmly in what appears now as the McKinley section, we feel that the country is safe. But—

Is the control so very firm, after all? There are possibilities in this Electoral system of ours to give us pause in our sense of gratulation at the result of the late election. Great pluralities in certain States count only for the Electoral votes of those States, and is it not possible that we had a narrow escape with our total vote of, say, 14,000,000 and our plurality of more than a tenth of that, and with our margin of nearly 100 in the Electoral vote? Let us see!

A majority of the Electoral vote is 224. Take 50 from MCKINLEY'S column and add them to BRYAN'S, and how stands the record? MCKINLEY 222, and BRYAN 225, with the latter elected. Where might these 50 votes most easily have escaped from the safe to the perilous side? Count these: Indiana 15, Kentucky 12, California 8, West Virginia 6, Oregon 4, North Dakota 3, Delaware 3, in all 51, or 2 more than enough to turn the scale, and in those seven States the aggregate plurality for MCKINLEY appears to be less than 50,000. Transfer half that, or 25,000, properly distributed between those seven States, from one side to the other, and it would tip the ponderous scale of the National election from safety to danger.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOODS.

Our manufacturers are taking up their work with restored confidence and fresh courage, and the patriotic spirit aroused during the recent extraordinary campaign is still manifest throughout the land. It is fitting, we think, that at this time some attention should be paid by consumers and producers to the comparative merits of domestic goods and of those which are imported, and to the question what the attitude and course of both the domestic buyer and the domestic maker should be. If the American product is, in any case, as good as the competing foreign product, and if the prices are the same, then American citizens ought to buy the domestic goods. But we think that with respect to some products there is a prejudice—now unwarranted, but coming down from the past, when the competing foreign goods were very clearly of better quality—which affects the domestic maker unfairly. In other words, because the foreign goods were better than the domestic some years ago, and could be bought advantageously at a higher price, it is assumed by some that the conditions at the present time are the same, when in fact they are not. It is the duty of American consumers whose course may be affected by such a prejudice to inquire now carefully and ascertain whether they would not serve their own interests as well as those of American makers by purchasing the domestic goods. Other things being equal, the preference should be given to our own products.

The fact should not be overlooked that in some branches of manufacturing industry there has recently been a marked improvement here. This is notably true with respect to iron and steel products, our exports of which have been growing until they now exceed $41,000,000 per annum. American tools, hardware, and machinery have an excellent reputation in all parts of the world. Improvement has been retarded, however, in some branches of industry by causes to which the attention of manufacturers should be invited. Of course there are certain competing foreign products which are of better quality than the similar domestic goods, and can be bought to advantage even at higher prices. But it should be borne in mind that foreign goods of any kind are not better than our own now simply because they were some years ago, and our consumers should satisfy themselves as to the difference, if any, that exists at the present time.

On the other hand, our manufacturers should strive continually so to improve their products that American consumers will not be able reasonably and intelligently to prefer those which come from abroad. The stimulus of competition in the home market is needed for the perfection of processes and product, but in many branches of industry it has been withheld by the operation of combination agreements designed to prevent a natural reduction of prices and supported by high tariff duties. This interference has tended in many instances to increase the American purchases of imported goods by keeping domestic prices artificially at a high level, and also, in some cases, by preventing or seriously retarding that improvement of processes and product which would have taken place under natural conditions and would have reduced the amount of American money paid for foreign goods.

Owing to unwise legislation, also, in some branches of industry the stimulus of foreign competition has not been regulated properly, and in other branches manufacturers have been hampered by legislation placing them at a great disadvantage, with respect to foreign competitors, by increasing the cost of their raw materials and restraining them from using all suitable raw materials freely. These manufacturers, and others, have also worked at a disadvantage, with respect to the adoption of improved processes and the perfection of their products, owing to a lack of stability in impost laws—to the effect upon their operations and plans, not only of actual changes, but also of proposed modifications.

While American consumers should strive to inform themselves as to the comparative merits of domestic and of foreign goods and to put away all prejudice based upon conditions prevailing in the past, in order that they may be just both to themselves and to the manufacturers in their own land, the makers of American goods should also strive to deserve the favor and confidence of American purchasers by refusing to stifle competition by means of unlawful combinations and by relying more upon the perfection of processes and product under natural conditions, than upon special legislation, which has enabled some of them to exact from our own people prices much higher than those for which they are selling their goods in foreign countries.

THE HORSE SHOW.

It seems to be generally agreed that this year's Horse Show as a "social function" is less successful than any of its recent predecessors. That is to say, there were fewer well-known people in the boxes, and fewer brilliant and especial "confections" worn by them, and fewer people came to stare at them. Incidentally, it seems to be also agreed that the Horse Show, as a Horse Show, was more successful this year than it ever has been before, that the programmes were more hospitable, and that all the classes were well represented, and some of them astonishingly well represented. This would appear to constitute the success of a Horse Show, but in much of the current comment this is dismissed as a detail.

The decline of the Horse Show as a social function is in fact the best thing that could happen for its success as a Horse Show, and also for the manners of the community. It is quite absurd, in the first place, to pretend that any occasion in which anybody can take part on payment of the price of admission is or can be a social occasion in any proper sense of the word. At the opera, it is true, the occupants of the boxes are apt to be people of fashion or else they aspire to be people of fashion. Any snobs who choose to pay their money for the purpose of inspecting from the parquette the people in the boxes, rather than of looking at the stage or listening to the music, are at liberty to do so. But that does not make the assemblage a show of the box people any more than it makes it a "social function." The people in the boxes can be conveniently observed only in the entr'actes, and they are too remote from the people in the parquette to be satisfactorily scrutinized even at those intervals. The arrangement of the boxes in the Madison Square Garden is such that they can be observed close at hand, and they can be observed all the while. The result is that a vulgar mob has been packed in front of the boxes containing people who were not distinguished in any other way than by being supposed to belong to the "four hundred," and that these people, if they had a decent degree of sensibility, must have felt almost as much ashamed of themselves as of the people who spent their time with their backs to the ring and their mouths open gaping at the envied specimens of human nature.

When to this ordeal was added the still more awful ordeal of being caricatured, by pen and pencil, in the freak newspapers, with that elegant familiarity that distinguishes the cartoonists and the reporters of those prints, it is no wonder that it became intolerable to the victims of it. They have declined, it seems, any longer to be butchered to make a rowdy holiday. The thing reached such a pass last year and the year before that self-respecting people found it increasingly difficult to undergo the ordeal. They had the remedy in their own hands. They need not even forego the Horse Show. They need only refrain from occupying conspicuous boxes and wearing conspicuous dresses and inviting attention. They could go to the Horse Show in dresses such as good sense and good taste dictated as proper for the employment of walking about and looking at horses, and they could leave the conspicuous boxes to people who did not object to being mobbed on the spot and held up to ridicule afterward. This it seems they have in considerable numbers been doing, and this is what the refined caricaturists and the tasteful Jenkinses find to be the failure in the brilliancy of the show as a social function. As a matter of fact, it is the mitigation of one of the most disgusting and disgraceful spectacles that were to be seen in any civilized country, and it is not a matter for anything but unmixed congratulation.

THE SERVANT-GIRL QUESTION.

The "servant-girl question" has been cited by misogynists as a proof of the inaptitude for affairs of the female sex. It is pointed out that this question has been wholly in charge of women, with the result that within a generation the wages of domestic service have been multiplied by three, without any increase in the average quantity or quality of service, and that the servant-girl question remains the most perplexing of domestic problems.

This statement is from the employer's point of view. From the point of view of the employed, it is to be remarked that here also the female sex is exclusively or almost exclusively concerned. The increase in wages without a corresponding increase in the value of the service has also been the work of women, and of uneducated women, and it seems to show a considerable aptitude for business on their part.

However this may be, nobody will find other than commendable the effort of the German Housewives' Society of this city to solve the servant-girl question. Some account of this undertaking was given in a recent issue of THE TIMES. It will be gratifying to housewives of other nationalities to know that the problem is not of English-speaking families exclusively, and that the "dienstmaedchen" may be as troublesome as the "hired girl." In her nomadic tendencies she seems to be more troublesome, for the efforts of the German housewives have been largely directed to securing permanence. Bonuses, ranging from $20 for two years' service to $100 for ten, are assured to faithful and competent domestics, and paid out of the funds of the society, while unfaithful and incompetent ones are dropped from the list of the society.

The society, it will have been observed, aims to dispense altogether with the intelligence office. The intelligence office was invented or evolved to solve the problem, but in practice it often adds to it an aggravating element. Both employer and employed are members of the society. The employers exchange information about servants, and the servants, it is to be supposed, about "places." As there are 225 employers to about 1,000 servants on the list, intelligence can be thoroughly disseminated. Not only is a servant put under bonds for good behavior, but an "impossible" mistress will find herself blacklisted, and be constrained to mend her manners.

This is a very hopeful experiment, and it should and doubtless will be imitated by housewives of other nationalities. It offers perhaps the best substitute that can be had for the season of prolonged experiment to which most householders are doomed, and from which fortunate householders emerge happy in the possession of servants who are bound to them and to whom they are bound by mutual confidence, esteem, and even affection.

THE MOTTO COMPETITION.

From the thousands of phrases submitted in competition for the prize of $100 offered by THE TIMES for a motto better than the one it now uses, "All the news that's fit to print," 150 have been selected by a committee of THE TIMES'S staff. These are printed on another page of this morning's issue. They will be submitted to Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER, editor of The Century Magazine, who will act as judge of the contest. Mr. GILDER'S decision and the name of the successful competitor will be printed in next Sunday's TIMES.

If THE TIMES has failed to secure through this competition a phrase better than the one it now uses, it has at least had the satisfaction of provoking a discussion about the character and qualities of newspapers in this city which it is convinced was needed, and is most timely. In asking its readers to suggest a phrase that would aptly set forth its policy of publishing a clean and decent newspaper, THE TIMES has set the people of this city to thinking upon the subject of newspaper decency in a more attentive and specific way than has been their custom. It has emphasized the truth of which its columns every day furnish a complete demonstration, that there is an abundance of news in the world without descending to that which is not fit to print, news of wholesome human interest, that it is neither a contamination nor a waste of time to read. There is a difference in newspapers as to their rule and practice in this regard. THE TIMES has taught the public to recognize that difference.

District Freight Agent JOHN H. MCADOO of the Great Northern Railroad Company, with headquarters at Pittsburg, has just closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company to ship from Pittsburg to the Japanese Government at Yokohama 6,500 tons of steel rails, the shipment going via Cleveland, Northern Steamship Company, and Great Northern Railroad from Duluth, and their steamship line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Seattle to Yokohama.—[Pittsburg Post, Nov. 10.]

While the exportation of manufactured goods, sold and shipped under conditions which are equitable and just as affecting the people of this country, should be encouraged, in this instance it should be pointed out that the rails are sold by a combination at a price in the neighborhood of $22 per ton, while the combination's price to all buyers in the United States is $28 at Eastern mills and $29 at Chicago. The present tariff duty, which the Dingley bill would increase by 15 per cent., enables the combination to exact these prices at home while it sells at very much lower prices abroad.

One of the subscribers who have favored us with suggestions for a motto for THE TIMES desires us to call ourselves "The Winnower." He explains what he means, and indeed it is obvious without the explanation; and his meaning is entirely complimentary. But has he considered that in common speech a winnower is called a fanning mill, and does THE TIMES strike him as being as much of a fanning mill as the—but never mind. We are awfully obliged, but we really don't think it will do.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Seventy-one people, according to a recent Parliamentary report, died of starvation in London in 1895, as against thirty-nine in the previous year. In only a few cases was the privation that led to the fatal issue due to self-neglect. The majority of cases were women, and over fifty years old.

—Hitherto Philadelphia has been content if her policemen were 5 feet 7 inches in height, but now the city authorities have decided that they must have protectors an inch taller than that. The new rule goes into effect to-morrow, and though, of course, it will not affect men already on the force, it has ruined the chances of a good many aspirants for appointment.

—A benefactor who insists that his name shall not be revealed has offered to build and equip for the Elliot Hospital at Manchester, N. H., an operating building of the most approved sort. The money required has been placed in bank, subject to the order of Dr. GEORGE D. TOWNE, and the only condition made by the donor is that all details of construction and equipment shall be controlled by Dr. TOWNE. The trustees of the hospital have accepted the generous gift and work on the new structure will begin at once.

—The Charleston News and Courier says business has improved to a marked degree in that city since the election, and with the return of public confidence a surprisingly large amount of hoarded gold has found its way back into the banks. This movement began while one JONES of Arkansas was still fiercely declining to "concede" BRYAN'S defeat, and now the quantity of gold in the Charleston banks is larger than it has been since the first talk about going on a silver basis began to alarm timid depositors.

—Very few people, probably, ever think of Sitka as an ancient town, and yet it is 151 years since the first white residents of Alaska settled there. They were Russian hunters who arrived four years after VITUS BERING took possession of all that part of America in the Czar's name. The hunters ruled themselves and a few Indians until 1799, when some Muscovite nobles formed a company on the same lines as those followed by the Hudson Bay Company and were intrusted with control of as much of the region as they chose to claim. Their local representative was a Gen. BARANOFF, who governed the land and all its people for thirty years. He exercised the power of life and death over his subjects, or slaves, rather, and was a drunken ruffian of considerable shrewdness and ability.

—The Thanksgiving proclamation just issued by the Governor of Missouri is distinctly amusing, for he seems to have found it hard to discover any definite excuses for gratitude in the short time that has elapsed since election. "The ways of Providence," writes Gov. STONE, "are not always entirely clear to mortal eyes, but in His own way and in His own time the LORD works out His ends. It is sufficient for us to know that GOD is always good and merciful. There are few conditions that could not be worse, and no matter what causes may exist to discontent, there are always abundant reasons for gratitude and thanksgiving. The occurrences of the year have not been unmixed with evil, but it is safe to say that Missouri has as little reason to complain of the bad things and as much reason to rejoice for the good things that have fallen to the common lot as any other State in the Union. I therefore invoke the good people of the State to abstain from their usual employment, and by appropriate services to observe the 26th day of the present month as a day of thanksgiving."

PERSONAL.

—Prof. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, who teaches international law at Yale, was one of the people, it will be remembered, who were thrown into a state of great nervous excitement by President CLEVELAND'S Venezuela message. He prophesied terrible things, and insisted that the Monroe doctrine could not possibly be interpreted as applicable to a controversy about the boundary of an English colony. Recent events, it appears, have in no wise modified the professor's opinion. "I am amazed," he tells an interviewer, "that England has taken the bluff thrown out by Mr. CLEVELAND. England seldom takes a bluff from any nation or individual." This is peculiar language for a grave and learned educator to use in a case like this, but a person's choice of words is sometimes hastened when things have insisted on turning out quite contrary to that person's predictions.

—It is not at all remarkable that, of all the many problems confronting Gov.-elect BLACK, he should have first taken up and settled the one presented by a Rochester person named ALDRIDGE, who now holds the important office of State Superintendent of Public Works, and who, naturally enough, wants to retain that position under the new administration or else to get a place that carries with it still more of incidental salary and patronage. This ALDRIDGE is a machine politician of the very worst and lowest type. His hostility to any reform or elevation of the civil service has been for years, not confessed, but openly and loudly vaunted. He does not even pretend to regard employment in the service of the State in any other light than as a means of rewarding the henchmen, first of himself, and then of other party bosses of the same sort. Never once has he shown even a momentary inclination to adopt the new and higher political concepts of these later days. His record, his attitude, and his intention are known to all, and known to be unutterably bad. Who, therefore, can wonder that without any hesitation at all Mr. BLACK and his chosen advisers determined what should be done with ALDRIDGE? Obviously there was but one course open. Yet every paper in town announced yesterday that the Rochester man is to retain his place, and made the assertion on the authority of Mr. BLACK!

Where Safety Lies.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has very ably urged upon the incoming Administration the advisability of refraining from disturbing the business of the country by tariff tinkering. But will they refrain from so doing? Is it probable that any consideration of their debt to honest money but anti-tariff agitation Democrats will prevent such tinkering? We have already seen The New-York Tribune indulging in a covert sneer at those Democratic patriots whose patriotism rose above mere partisanship. The country is but just beginning to recover from the effects of the panic of 1893, which was the result of unwise legislation during the previous four years of Harrison's Administration. I greatly fear we may not hope for that party becoming less ardent in the worship of their fetich—protection. Intoxicated with the possession of power, they are likely again to give us a billion-dollar Congress and to make the needs of the Treasury an excuse for indulging in excessive tariff taxation. They will doubtless be urged to this by those interests which, having furnished the campaign funds, clamor for the rewards they had paid for. This is likely to be repeated, and again we may witness the popular discontent at conditions that made trusts possible—conditions of which the silver mine owners took advantage to promote their interests by a fallacious presentation of a false means of relief.

The Indianapolis platform is the only one of the three that intelligently and honestly expresses the pressing needs of the country. The National Democratic Party, composed of the Democrats who voted for Palmer, and those sound-money Democrats who cast their votes for McKinley, must constitute the nucleus around which will gather the elements of the purified National Democratic Party, which alone can preserve the country from the destructive extremes of a plutocratic Government on the one hand and of a repudiating, revolutionary, Socialistic melange on the other. D. P. B.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1896.

The Peace of Europe.

Herbert Crombie Howe in The Boston Transcript.

We laughed at German William for his plan
Of keeping peace by universal fear
And universal armament; "a man
So meek he carries bowie-knives" sounds queer.

Yet see his proof. A butchery so vast
Of Christians by the Turk, each hand must twitch
To pull the bowie; yet each one sticks fast,
Because the neighbors for his heartstrings itch.

O blessed peace! we have thee by the ears,
Most wolvish short; we'd better not let go
Until we have to, though with blood and tears
Broad Bosphorus augments his daily flow.
But how the peace societies must grin,
While Abdul Hamid rubs this red peace in!

PEN PICTURE OF M'KINLEY

HOW HE APPEARED TO AN OBSERVANT NEWSPAPER MAN.

A Natural Gentleman of the Best American Type—Has Great Charm of Manner—Election Day and Night at Canton.

To watch the operation of a surgeon upon an insensible subject, removed from the consciousness of pain by the merciful intervention of an anaesthetic, is not an agreeable task to any save the medical student and the hospital nurse. To study the progress of operations upon men by the keen knife of events is more interesting to the average man, but the opportunity to pursue such study does not come to every one. The newspaper man, the living combination of the phonograph and the kinetoscope, goes about the land charging himself with the electric impressions of the time and ticking them out into the world over a thousand wires. I had the great good fortune to be dispatched as a special phonograph and kinetoscope a week before the recent election to the home of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Having discharged myself of the impressions of the time and the man, I find beneath the surface some remaining records which may here be displayed.

When I arrived in Canton I was taken to Major McKinley's home by a local newspaper man and introduced to Capt. Henry O. S. Heistand, one of the household staff, who subsequently introduced me to the candidate. I told Major McKinley that I was there as the representative of the paper which had opposed him with greater power than any other in the United States. He looked me frankly and fully in the face, shook my hand heartily, and bade me welcome to his home. I need not tell the reader that I looked closely for the professional smoothness of the practiced politician, but I did not find it. Major McKinley is a practiced politician. There need be no disguise of that fact, for a politician is not necessarily what abuse of the calling has brought the name to signify. But the courtesy of the man is natural. In the first hour of my brief week of intercourse with the President-elect I received the impression that he was a natural gentleman, whose innate inclinations had been deepened by long and close contact with the great conservative mass of the American people. You will not find the graces and decreed manners of New-York's smart set in the next occupant of the White House, but you will find a simple, dignified, and sincere politeness that is as convincing as it is charming. There is a heartiness in the McKinley handclasp and a ring of truth in his "Glad to see you." I did not notice any diminution or variation of his courtesy while I was at Canton. It was precisely the same to all the eager visitors at his house in the exciting hours of election night as it was to the humble newspaper man a week before.

As an Outdoor Speaker.

I next saw McKinley as an outdoor speaker. I believe he is the best in the country. His language is plain and well chosen; his presentation of his ideas is simple and direct, and his delivery is forcible and absolutely comprehensible. He possesses the rare power of speaking to all classes at once. The most intelligent man and the most ignorant in his audience are equally impressed by his utterances. He stands erect, and with his bared head thrown slightly forward so that the massive brow throws deep shadows over the keen gray eyes. His face is set and serious, sometimes stern, and occasionally tremulous with inner indignation. His gestures are few and well chosen, yet apparently quite spontaneous. But the marvel of his oratory is his magnificent voice. Indoors I should fancy that it might sound somewhat shrill, but for outdoor work it is a glorious organ. It is a clear, high-pitched baritone, with something on the tenor quality, and it carries away out over the heads of seething masses of men and women till you wonder where the limit of that penetrating sound can be. I walked down the street one night fully 150 yards from the stand in front of his house, and as I watched the clear-cut profile of his fine face in the glow of the electric lights, the trumpet tones of his clarion voice came pealing down under the dark arches of the trees and over my head with every syllable so distinct that I felt as if they must be flying out into all the world to make a mockery of the telegraph.

I heard Major McKinley make a score of speeches. I heard him go over the issues of the campaign again and again, yet he found always some new light to throw upon the subject, some new phrase that had happy fitness for the time and the assembly. Of his sincerity I could not be a moment in doubt. When he touched upon the topics dearest to his heart, his voice throbbed with the vibrations of emotion. He may have changed his views on some political questions, but what he says now he believes now. Otherwise he is the most consummate actor before the public.

Wonderful Self Control.

Perhaps the finest revelations of his strength were those of election day and night. To be President of the United States is the highest aspiration of a public man. To be assured by confident and expert party managers that you will certainly be elected ought to diminish the nervous strain of the final struggle. But party managers are often deceived. Those of one party or the other almost always are, or pretend to be. Each side claims the victory in advance. What misgivings must enter a candidate's mind on the eve of election! Yet on the afternoon of election day Major McKinley sat in his revolving desk chair facing me in the full sunlight, and not three feet away, while he smoked a cigar and read a telegram. That yellow sheet of paper in his hand was as steady as a board in a vise. There was not a tremor in the man. His nerves were steel and his self-control that of a masterful nature. I thought as I looked at him then that he was not a man to be lightly overturned by circumstance, and I believe now that one of the prevailing characteristics of his Administration will be a mild, undemonstrative firmness which will achieve its purposes without startling the thoughtless or giving anxiety to the reflective.

Election night was a long and arduous vigil. In the dining room the telegraph wires clicked incessantly their messages of hope, of triumph, of peace, of congratulation. In the library the telephone bells tinkled a musical accompaniment to a conversation that was at all times more or less hysterical. We newspaper men, of course, were, as we always are, outside of the events which faced us. All of us had in our early days gone through that painful operation known to dentists as killing the nerve. But the friends of the Republican candidate were still parts of suffering humanity, and they vibrated responsive to the rise and fall of pluralities. "Charlie" Cooper, the most efficient of the candidate's aides, sat with his pale, shaven face set hard, over in the northwest corner of the room. "Sam" Saxton, the nephew of Mrs. McKinley, a tall, inflexible youth, with a self-centred expression and a perpetual air of troubled tolerance, sat near the little table in the northeast corner. "Jimmy" Boyle, the Major's private secretary, wandered in and out with well-trained countenance, but ungovernable legs. Capt. Harry Heistand made himself the especial emissary of the next lady of the White House, and went to and fro with bulletins intended especially for her delight. Capt. Roberts of the Columbus barracks alternated with Cooper in reading dispatches aloud. The rest of us sat about, listened, studied McKinley, and mercilessly sent messengers running to the telegraph wires.

Across the hall the swinging of the parlor door occasionally revealed the flower-decked room where aged Mother McKinley, keen, alert, bright-eyed, sat with the candidate's wife to listen to the news of the splendid victory. Major McKinley himself began the evening sitting in the revolving chair at his desk in the library and smoking his after-dinner cigar. His conversation flowed easily, spontaneously, and pleasantly. He watched the returns closely, and paid most careful attention to those from the various parts of Ohio, comparing the pluralities with those of previous years with the readiness of a practical politician with a good memory. "Joe" Smith of Urbana was up stairs figuring percentages. Occasionally he would come down and make a statement to the candidate. The Major would nod his head, but make no comment. It was not yet time for him to speak.

I need not tell the reader of this article that the wildest conjecture garbed itself as proclamation on election night. The telegraph wires seemed smitten with the prophetic madness of Cassandra, and spoke in oracles. It seems to me now that the only State we heard of that night as having surely cast its vote for Mr. Bryan was Georgia. Henry C. Payne opened a campaign of magnificent claims which would have turned the head of a less astute politician than Mr. McKinley, and even Mr. Hanna went a little astray. Republican headquarters at Chicago simply blazed with the beacon fires of universal triumph. Major McKinley's household staff went daft with joy, and believed that their idol had actually triumphed in the stronghold of silver and smashed the solid South into flying fragments.

Election Night in Canton.

But Major McKinley himself stood as calm and unmoved by the clamor of the wires as the sand-swept Sphinx of Egypt in the storm of the desert. He was absolutely unshaken. He simply smoked, smiled, and said: "It is altogether too soon for us to hear from those States. We must wait for more figures." Then he would go to his wife and tell her the same thing, and presently he would return to us with the same unruffled demeanor. Friends and neighbors began to pour in and offer congratulations, but the candidate smiled and courteously put them aside. Telegrams of rejoicing poured in by the score, but Major McKinley simply glanced at them and laid them away in a drawer. It was not until 2 o'clock in the morning that he made the first admission of his victory. Up to that time he would say only: "Well, the news are encouraging." Note that little McKinleyism of English. After 2 o'clock the President-elect sat on the sofa in the library and read aloud to us some of the congratulatory messages which were still coming in. That was his first actual admission of victory, though at 12:30 o'clock he showed himself at an upper window to an excited crowd of Cantonians who came to cheer him.

The day after election was a trying one, for the truth made sad inroads upon the claims of the previous night. The real facts came in very slowly, and Major McKinley became somewhat restive. He walked about uneasily and smoked a good deal. But as the day wore on, and it was seen that the majority in the Electoral College would be a substantial one, he became thoroughly calm. His anxiety was not as to the general result, but as to the extent of the victory. Although he did not say so, I am sure that he was most desirous of seeing a crushing majority against what he regarded as dangerous heresies.

On the whole, Major McKinley's bearing in the last hours of the contest was that of a man not brilliant, not overmastering, but strong, steady, and secure. He will, I hope, and, indeed, expect, display similar qualities as President. Brilliancy is too often erratic. What we must all wish to see in our Chief Magistrate is unfaltering steadiness in time of trial, strength that is not shaken, and that security which is founded on conviction and clean conscience. Character, if it be of true worth, rises to occasion, and it is probably quite safe to conclude that the qualities displayed by Major McKinley in the greatest hours of his career up to the present time will be revealed in higher lights in the still more serious hours that must confront him as occupant of the Presidential chair. W. J. HENDERSON.

WILL ENFORCE HEALTH LAWS.

New State Food Inspector Promises Many Active Reforms.

The newly appointed "Assistant Agricultural Commissioner for the Metropolitan District of New-York," Frederick H. Kracke, who does not have (as might be expected) jurisdiction over the flower pots in the windows of flats, but of the inspection of food products such as butter, milk, cheese, vinegar, &c., encountered much opposition from the members of the Mercantile Exchange, an organization that controlled the butter market previous to his appointment.

The Mercantile Exchange had two or three candidates of its own, one of whom it was hoped would be appointed to succeed B. F. Van Valkenburgh, resigned.

The Exchange met on Tuesday and passed resolutions which were sent to State Agricultural Commissioner Charles A. Welting protesting against Mr. Kracke's appointment upon the ground that he was unknown to the wholesale trade. Commissioner Welting went ahead with his appointment and Mr. Kracke was made Assistant Commissioner on Tuesday, and the same day took the oath of office.

Mr. Kracke is twenty-nine years old, and a son of Henry Kracke, a retail butter dealer in Washington Market. He will establish an office in Washington Market and a testing room for the use of his Inspectors in Everett's Hotel, at 98 Barclay Street. Mr. Kracke expresses the intention of making the State inspection of food products much more effective than it has been. Mr. Kracke says that he intends to improve matters, particularly in the inspection of milk. The lactometer, or specific gravity test, has been used and it is said to be entirely inadequate.

The shrewd and dishonest dealer had no difficulty in cheating the lactometer. Cream is of course lighter than milk, and rises to the top. By skimming off the cream and adding water (which is also lighter than milk) the weight of the mixture could without difficulty be made the same as that of pure rich milk. In other words, skimmed milk watered would show the same lactometer register as the richest Alderney milk. Hereafter the Babcock method that thoroughly analyzes the milk will be used, and there will be no chance of deception.

Mr. Kracke will also make a special effort to punish the dealers who put boracic acid in milk and cream to keep it sweet. It is a fact that boracic acid that is distinctly injurious when put in milk or cream will keep it from souring for many days, and there has been much violation of the law in this direction, especially by dealers in cream, which naturally sours very quickly.

The new official also promises to strictly enforce the law with reference to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

Mr. Kracke now has five Inspectors under his orders. They are J. T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, John McGuire, Archibald Clark, and William Wilson. It is the State Commissioner's intention, he says, to appoint five more Inspectors, and it is expected that the work accomplished will be made doubly important. Counsel for the commission are Alderman Fred Ware, Benjamin Estes, and R. G. Macy, and they will vigorously prosecute violators of the law.

MONEY LOST IN SISAL HEMP

CAN BE RAISED, BUT THE COST OF PRODUCING IS TOO MUCH.

Impossible to Compete with the Cheap Labor of Yucatan—The Indian Key Venture—In the Bahamas.

Those New-Yorkers who have lost money in it will not be likely to see anything romantic in the story of sisal hemp. But the others will, and the others are in the majority. With the losers it is a sore subject, for they are small investors, who cannot afford to lose much—small business men, clergymen, public school teachers. In every effort to raise this hemp outside of Yucatan, New-York has furnished most of the capital, and has always lost it.

The problem is as simple as possible. Sisal hemp is raised in Yucatan, and we buy $5,000,000 worth of it every year. We have a great stretch of land in Florida, Texas, and all along the Gulf shore, quite as suitable for growing the plant, with a climate that is practically the same as Yucatan's. This is all cheap land, and hemp is enormously productive. Why not raise our own hemp and pocket that $5,000,000?

The first man to ask that purely commercial question was a Dr. Perrine, who was the American Consul to Merida, Yucatan, in the forties or fifties. He was not looking for romance, but dollars. He saw the great profits those planters were making, and through his efforts a Government vessel was sent to Yucatan to bring a cargo of the plants to this country. The plants were taken to Indian Key, one of the islands at the end of the Florida peninsula, and there a company took them in charge and put them in the ground. Some of them are growing there yet.

The Indian Key Venture.

The romance of the hemp plant begins on Indian Key, as far as this country is concerned. In Yucatan you never can see anything romantic, even among the prehistoric ruins, because the terrible form of peonage, or abject slavery, they have there darkens the landscape. But Indian Key is banked up with strange stories. It was first selected for the site of a city, and streets and corner lots marked off. The city that has since become Key West was to have been built there, but the settlers changed their minds. Then came the hemp era, and a little town sprung up. There were Indians in those days, and one night they visited the Key and massacred every soul upon it, and destroyed every house but one, whose occupants were away. The man of that house was a Free Mason, and instead of destroying his property the Indians hung a Masonic emblem over the front of his piano. Some Mason had done them a good turn, and they remembered it.

But the massacre did not interfere with the hemp, and the hemp grew finely. It always does; there is no trouble at all about raising it. It is a cactus, and grows best in the poorest soils. Some New-Yorkers were interested in the Indian Key venture, and other New-Yorkers, seeing how well the plants were growing, made plantations on Matacumble, Largo, and neighboring islands. They would have supplied the market if the market had been willing to pay double price for the native article. But the market was not willing. Even the (then) slave labor of the South could not compare with the eight-cent-a-day peon labor of Yucatan. The hemp cost more than it was worth, and the venture was abandoned. During the civil war Indian Key became an international saloon. Some enterprising conch opened a whisky shop in the only building then or now standing on it, and his customers were sailors who came indiscriminately from Federal, Confederate, or foreign ships.

Long afterward settlers ventured down to the southern part of the Florida peninsula, and saw the neglected hemp plants growing on the keys. There was an idea for them. They had thousands of acres of hot sand, just the soil the hemp plant pines for, and immediately they caught the hemp fever. Generally, they had no money to spend; but what does Providence make rich New-Yorkers for, going south in Winter to avoid the cold? New-York furnished the money, as usual, and new hemp plantations were made on the mainland—some about Biscayne Bay, some around Lake Worth, others near Jupiter. It was the same story over again. The hemp grew very well, but it could not be manufactured at Mexican prices. So those hemp fields ran to seed, and nearly every year fresh fields are planted by fresh settlers who think they see a fortune in sisal hemp.

In the Bahamas.

Then came the great hemp speculation of the Bahamas, which has not only proved disastrous to the natives, but more disastrous to New-Yorkers than any of the previous ventures. It was brought about by an innocent and neglected cluster of agave plants that grew wild in an abandoned field out Shirley Street, in Nassau. The species of agave cactus that yields sisal hemp is called Agave sisalana. Almost its exact counterpart in appearance, so nearly like it that they are hard to distinguish, is the Agave Americana, the plant which yields the "pulque" that the Mexican laborers drink in great quantities, frequently to their undoing. These plants in Nassau were the Agave Americana, the pulque variety. Some strange and unkind fortune had wafted the seeds to Nassau. Outside of that one cluster, there was not another agave plant in the Bahamas.

It was necessary at one time for me to pass this cluster of plants frequently, and their appearance is so striking that one can hardly pass without noticing them. The pithy interior of stalk and leaves is covered with dark green, and the forty or fifty leaves to a plant grow to be six or eight feet long, six inches wide, and three inches thick. A single leaf often weighs three pounds, and they taper off to a needlelike point that is an ugly thing to run against at night. At certain seasons the mature plant blossoms, and while it is blossoming it is a wonder to every stranger who sees it. Some morning a slender green stalk two or three feet high, like a giant asparagus, is seen growing straight up from the heart of the plant. By the next morning the stalk is six feet high, and proportionately thicker. At this rapid rate it continues to grow till it is fifteen or twenty feet high, throwing out then lateral branches near the top, upon which in a few days handsome white flowers appear. These last for several weeks, and when they wither and fall the tall stalk is as stiff and almost as strong as bamboo. Before long the stalks dry up and turn yellow, and the next high wind blows them over; then the plant is only a common cactus again and soon dies, and a new growth takes its place.

The present Governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, was Governor of Nassau then—not Sir Henry at that time, but plain Gov. Blake. In passing the agaves with him one day I called his attention to them, and explained that that was the plant which produced the Mexican pulque.

"Don't breathe a word about it!" said he, "not to anybody. There is drunkenness enough already among the negroes. If they were to discover a free toddy we'd get no work done at all."

Sir Ambrose Shea's Idea.

But soon afterward Gov. Blake was transferred to Jamaica and Sir Ambrose Shea was appointed Governor of the Bahamas. Sir Ambrose found his little principality in a state of commercial stagnation and financial emptiness. There was no industry but sponging, and for agricultural uses the land was worth less than nothing an acre. In Nassau the field of coral rock composing the north side of the island was relieved only by the field of yellow sand composing the south side. Anxious to improve the condition of his "subjects," Sir Ambrose immediately began to look about for occupations for them. It was not long before he discovered the agave plants, and determined that in them lay the future prosperity of the Bahamas—for where the pulque plant would grow the hemp plant, its foster brother, would of course grow, too.

Within a few weeks Nassau went wild over sisal hemp. Sir Ambrose Shea was an angel sent expressly to bring prosperity to the Bahamas. Public meetings were held and a commission was appointed to visit Yucatan and learn the process of raising and manufacturing hemp. They went to Merida and examined the big plantations and reported that Nassau was the place of all places for raising hemp profitably. The soil was exactly right, containing no nutriment but the lime in the rocks. The climate was right, too, and labor was plenty.

There was not much money in Nassau for investment, but people raised money by hook or by crook. Merchants sold their stocks to buy land and sisalana plants. People sold their valuables and mortgaged their houses. Few men were too poor to own an acre or two of hemp. The Government was not slow to unload its large holdings of land on the island—say, about 60 per cent. of the total acreage. For generations this land had been in the market at $1.25 an acre, with no takers, but under the hemp impulse it ran up to $10. $20, $40 an acre. Pineapples and cocoanuts were neglected, long-nursed plantations were torn up, everything gave way to hemp. A man who owned 100 acres of coral rock covered with chaparral considered himself a rich man. In the out-islands, which means all the islands of the Bahama group outside of Nassau, everything else was neglected for hemp. Little schooners no longer carried fish and vegetables to Nassau, because all the men were busy planting agave sisalana.

Americans Interested.

This outbreak of the hemp fever would have been of small moment in this country if a number of Americans, principally New-Yorkers, had not been inveigled. The Winter visitors to Nassau are always well to do, but they do not include many of those great capitalists who keep a yard of ciphers ready to attach to the figures they deal in. Those who go for their health sometimes have to scrape and squeeze to afford the trip at all. A large number of the American visitors caught the fever. They heard nothing but hemp, hemp. People were quarreling over chances to buy a few acres of land. To own a hemp field was about equivalent to sitting down to cut coupons.

In the two or three Winters that this fever raged there were many distressing instances of New-Yorkers who were taken in—or, rather, who followed the crowd and rushed in. A teacher in the public schools, a woman whose health had broken down under long service, went to Nassau to recuperate. On every hand she heard of the great profits to be made in hemp, and she bought an acre of land and had it planted. Next Winter she managed to get down again, anxious to see how her "property" was thriving. The hemp was growing beautifully. Some other growers had combined and made up a bale of the fibre and sent it to New-York, and experts here had pronounced it fully equal to the Yucatan product. That settled the unfortunate teacher's fate. If she could clear $200 a year from one acre, why not have enough to give her a good, comfortable income? She bought ten acres more, and spent the remainder of her savings in clearing and planting it. What she has now is a solid but worthless rock-lot three miles west of Nassau City, dotted with cactus and half overgrown again with bush. That is one case out of scores.

Nassau made no variation in the old story. The hemp grew beautifully, and yielded a good percentage of fibre, but the cost of manufacture—that is, of extracting the fibre from the leaf—was too great to allow it to compete with Yucatan. West India colored labor is by long odds the worst and most expensive labor in the world, even at 24 cents a day, and there was a decided loss on every one of the few bales that ever reached market. The agave plants are neglected, land has gone back to its normal price, and the people are cheerfully trying to pay off their mortgages, and blessing Sir Ambrose with a mental reservation.

That some bright Yankee will eventually devise a machine to extract the fibre more cheaply than the slaves of Yucatan can do it, can hardly be doubted. But until then sisal hemp as a speculation for Americans can be classed only with Colonel Sellers's infallible eye-water.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

AGAINST AMERICAN GLUCOSE.

The Austrian Reichsrath Prejudicially Inclined.

According to United States Consul Carl Bradley Hurst, at Prague, the Austrian Reichsrath is meditating legislative action prejudicial to the glucose industry in this country. In this report Consul Hurst says:

"Active measures are in progress during the present session of the Austrian Reichsrath to increase the import duty on glucose, so that it will be impossible, if the duty is raised, to import glucose into Austria-Hungary. This movement is directed solely against glucose manufacturers in the United States. Owing to the fall in prices this year in the home corn market, it has been very easy for American glucose manufacturers to export to this country at good profit.

"Within the last five months, June to October, there have been sent to Austria-Hungary from the United States 4,000 barrels of 300 kilograms, (660 pounds,) or a total of 2,640,000 pounds. The present duty is six florins gold (about $2.44) per 100 kilograms, (220 pounds,) gross, or about seven florins (each $2.90) per 100 kilograms, net. It is the purpose of Austrian glucose manufacturers to have this duty raised to eighteen florins per 100 kilograms, net, and effectually bar out the better and cheaper articles from America."

OUR TRADE WITH SWEDEN.

Exports to That Country Increasing, Imports Decreasing.

The extent of our direct trade with Sweden is shown in official trade returns just published by the Swedish Government. The value of merchandise imported and exported each year from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, according to said returns, is as follows:

	—Imports.—		—Exports.—	
Years.	Kroner.	Dollars.	Kroner.	Dollars.
1890.....	8,182,695	2,192,962	918,791	246,236
1891.....	12,934,807	3,466,528	663,822	177,904
1892.....	12,833,767	3,439,450	2,447,061	955,812
1893.....	10,849,818	2,907,751	657,930	176,325
1894.....	11,508,537	3,084,288	8,360	2,240
Annual average for the five years:		11,261,925	3,018,196	939,193	251,703

Fell Ten Stories to His Death.

Charles Smith, twenty-three years old, a bricklayer, Eighteenth Street and Avenue B, fell from the tenth story to the cellar of the new building at 320 Broadway at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He lived an hour, dying in the Hudson Street Hospital.

OUR YOUTH IS ILLITERATE

E. L. GODKIN SO INFORMS INTERESTED SCHOOLMASTERS.

He Declares that "Chimmie Faddenism" Is Entirely Too Prevalent, and that the Only Defense Against This Is Habitual Good Speech.

The schoolmasters, at the meeting of their association in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, yesterday morning, took up for discussion the illiteracy of the American youth. It was unanimously agreed by the parties to the discussion that the American youth is illiterate, though the estimates on the cause and the degree of his illiteracy varied.

E. L. Godkin, whose report as a commissioner to examine Harvard entrance-examination papers furnished the first cause for the debates on this subject now exciting the educators, read the first paper. By way of preface, he referred to the "bad ideas, grammar, and punctuation" found in the compositions of the Harvard freshmen, and said:

"Our language is the best privilege we have. It is the greatest gift God has made to men. It is, therefore, manifestly our duty to preserve it, and to see that the words we use keep their meaning. If we observe, however, we find that a new dialect is being formed under our noses in New-York of the 'Chimmie Fadden' type, devoid of vowels and full of solecisms.

"There is no defense against bad speech but habitual good speech. We cannot use one language every day and another holidays. In all countries language is intimately connected with social station. In England, the dropping of the h's, peculiar to the lower classes, bars men from the privileges of association with the upper classes. Wealth has there its influence in social elevation, but it is hard for a man with the taint of bad language, no matter what his wealth, to improve his social position. The same rule holds good in France, where teachers of the French language profit by the general knowledge that imperfect speech is a social disadvantage. In America, we are careless of this accepted standard of social measurement in our every-day lives in the home, in our newspapers, and among our lawyers, teachers, and writers of fiction.

"The newspapers are a formidable obstacle to the use of good language. Newspaper writers, in their anxiety to create an immediate impression upon their readers, neglect the common rules of expression and lapse into slang or the use of time-worn phrases. I know lawyers who sometimes purposely use bad grammar for its greater effect upon juries. Teachers are not careful enough. Our language is more than anything not directly due to our own exertions. It is influenced adversely by so many things that the mother tongue is in danger. If it is true that illiteracy is growing, the responsibility rests largely upon the colleges.

Parents to Blame.

"It ought to be made absurd and ridiculous for a boy who cannot properly read or write his own tongue to enter college at all. It is not the work of colleges to teach the rudiments of language. Parents are much to blame for this condition, and yet it may be asked why they should concern themselves about their sons' language, considering how little the colleges care about it. The English language should be made an important consideration in the admittance of students to collegiate institutions. If you do not mend your boy's language, you may be sure he will never mend it himself."

Speaking for the teachers, Dr. J. Sachs of the school for girls in West Fifty-ninth Street, said:

"We agree that the evil of illiteracy exists in the American youth, but many of the teachers who are frequently and painfully reminded of the limitations of their influence believe that the responsibility should be thrust on the degeneration that characterizes the family speech.

Translation Not a Test.

"The evidence gathered by Mr. Godkin that entering students are deficient in English has been largely derived from the translations in Latin, Greek, German, and French papers offered by the students. Translation is not the final test of one's ability to handle one's own native tongue. The boy who undertakes a translation from the German, as instructed by his teachers 'in idiomatic language the meaning of every word of the original,' not infrequently fails to understand the meaning of the original. How can the boy use clear and idiomatic English when his knowledge of the subject matter is not clear?

"There has been an absurd confusion of issues in this whole question, for which I am inclined to throw far less blame on the critics outside the college walls than on the college professors themselves, who have failed to see the problem in its real bearing. The whole discussion about faulty English springs from the sight-reading test employed at Harvard. Now, the boys are confronted with a passage which is not of average difficulty, and in the struggle to show their command of vocabulary, they have neither time nor inclination to devote much thought to their English construction. The boy knows as well as his teachers do, that though the Harvard authorities have permitted this hue and cry about the disgraceful quality of his English, they watch keenly his knowledge of the Greek or Latin passage, and condition him if he sacrifices accuracy of meaning to form.

"It is therefore the Harvard professors whom I am inclined to arraign in this discussion. Under present conditions, with sight reading as the sole test, these translations from foreign languages ought not to be considered the basis of investigation. Make the entrance papers in English; the compositions, the field of special inquiry. It is, to say the least, strange that not one of the Harvard professors has openly taken this ground."

Theodore C. Mitchell, Secretary of the Schoolmasters' Association, arraigned the school Principals as responsible for the illiteracy of the boys.

The following were elected to membership in the association: A. C. Almy, Principal of the high school at Orange, N. J.; W. E. Brecklnridge of the high school at Montclair, N. J.; Walter B. Gunnison, Erasmus Hall High School Brooklyn; John Kasson Lathrop, H. B. Penhollow, Chapin Collegiate School, New-York City, and Lincoln E. Rowley, Vice Principal of the high school at East Orange, N. J.

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LEGAL NOTES.

Recent Decisions by the Appellate Division.

John Hart's judgment against Denman Thompson and George W. Ryer for $3,257 as damages for breach of a contract to employ him as an actor for a season of forty-one weeks, to perform the part of Hiram Peffer in the "Two Sisters," was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court because the referee before whom the case was tried improperly excluded evidence as to custom in reference to such contracts, and because of ambiguity in the evidence as to the time for which the contract was to continue. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, holds that it was entirely competent for the defendant to prove, as he sought to do, that there is a well-established and understood custom or usage that either party should have the right to cancel such an agreement on two weeks' notice.

***

Nathan Lieber, a clothing cutter, who went to work for Albert Friedlander, as a non-union man, for $30 a week, got judgment in the Trial Court for $807 in his suit for alleged wrongful discharge, he claiming that he was hired for a year. A reversal and new trial was directed, Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the opinion, concurred in by Justices Barrett and Ingraham, holding that "the verdict is decidedly against the weight of evidence, and that the story of the plaintiff is successfully impeached by the only writing connected with the transaction and by numerous witnesses whose evidence was more credible." Plaintiff's evidence was that defendant's representative, when he asked an advance of $5 weekly on the wages he was then getting elsewhere, said: "All right, I will give you that, and I will give you my word of honor that I will give you an engagement for a whole year." Justices O'Brien and Rumsey dissent, holding that on a fair conflict of evidence as in this case, the verdict of the jury should be sustained.

***

In People ex rel. Charles J. Shields vs. James J. Martin, the Court directs the reinstatement of the relator, a patrolman, who was dismissed from the police force on the charge of having been engaged in a fracas in a lager beer saloon in the Bowery. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion, says in conclusion: "Thus we have a case almost barren of testimony on the part of the prosecution, but with overwhelming evidence on the part of the defense, surrounded by circumstances which place the probabilities clearly on the relator's side of the scale."

***

The complaint of James H. Rooks against The Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, for damages for injuries from having been knocked down by a cable car, was dismissed by the trial court upon the ground that he, while riding upon his bicycle in front of the car, failed to look back. A reversal was directed, the Court holding, Justice Barrett giving the decision, that no such duty was imposed upon plaintiff as matter of law. "His primary duty was to look in front of him, indeed to keep a good lookout all around, but he could not ride upon his bicycle—certainly not with safety—and keep his head turned so as to observe what was going on behind; and certainly he had a right to expect the usual warning in his rear. Had that been given, he would of course have been bound to protect himself by getting off the track, or make way for the approaching car." "It is true," Justice Barrett adds, "he was in a place of danger, and was bound to exercise corresponding care. Whether he did, was for the jury to determine."

***

Kate Pendergast's judgment for $5,177, for the death of her husband, Thomas, a track repairer in the employ of the Union Railway Company of New-York City, the defendant, was unanimously affirmed. Pendergast was on one of the defendant's cars with several fellow-workmen, to be transported home, on a pass for eight men. As to the defendant's contention that by his acceptance of a pass the company was exempted from liability, Judge Ingraham says that as no pass was given directly to the deceased, and nothing was at that time said to him about it, it was going greatly beyond the principles established in any reported case to hold that a conversation relating to the giving of the pass upon the road on a previous occasion, that he had to ride at his own risk, would relieve the common carrier from all future acts of negligence in relation to the same passenger. The deceased was killed through the giving way of a gate on the car platform, and the defendant claimed that the neglect to secure the gate being the negligence of the conductor, a fellow-servant of Pendergast, the company was not liable. "But," says Justice Ingraham, "decedent had finished his day's work and was on his way home from work; and assuming he was still in the company's employ and a conductor was a fellow-servant, it was clearly the duty of the railroad company to furnish him with a safe and proper place to do his work, or to ride to and from his work, if they assumed to convey him." The company made it the duty of the conductor to see that the gate was securely fastened, and the Court holds that the neglect of the conductor would not be the neglect of a fellow-workman, as the conductor was acting as the representative of the corporation to perform a duty it owed to the plaintiff's intestate.

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Alfred Shrimpton & Sons (Limited) vs. Simon Eschwege, is one of many like suits in this and other States which are all brought on a written order for one or more great gross of pins with an advertisement attached. The defendant in each case claimed he bought only one gross, and not a "great" gross, or twelve times as many. The plaintiff here got judgment by direction of the Court for $210. The defendant contended that there was fraud practiced upon him to procure his signature to this order for one great gross papers of pins, and gave evidence that this same practice was indulged in by the plaintiff in cases in Michigan and elsewhere by the very same agent who procured the order from him. Justices Ingraham and Williams concur with Presiding Justice Van Brunt in upholding the judgment. "It seems to me," says the presiding Justice, "that it is too late now for the defendant to say that he did not read the order. Before he approved of it and stated it to be correct in every particular, he was bound to read it, and if he did not, the plaintiffs cannot be called upon to sustain the loss occasioned by his negligence. Where the defendant represents that he has seen and the party acts upon the faith of his having seen, he cannot be heard afterward to say 'Although I said I saw, I did not.'" Justices O'Brien and Patterson dissent. "If by fraudulent means," Justice O'Brien says, "defendant was induced to enter into the contract, the fact that he was afforded means of discovering the fraud, but did not discover it, cannot take away his right to rescind when he did discover it." The fact that defendant did not discover the words "great gross" may have shown that he was careless in conducting business, and this would be a circumstance for the jury militating against the probability of the defense. "S.11, if the original transaction was tainted with fraud, and the confirmatory letter was but a step in the transaction, there is nothing, barring an estoppel, which should legally prevent a person, even though negligent and careless, from invoking the rule that he is protected against fraudulent acts upon the part of the person with whom he is dealing."

Lost $5 and an Umbrella.

Benedicto Messino of 27 Bowery met Modestino Russo, a barber, at 313 Broome Street, Oct. 31, and offered the barber employment whereby he could earn $2 a day, if Russo would pay him $10. Russo had only $5, and gave this to Messino and accompanied him to Union Square. There Messino took Russo's umbrella, as it was raining, and left him, saying he would be back in a few minutes. He did not return. Russo, however, met him on Delancey Street yesterday and had him arrested. Messino was held for trial in the Centre Street Police Court.

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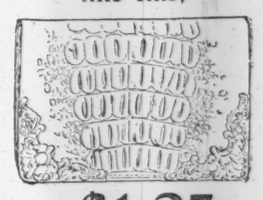

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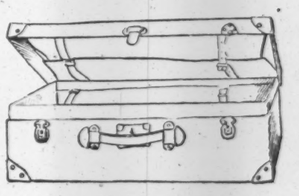

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GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

IMPORTANCE OF THE GOOD-ROADS MOVEMENT GROWING.

How the Japanese Bicycle Dealer Grades His Machines—The Potter Claim Against the League of American Wheelmen.

Wheelmen everywhere want good roads, and to their efforts can be traced many fine thoroughfares that would not be in existence to-day but for their agitation. At the next annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held in Albany in February, an entire day will be devoted to the discussion of good roads. There will be speakers from all sections of the country, and a most interesting and instructive meeting it should prove to be.

Last February, at the annual meeting in Baltimore, the good roads convention was inaugurated, and it easily proved to be one of the features of the assembly. The discussions were highly entertaining, and it was resolved at that time to make the good-roads session more of a feature in the future.

With this purpose in view, the entire first day and evening of the National assembly of delegates will be devoted to one subject. The day will end with a banquet, at which gentlemen prominent in public affairs will be present and speak. The importance of the good-roads movement is growing rapidly, and it will soon be generally felt in this State. The New-York Division of the league is interested with the agriculturists in securing the passage of a bill authorizing a systematic improvement of the State roads, and on good-roads day at the league meeting the bill may be formally launched. It is believed it will be made a law without much opposition.

***

At the recent election the wheelmen of Perth Amboy worked like Trojans to corral votes authorizing the county to construct the long-desired bridge over the Raritan River, leading to South Amboy. All their work went for naught, however, for the vote stood 6,800 against the bridge and 4,769 for it. The cyclists wanted the bridge built because it would shorten the route from Greater New-York to the Summer resorts along the Jersey coast by about twenty miles and open up a new route to Philadelphia, via Jamesburg. The pedalers do not propose to give up the fight. Local Consul Barnekov of the New-Jersey Division of the league has all the wheelmen of the county with him, and they propose to go to work at once on a new tack, and have the bridge in spite of those who do not want it. It is a public need, they say, and is bound to come.

***

The Baldwin property, situated on the Merrick Road, between Rockville Centre and Millburn, has been purchased for the home of the Seawanhaka Country Cycling Club, which the swell wheelmen of Brooklyn are interested in. It is a fine old place, in a desirable location, and will no doubt become very popular with the members. It will be open in June, after all the necessary changes have been made. The country-club idea seems to have met with considerable favor among cyclists, for the stock is being disposed of rapidly at the office of the association in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

***

The Potter claim, so-called, will be settled this week. It is against the League of American Wheelmen, and the amount involved is $3,700, which I. B. Potter asserts is due him as salary for conducting the League's Good-Roads Bureau from Feb. 15 to Nov. 15, 1894. The contract was terminated by the league, in direct opposition to the terms therein, so claims Mr. Potter; hence the effort to secure the sum due him. The decision of the Arbitration Committee chosen to settle the claim will be given on Thursday. This committee comprises Conway W. Sams, Chief Consul of Maryland, who represents the league; G. E. Miner, who acts for Mr. Potter, and George A. Alexander, the third member chosen by the other two.

***

Philip H. Bernays, who recently made a tour through Japan in the interests of one of the larger bicycle houses, has the following to say concerning his trip:

"The Japanese maker grades his machine by the speed 'it' can make. His best machine is described as a 'fifteen-an-hour bicycle,' and is sold at 120 yen, or $60 of our money. You occasionally meet a weary Jap, bowlegged and perspiring, astride one of the native-made machines, but his approach is heralded for ten minutes before he heaves in sight by the clatter of the trap he is pushing. I would defy a Samson to ride one of those machines, fifteen miles an hour. Bicycle racing has not developed largely. The bicycle track is a quadrangle around the four sides of the Recreation grounds. The corners are very sharp and but slightly banked. The centre field is a beautiful stretch of green sward, kept in fine shape by constant care. Cricket and tennis are the most popular sports, but the Americans are rapidly bringing baseball and bicycling into favor. There is much sporting spirit among the white people of Yokohama, but the Englishmen are very slow to see any merit in baseball. The Japanese have taken a lively interest in the racing and stand in thousands along the fences bordering the track, yelling like madmen as the riders sweep past."

***

The Pennsylvania Division of the League of American Wheelmen has at last secured a reduction in the tariff charges for the transportation of bicycles on the Pennsylvania Railroad. An entirely new schedule has been arranged, which went into effect last week. This is a great concession, as the minimum charge was 25 cents, no matter what the ticket cost, and frequently the wheel cost more than the ticket. Cyclers should give credit to the Pennsylvania Division, as it is solely to the efforts of their officers that the railroad company was induced to act in the matter.

***

There is a vast difference in the running qualities of bicycles, and, while this is in a measure due to the superiority of construction, in many cases it can be traced to care taken in the adjustment of the machine. A good bicycle, like a good horse, or any other good article, requires proper treatment, and cleanliness is the first and most important feature. Many riders are apt to ride mile after mile over all kinds of roads, and at all seasons of the year, without a thought of cleaning their machines beyond a desultory wiping of the tubing, when the accumulated grime and mud become too pronounced.

The most important part of the bicycle requiring attention is the chain. When one stops to consider the numerous small pieces that constitute this part of the driving gear, and its exposed position in regard to the elements, it is not to be wondered that allowed to care for itself it should go wrong. Few riders bother to remove the chain from the sprocket wheels in cleaning, but this simple operation should be done at least once a week, and each link and block wiped carefully, removing every trace of dirt and grit. In case of rust, it is a good plan to soak the chain over night in kerosene oil, after which treatment it should be carefully wiped off.

When the chain is removed the sprockets should be cleaned and the bearings examined, and any side play taken up by the adjusting cones. A ball bearing should be tightened just enough to allow it to revolve without binding. The task of adjustment is not a difficult one, and a little practice will enable one to become quite expert. It is as well, however, to refrain from tinkering too much, as all first-class bicycles are carefully adjusted by experts before shipment, and rarely require any attention to the bearings.

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Not the least interesting detail of the process of bicycle building is the making of some of the smaller parts. One of the most complicated and delicate of operations is the making of the crank, especially the two-piece variety. The cranks are drop forged, an operation which, when witnessed, will never be forgotten. The steel comes to the mill in cylindrical bars about two inches in diameter, and is heated in furnaces fed by crude oil brought in pipes from large tanks, the oil in transit being mixed with air under high pressure, and creating a roaring blast of over 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

When the iron is white hot it is placed on a die and down comes the big drop hammer, with an estimated force of 1,100 tons. The glowing mass of steel is crushed into the die and takes the crude form of a crank. It is then plunged into a tub of water, as blacksmiths cool a horseshoe, and is again heated and put in another die, and the hammer descends with a heavy boom like the discharge of a cannon. A press between two forges driven by steam cuts off the rough edges, and the crank still glowing drops in a pile on the floor.

From the forge room to the crank department, or "crank job," as it is termed, in factory parlance, is the next step. Here machines are engaged in milling and drilling and the various turning operations for smoothing the surfaces; then comes the threading for the pedal shafts, the polishing, the brazing of the spider, the case-hardening, and so on through many operations before it reaches the nickel bath, after which it is carefully inspected and tested. When one considers the strain put upon a crank in hill climbing and riding over rough roads, he rarely thinks of the patient care and skillful labor in this one part of cycling construction that enables him to travel miles of distance without accident.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The Greenwich Wheelmen members are enthusiastic over the prospects for their fifth annual ball and reception, which takes place on Wednesday evening at the Lexington Opera House. The club is now prosperous and is growing rapidly.

***

Everybody passed an enjoyable evening at the first euchre party and Kaffeeklatsch given last Monday evening by the Kings County Wheelmen, at the clubhouse, in Grant Square, Brooklyn. Hugo Wundram, the Beau Brummel of the club, took the first prize, a silver cigar cutter and tray, while A. E. Tong captured second prize. This was a gold-lined matchbox. Some of the members who enjoyed the pleasant programme were L. M. Piccard, Hugo Wundram, W. E. Buckley, A. E. Tong, J. Jones, Jr., C. M. Murphy, A. C. Leach, H. Baker, A. S. Ferris, Jr., A. R. Gardener, H. C. Needham, A. G. Relyea, W. T. Wyatt, George Schiller, F. H. Bagnall, William Maher, G. B. Conklin, W. A. Twiddy, C. T. Wiegand, E. A. Laws, R. M. Steves, G. A. Needham, G. Frederick Wilson, and Walter Miller.

***

The race meet to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, under the joint management of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and Company G, will have the following events on the programme:

One mile, for novices.
One mile, championship of Greater New-York.
Two miles, National Guard championship.
One mile, open.
For professionals there will be a one-mile scratch and a five-mile handicap.
Diamonds will be given as prizes, and a large entry list is anticipated. The date for the meet is Jan. 13.

***

The bowling team of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen for the tournament of the Long Island Associated Cycling Clubs will include H. A. Anderson, J. C. Gray, Samuel Henry, W. K. Sibley, and W. H. Owens. The following will be the substitutes to the regular team: B. R. Gray, William E. Martin, Jr., S. Haney, E. N. G. Greene, John E. Peace, and George Milliken. The South Brooklyn team is regarded as a strong one.

***

Professional talent from the vaudeville stage furnished the entertainment at the first "smoker" of the season given by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Thursday evening. The clubhouse was crowded to the doors.

Next Thursday evening the members of the club who formerly belonged to the Gilbert Wheelmen, will entertain their club mates, as a sort of return. The same given them upon their accession to membership. A special programme will be offered on this occasion.

***

Turn Hall, 61 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, will be the scene on Tuesday evening of the annual reception of the Alpine Cyclers.

***

The first of a series of "smokers" arranged by the Century Wheelmen for the season was given last evening at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, a large number of members being present.

The first, second, and third prize medals, given by Capt. Gibb of the Century Wheelmen, for best attendance on regular club runs during the season, were presented to the winners—K. Wimslow, George Willes, and C. C. Garret—at the last meeting of the club. At the same meeting a handsome gold medal was presented to H. J. McGrane by some of his friends, to show their appreciation of his plucky effort to lower the record between this city and Philadelphia and return, Nov. 1. Though he only partially succeeded, (lowering the New-York to Philadelphia record,) there is every reason to believe from his condition at the time the accident happened, which resulted in a broken knee-cap, that he would have lowered the double reord by at least two hours.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—W. A. White of the New-York County Wheelmen will not make an attempt to break the New-York to Philadelphia and return record until Thanksgiving Day.

—Carlson and Edwards of the Century Wheelmen are expected to try for the New-York to Philadelphia and return record to-day, if the conditions are favorable.

—It is estimated that fully 6,000,000 feet of rock elm will be used in the construction of wood rims for the 1897 bicycle trade. Every rim requires 2½ feet of lumber, board measure, one-third of which is waste.

—Owing to the high wind yesterday, the record trials by C. T. Earl and A. G. Relyea of the Brooklyn-Kings County Wheelmen, on the Midwood-Hempstead Road, were postponed one week. Earl was to have tried for the five-mile mark, and Relyea for the ten-mile.

—Members of a cycle club in Aschabad, in South Russia, found a lost boy on one of their tours during the Summer. All efforts to find his parents were futile, and it was decided to bring the child up at the expense of the club. He has received a name, the English equivalent of which is bicycle.

—The members identified with the opposition to the re-election of A. H. Angell as President of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association will have a meeting at 133 Garfield Place this evening. Charles G. Balmanno will oppose Mr. Angell, and it is said there will be a lively contest. There are close to 2,000 members in the association.

—A big boom has been started in the bicycle business since the election. Every manufacturer has travelers on the road, and in the larger centres these men fairly swarm. The outlook is bright for the trade, but it is not believed there will be so many wheels turned out for the 1897 market as there was for this year's sales.

—One of the novelties that will be sure to attract attention at the coming bicycle shows is an ingenious arrangement for conducting oil to the ball race. Difficulty has been experienced heretofore in having the oil reach the bearings, and at the same time prevent the sifting in of dust. Some manufacturers have had oilers directly over the balls, which either resulted in the collection of considerable dirt and dust, or on account of the perforation of the ball race, through which the oil passed, presented an uneven surface for the balls. These imperfections, apparently very little in themselves, yet oftentimes of serious moment when the question of expense is considered, have been remedied, and all 1897 Crescents will contain the new invention. This is an attachment consisting of a small tube leading from the oiler in the centre of the hub to the ball race, and below the bearing surface. This utterly precludes the possibility of an uneven surface in the ball race, and therefore lessens the possibility of broken or flattened balls. It is also dust-proof.

Stole After Ten Years' Service.

Mrs. Mary Holmes, a widow, fifty-three years old, of 242 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, employed for ten years by a Grand Street dry goods firm, has been arrested, charged with stealing from the firm. Goods have been missed recently in the suit department of the store, where Mrs. Holmes was employed. A watch was set, and Thursday evening Mrs. Holmes was caught with a silk waist pinned under her skirt. She was at once arrested, and in the Essex Market Court yesterday was held for trial. She claimed she was not responsible for her actions. She had no reason to steal, as she was in receipt of a good salary and a pension from the Government.

NEW ATLANTIC CLUBHOUSE

THE CLUB TO BUILD A FINE ONE AT NORTON'S POINT.

Committee Appointed to Consider the Matter to Report Favorably—A Breakwater and Basin for Yachts to be Constructed—The Old Home as a Club Station.

Yachtsmen have patronized the Horse Show all the past week, and yachting topics have been discussed a little, but horses have absorbed most of their attention. Among those who have been in the Garden are Commodore E. M. Brown, Commodore George J. Gould, Commodore Harry M. Gillig, Vice Commodore H. C. Ward, Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams, Vice Commodore Clarence A. Postley, Rear Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. V. S. Oddie, F. W. J. Hurst, Dr. Morris J. Asch, Archibald Rogers, Gouverneur Kortright, C. Oliver Iselin, ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, James Stillman, Daniel T. Worden, Adrian Iselin, Jr., A. J. Cassatt, Edward R. Ladew, Frederic Gallatin, F. G. Bourne, F. H. Benedict, W. Gould Brokaw, A. F. Camacho, Royal Phelps Carroll, John R. Drexel, E. D. Morgan, Oliver E. Cromwell, W. C. Whitney, Herman B. Duryea, Stephen Peabody, E. H. Harriman, and Augustus W. Mott.

There were enough to have formed quorums for the New-York, Larchmont, and Atlantic Clubs and transacted almost any business that they wanted to, had they been in order.

One of the chief topics discussed was the probability of the Atlantic Club having a fine new clubhouse at Norton's Point, on Coney Island. This is not news, because THE NEW-YORK TIMES some time ago told exclusively that the idea of removing the clubhouse was under consideration. Norton's Point is now called Sea Gate. It is owned by the Sea Gate Club, and last Winter the club offered to the yachtsmen a site if they would move their clubhouse down there or build another.

The Atlantic Club has a lease of their present property, which will run three years longer. This lease can be renewed, or it could be disposed of now, as the site on which the clubhouse stands at Bay Ridge is very valuable. The Atlantic Yachtsmen though, realize that if their organization is to boom they must have a new and attractive clubhouse. At the last annual meeting of the club Commodore Gould appointed a committee to look into the matter. The committee is to report at the next meeting, and it will be favorable to taking the Sea Gate site.

Of course, no plan has yet been formed for the new clubhouse. This will be done by committees, but the members have expressed ideas of what they want. First of all, a breakwater is wanted, in order to make a safe anchorage for the yachts. There is very little water off the point, and considerable dredging will have to be done. Congress is to be asked to do this, and if the work is done, it will not only benefit yachtsmen, but provide a safe anchorage in the harbor that will be of great benefit to coasting and other vessels.

The new clubhouse is to be a beauty, with all modern conveniences, and to be made attractive with an art gallery, library, reading rooms, billiard rooms, bicycle room, stables, and everything that a member of the club could wish for. A ferry is to be run from the Battery to Sea Gate, and it will only take the members a few minutes longer to reach their yachts in the afternoon than it does now.

Another suggestion is that the present clubhouse should be kept up, for the present at least, as a club station. This would be for the benefit of Brooklyn members.

That the boom of the Atlantic Yacht Club is a lasting one is evident. Commodore George J. Gould, Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams, and Rear Commodore John H. Hanan will, in all probability, be re-elected, and three better flag officers could not be had. They have done wonders for the club. Secretary David E. Austen, too, is one who is largely responsible for the position the club now holds in the yachting world. He has worked hard in the interests of the club ever since he has been a member, and it was through his influence that Messrs. Gould and Adams were induced to accept the position of flag officers in 1895.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major J. V. Lauderdale, Surgeon, was yesterday placed on the retired list.

—Capt. O. M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, is ordered before the board.

—The following board has been appointed to meet at Chicago for the examination of officers for promotion: Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; Col. Marshall I. Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. William A. Elderkin, Assistant Commissary General officer of Subsistence; Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Edward H. Brown, Fourth Infantry, Recorder.

—The following changes in the stations and officers of the Medical Department are ordered:

Major John J. Hall, Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., by the commanding officer of that post, and will report to the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth for duty at that post, to relieve Major Edward T. Comegys.

Major Comegys, upon being relieved, will report to the commanding officer of Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for duty at that post.

—The following changes in the duties and stations of ordnance officers are ordered:

Capt. William Crozier is relieved from duty in New-York City as a member of the Ordnance Board, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty as an assistant in his office.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs will be relieved from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, by the commanding officer of that arsenal, and will report for duty to the commanding officer at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler will be relieved from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., by the commanding officer of that arsenal, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty as an assistant in his office.

Barnato to Operate in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 14.—Representatives of the famous Barney Barnato, the Kafir mine king of Johannesburg, have, it is said, secured control of practically all the mining properties in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts, in Northwestern Ontario.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...6:48	Sun sets...4:43	Moon rises...2:11

HIGH WATER NOV. 15.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:47 A. M.	4:36 A. M.	6:32 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:47 P. M.	6:36 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 15.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 11
Buffon	St. Lucia	Nov. 7
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 10
Ciudad Condal	Havana	Nov. 10
El Norte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Glenturret	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Lampasas	Galveston	Nov. 7
Mendota	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Santiago	Nassau	Nov. 10
Tallahassee	Savannah	Nov. 11
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Oct. 31

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

Cevic	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Nov. 5
Mobile	London	Nov. 5
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 10
Yucatan	Havana	Nov. 12

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Iroquois	Jacksonville	Nov. 14
Kensington	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Manitoba	St. Lucia	Nov. 10
Maskelyn	St. Lucia	Nov. 10
San Marcas	Galveston	Nov. 10

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
El Monte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Jersey City	Swansea, 20...	Nov. 14
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Madiana	St. Thomas	Nov. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 14
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Nov. 6

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

British King	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Italia	Gibraltar	Nov. 5
Lahn	Bremen	Nov. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 15	Cape Haiti.	3 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Nov. 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Excelsior	Nov. 17	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Nov. 17	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Nov. 18	W'd'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	Nov. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Rialto	Nov. 18	Newcastle	22 State St.
New-York	Nov. 18	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lampasas	Nov. 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Nov. 18	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
El Paso	Nov. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of B'm'g'm	Nov. 19	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Orinoco	Nov. 19	Fernando	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Pernamb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Colorado	Nov. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Nov. 20	Havana	Pier 10 R.
Iroquois	Nov. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Nov. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Comanche	Nov. 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Nov. 21	Jeremie	24 State St.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Nov. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
Georgian	Nov. 21	London	29 Broadway.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Senhoria	Nov. 22	Hongkong	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nobr'ka	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Marseilles	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Dec. 1	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Tarnesia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sarnia	Dec. 5	Naples, G'a	61 Broadway.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Dec. 9	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Nov. 14.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Rallarden, (Br.,) Worrell, Santos Oct. 15, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, 24th, and St. Lucia Nov. 5, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Bohn, Hamburg Oct. 28 and Havre 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Davies, Till Cove, N. F., Nov. 7, with copper ore to American Metal Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) Hansen, Kingston Nov. 2, St. Ann's Bay 6th, Port Maria and Annatto Bay 7th, with fruit and passengers to Bush & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhrost, Hamburg Nov. 7, in ballast to G. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Von Bassewitz, Stettin Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston; Veendam, for Rotterdam; Andes, for Halifax; Buffalo, for Hull; Juntin, for Liverpool; Ems, for Genoa and Naples; Phoenicia, for Hamburg; Mohawk, for London; St. Cuthbert, for Antwerp; Venezuela, for La Guayra, Porto Cabello, and Curacao; Umbria, for Liverpool; Seguranca, for Havana and Tampico; Athos, for West Indies; La Champagne, for Havre; Bremerhaven, for Antwerp; Saginaw, for Santo Domingo City and Sanchez; Glendower, for Hamburg; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Louisiana, for New-Orleans; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Kansas City, for Savannah; Victoria, for Glasgow; Circassia, for Glasgow; Furst Bismarck, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Croatan, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Leona, for Key West and Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Oct. 30 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 11.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 11.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, sld. from Genoa for New-York Nov. 11.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, sld. from Shields for New-York Nov. 12.

SS Conemaugh, (Amer.,) Capt. Heinmann, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Strirratt, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Merida, (Br.,) Capt. Tompsitt, from New-York Sept. 20, arr. at Buenos Ayres Oct. 21.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Rio Janeiro Nov. 9.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at Rotterdam Nov. 12.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New-York Nov. 5, via Cherbourg and Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New-York Nov. 1, arr. at London to-day.

SS St. Louis, Randle, for New-York, sld. from Southampton to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:55 P. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, for New-York, sld. from Havre to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, for New-York, sld. from Amsterdam at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, for New-York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from Para for New-York, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New-York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

SS Kate Fawcett, (Br.,) Capt. Tornebohm, Gibraltar for New-York, arr. at St. Michaels to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Lighthouse Board has issued the following notice to mariners: On Nov. 13, 1896, the system of electric buoys marking the sides of Gedney and Bayside Range cut channels, entrance to New-York Lower Bay, was damaged by collision and the lights extinguished. Repairs will be made and the buoys relighted as soon as practicable.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.95
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23¼
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10½
Minnesota patent flour	$4.80
Lard, prime	4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	2.90
Copper, lake ingot	11.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and firm; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 78@80¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75½@78c, by sample; No. 2 red, 85¾@88¼c; No. 2 corn, 25¼@25⅝c; No. 2 oats, 19c; No. 2 rye, 38@38½c; No. 2 barley, 37c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 77¾@78¼c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, bbl, $6.90@$6.95; lard, per 100 lbs., $4@$4.05; short rib sides, (loose,) $3.70@$4; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@$4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cut loaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.70; standard "A," $4.45. Linseed oil as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November	89@89¼	89¼@..	87⅝@..	88
December	89¼@89	89¼@..	87⅝@..	88
January	89 @..	89 @..	89 @..	89
March	91¾@..	91⅞@..	91 @..	91
May	89¾@89¼	89½@..	88¼@..	88⅞

CORN.

November	@..	@..	@..	30¾
December	31¼@..	31¼@..	31⅜@..	31⅜
May	34⅜@..	34⅝@..	34⅜@..	34½

OATS.

December	@..	@..	@..	23⅜
February	@..	@..	@..	24⅞
May	@..	@..	@..	26⅞

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
November	79¼@..	79¼@..	78 @..	78¼
December	80½@80¾	80¾@..	78¾@..	79
May	83½@83¾	83¾@..	82¼@..	82⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
November	25⅛@25¼	25¼@25¼	24⅞@..	25
December	25⅝@25½	25⅝@25½	25⅛@25¼	25¼
May	28½@..	28⅝@..	28¼@28⅜	28⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
November	18⅝@..	18⅜@..	18⅛@..	18⅜
December	19¼@..	19¼@..	19¼@..	19¼
May	22⅝@..	22⅝@..	22⅜@..	22½
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
December	$8.87½	$8.87½	$8.87½	$8.87½
January	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.85
May	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.22½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
December	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00
January	4.27½	4.27½	4.20	4.22½
May	4.47½	4.47½	4.42½	4.45
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
December	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
January	3.90	3.92½	3.90	3.92½
May	4.12½	4.12½	4.10	4.12½

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November		7.72	7.72	7.62@7.64
December		7.72	7.65	7.67@7.68
January		7.83	7.84	7.75	7.78@7.79
February		7.88	7.88	7.83	7.85@7.86

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES

Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment, having received the unanimous nomination for Colonel, in place of Dowd, resigned, an election will, it is expected, be held the latter part of next week.

The athletic games of Company G and the West Side Athletic Club are to be held at the armory next Tuesday night, and as a large number of entries have been received, an exciting evening's sport can be looked forward to. Company A has unanimously elected Lieut. E. R. Tilton Captain. He was formerly a member of Troop A before joining the Twelfth, and is known as a very energetic officer.

The following story is told of the Lieutenant while on duty with the Twelfth Regiment in Buffalo during the switchmen's strike, in August, 1892, and will be found of interest: One one occasion during the strike duty, Lieut. Tilton was in charge of a guard at a street crossing, over a railroad, and where also a large number of pedestrians passed, it being a busy centre. The guard had orders to allow no crowds to congregate, and consequently the guards kept everybody moving, and in doing so oftentimes had to use some vigorous measures. The police, in many instances, proved to be in sympathy with the rioters, and one of them, at the crossing where the guard under Lieut. Tilton was stationed, began to get demonstrative. A wide-awake guard was ordering idlers to "move on," when the policeman in question began to abuse him for so-called "freshness," and in a loud tone argued that people had a right to congregate as much as they pleased, despite the military orders to the contrary. His remarks emboldened the crowd for a moment, but the guard, reinforced by a couple more, soon had them moving, and then Lieut. Tilton, who had heard the tirade of the policeman, paid his attention to him. "You are a disgrace to your uniform, and unfit to be on the force as a protector of law and order," said the Lieutenant, "and I shall place you in arrest for inciting to riot." This made the policeman furious, but the Lieutenant, who was calm, said: "Drop that club and give up your revolver." The policeman refused. Lieut. Tilton then, calling out the tallest Corporal and the smallest private in the guard, told them to load their rifles with ball cartridges. "Now," said Tilton to the policeman, "if you do not at once drop that club and surrender your revolver, I shall order your head to be blown off, and will take your body on a stretcher if you do not care to walk as a prisoner. I shall count 3, and if you don't obey orders this time, you won't get another chance." The Corporal and private then, at command, aimed point blank at the policeman. "One," slowly said the Lieutenant, and the policeman, looking into the barrels of two fifty-calibre rifles he knew were loaded, began to get rather scared. "Two," again counted the Lieutenant, and the club fell, and the revolver was surrendered. The prisoner was taken to the guard house of the regiment in camp, which was occupied by four men of the regiment, charged with drunkenness. Naturally, the guardsmen in durance vile were delighted to have the innovation of the company of a policeman as a prisoner, and it is almost unnecessary to state they had lots of fun with him, so much, in fact, that the policeman will hardly care to be a prisoner in a military camp again.

⁂

Sergt. F. Vermilye of Squadron A will shortly be elected Lieutenant in Company A, Twelfth Regiment. Company B, Capt. Smylie, has qualified every man as a marksman, and they have made an exceptionally fine record with 9 experts, 22 sharpshooters, 73 marksmen. The following is the record of the regiment in detail, the shooting being done at Creemoor Range:

	Expert.	Sharp-shooters.	Marks-men.
F. S. and N. C. S.	6	10	24
Company A	0	4	41
Company B	9	22	73
Company C	1	8	58
Company D	0	4	40
Company E	4	7	43
Company F	0	6	37
Company G	1	10	70
Company H	3	3	64
Company I	0	2	41
Company K	1	7	70
Total	25	83	561

⁂

In celebration of the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New-York by the British forces, Nov. 25, 1783, "The Old Guard," commanded by Major Thomas E. Sloan, will parade on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 25. The battalion will form line at its armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 1 o'clock sharp. A preliminary drill of the battalion will be held to-morrow evening.

⁂

The veterans of the Ninth Regiment have appointed a committee to take charge of and receive suscriptions for furnishing their new quarters. Veteran William Scott is Chairman of the committee, Valentine Marsh is Secretary, and Walter Scott is Treasurer. Veteran Joseph W. Adee, who saw considerable service at the front during the rebellion, has presented the corps with a relic in the shape of a rebel flag, he won while a captive at Richmond. In the active regiment, the matter of securing a new distinctive uniform for the regiment is to be brought before the different companies, and a record will be secured of the number of men who can meet the expense incident to the new uniform. Election for Second Lieutenants in Companies E and H will shortly be held.

⁂

Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Murphy, will hold a subscription entertainment on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, in the armory. Company C, Capt. Lilliendahl, has decided to produce a comic opera on the evening of Jan. 28 in Carnegie Music Hall. Corp. Vreeland of this company has been promoted Srrgeant. Capt. Burnton, Inspector of Rifle Practice, who has worked hard and faithfully to secure the best results, announces the following record for the past year:

	Experts.	Sharp-shooters.	Marks-men.	Total.
F. S. and N. C. S.	2	5	22	29
Company A	3	10	55	68
Company B	..	1	31	32
Company C	2	10	49	61
Company D	..	1	34	35
Company E	..	11	92	103
Company F	1	3	52	56
Company G	1	6	41	48
Company H	3	3	45	51
Company I	1	..	52	53
Company K	..	1	53	54
Total	13	51	526	590

⁂

The complete returns of rifle practice in the Seventy-first Regiment for the last season at Creedmoor are as follows:

	Experts.	Sharp-shooters.	Marks-men.
F. S. and N. C. S.	1	8	30
Company A	0	7	45
Company B	1	17	100
Company C	0	6	46
Company D	2	11	84
Company F	1	6	50
Company G	0	4	41
Company H	2	8	63
Company I	4	27	70
Company K	0	4	61
Total	11	98	590

⁂

Drills in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Smith, are being prosecuted, with excellent results, and the record of attendance is the best in the history of the regiment. During the last six months the net gain in membership was 26. One hundred and five men have been enlisted and 79 have been discharged. The strength of the regiment at present is 562 officers and men. The following table shows the strength of the regiment in detail, with the loss and gains of the previous six months:

	Present Strength of.	Strength. March 30.	Total.
F. S. and N. C. S.	24		16
Company A	75		63
Company B	61		61
Company C	75		71
Company D	67		74
Company E	65		63
Company G	63		48
Company I	50		62
Company K	78		72
Total	562		536

⁂

Mayor Strong has accepted the invitation of Col. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment to review that command on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 25.

⁂

Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, will shortly hold an election for Second Lieutenant.

⁂

Company I, Seventh Regiment, has presented to Lieut. H. C. Duval a cross of honor in gold, with the figures "25" set in brilliants for twenty-five years' service. Lieut. Duval joined Company I Oct. 27, 1870, and is Second Senior First Lieutenant in the regiment. Private Samuel D. Folsom of the same company has also been presented with a cross of honor of gold for twenty years' service. Sergts. Fisher and Hart and Lance Corp. Hitchcock have been appointed an entertainment committee in Company F. Private Edwin S. Coy of Company D has been promoted Lance Corporal, as has also Private J. W. Slater of Company H.

⁂

The dead-lock in the Twenty-third Regiment over the election for Major bids fair to continue for some time to come, unless the officers realize that the interests of the regiment demand harmony. The antagonism which is known to exist in the regimental board at the present time is hurting the regiment considerably. Company A will hold a drill and entertainment in the armory next Wednesday night.

⁂

In the Thirteenth Regiment Private Charles P. Shinn of Company C has been promoted Corporal. He was formerly a well-known member of the Twenty-second Regiment. Company C will hold a reception in the armory on Nov. 25. On Thanksgiving Day they will visit Northport, L. I., by invitation of the Northport Rifles. While there Company C will give an exhibition drill, guard mounting, &c., and, after eating turkey with their friends, will spend part of the evening at a reception, and will return home by special train. Company B will hold a bicycle tournament in the armory on Jan. 13.

⁂

Troop C, Capt. Clayton, is drilling by platoon in the armory on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights.

⁂

The veterans of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, have been invited by Major Gillon, commanding the Second Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, to attend a review and reception by that command on the evening of Nov. 25. Col. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment is to take the review.

⁂

The First Battery Cadet Corps will hold its annual exhibition drill and reception next Wednesday evening in Wendel's Assembly Rooms in West Forty-fourth Street. An interesting programme has been arranged. There will be a standing gun drill, mounted battery drill, broadsword drill, mêlée, review, grand military march, and reception.

⁂

The tenth games of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association will be held in the armory, corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 21. These games promise to be the most exciting ever held by the association, owing to the rivalry existing between the different companies for the possession of the handsome point trophy, which, if won this time by Company K, will become the property of the "K" men.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for To-morrow.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 40—Mackle vs. Schardt. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 16—Bolles vs. The Outing Company. 24—Carter Crume Company vs. Ashley. 25—Fairbank Company vs. Bell Manufacturing Company. 26—Verity vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Motion Calendar.—1—Matter of Cutajar. 2—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining Company. 3—Tuttle vs. Chadin. 4—Same vs. Same. International Tooth Crown Company vs. Bennett. 6—Beckoven vs. The Mayor, &c. 7—Foster, Paul & Co. vs. Werthemer. 8—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

1264—Frankenberg vs. United States. 2062—Roebling's Sons vs. United States. 2217—The H. B. Claflin Company vs. United States. 2354—Talmage's Sons vs. United States. 1336—Goldberg vs. United States. 1173—Kauth vs. United States. 2303—United States vs. Borgfeldt. 2247—United States vs. Schulzeberger & Kochel. 2322—United States vs. Merck & Co. 2028—Spencer Optical Company vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

117—Fitzgerald vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 102—Fritsche vs. Metropolitan Storehouse and Van Company. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd Company. 22—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Iervesi vs. Union Railway. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 56—Pacifico vs. McCulloh. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 103—Dickerman vs. Bagg. 101—Hewitt vs. Manhattan Railway. 107—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 20—Hudson River Postal and Packet Company vs. H. H. Warner Company, Limited. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company. 63—Sheahan vs. National Steamship Company, Limited.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 04 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

157—Smith vs. Steamboat Nutmeg State. 120—Hastorf vs. Steam Tug Governor. 155—Mc-Williams vs. Tug Nottingham. 170—Matheson vs. Schooner Jennie E. Righter. 180—Ramsey vs. Barge Pohatcong.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars for To-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Myers. 2—Matter of Hirsch. 3—Hamilton vs. Investors' Securities Trust Company. 4—Ewbank vs. Ewbank. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Samuel vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 7—Ross vs. Hinsdale. 8—Santurelli vs. Rockwood. 9—Sully vs. Jamison. 10—Matter of Osborn Company. 11—Fleming vs. Wilcox. 12—Matter of Smith. 13—Matter of Foote. 14—Jordan vs. Aitke. 15—Crouson vs. Rosenthall. 16—Buckley vs. Dorschell. 17—Tack vs. Dominion Mining and Chemical Company. 18—Bell vs. Fuller. 19—Culver vs. Woolsey. 20—Matthews vs. Shapiro. 21—Jardwisky vs. Meuer. 22—Rosenfeld vs. Philip. 23—Clark vs. Pickens. 24—Stone vs. Sponer. 25—Abramson vs. Wacke. 26—Connor vs. Fanning. 27—Fayette County Bank vs. Griswold. 28—Hartman vs. Kaye. 29—People, &c., vs. Serota. 30—Freeman vs. Ladies' Nursery and Protectory. 31—Boyd vs. Lippman. 32—Macy vs. Lutjens. 33—Matter of Cheever. 34—People ex rel. Siegel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 35—People ex rel. Wilcox vs. Gardner. 36—Spier vs. Coogan. 37 Kaskell vs. Blumenthall. 38—Matter of Wiener. 39—Davis and Star Lumber Company vs. Daniel. 40—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 41—Matter of Dempsey. 42—People, &c., vs. Auerbach. 43—Wendell vs. Wellwood. 44—Carrel vs. Ohnstein. 45—Dunn vs. Travis. 46—Kerlip vs. Bair. 47—Cunningham vs. Wathen. 48—Richards vs. Richards Company. 49—Ramee vs. Ramee. 50—Reubert vs. Turner. 51—Bryefogle vs. Crane. 52—Coppell vs. Hollins. 53—Marks vs. Bannock Mills. 54—Lyall vs. Schalck. 55—McTurck vs. Briggs. 56—Ridalock vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 57—Matter of Cheever, Colt & Co. 58—Davidow vs. Auerbach. 59—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 60—Pierce vs. Lees. 61—Kernachan vs. Faeger. 62—Bradley vs. Gubner. 63—Fairchild vs. Hendrickson. 64—Montagu vs. Montagu. 65—Fowler vs. Tyng. 66—Correll vs. Muller. 67—Walton vs. Read. 68—Waters vs. Waters. 69—Matter of Kartsonyl. 70—Matter of Burt. 71—Adams vs. Scheuerman. 72—Tiffany vs. Simon. 73—Stern vs. Petrie. 74—Leonard vs. Leonard. 75—Sulzer vs. Sulzer. 76—Ward vs. Ward. 77—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Kroder. 78—Peters vs. Bonfils. 79—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. National Silk Label Company. 80—Matter of Feine. 81—Meyer vs. Meyer. 82—Matter of Quinn Company. 83—Corell vs. Grab. 84—Coleman vs. Bellis. 85—Daily vs. Coykendall. 86—Feldstein vs. Friedlander. 87—Gallagher vs. Board of Education. 88—Schloss vs. Schloss.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.—1—Matter of Travers Street. 2—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. 3—Watertown Paper Company vs. Silverman. 4—Dudley vs. Murray.

Demurrers.—293—Taylor vs. Hicks. 268—Higgins vs. Tefft.

Preferred Causes.—3279—New-York Real Estate Association vs. Barker. 3769—President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. same. 3768—New-York Clearing House Building Company vs. same. 3156—Hamilton vs. Piza. 3702—Moran vs. Meyers. 2721—Moran vs. Moran.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3388—Ellis vs. Jacob. 3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer. 3399—Keogh vs. Hubbard. 2862—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey. 3442—Egan vs. Egan. 3396—Corwell vs. Harris. 2947—Neuberger vs. The Mayor, &c. 3305—Kaiser vs. Schwab. 3372—Yellow Pine Company vs. Thatcher. 3340—Brower vs. Whitman. 3490—Ludwig vs. Lazarus. 2636—Schuck vs. Schuck. 2505—Langer vs. Berger. 2452—Riley vs. Zubrinsky. 2754—Blair vs. Tarbox.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3671.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fruax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lautenbach for the People.

1—Marie Barberri.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—8577—Oisson vs. Campbell. 8956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8913—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9105—Middies vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9773—Cors vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8572—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 9523—Lyall vs. Shalk. 9161—Nathan vs. Betch. 8182—Rouse vs. Sandowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

3055—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. 3534—Hoar vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3856—Ward vs. Union Railway Company. 3491—Oaksmith vs. Baird. 4241—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 4256—Zagoren vs. Newcorn. 4262—Collere vs. Kranichfeld. 4342—Jungman vs. Felke. 4401—Del Genovese vs. Galligan. 3197—Rubenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 4735—Well vs. Radley. 4739—Totten vs. Campbell. 4766—Heim vs. McTernan. 4805—Foster vs. Weeks. 4918—Metzger vs. Meyer.

Inquest.—4274—Atterbury vs. Hawley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

8118—Smith vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2089—Moses vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3861—Thadden vs. same. 3903—Kreek vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4021—Schiller vs. Fish. 4047—McDonald vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4053—Humfreville vs. Cronwell. 4074—Glennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3608—Stowe vs. Cassidy. 2171—Hillerman vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 3982—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 4135—Litsky vs. Davenport. 4135—Southern National Bank vs. Mallet. 4458—Raymond vs. Barem. 4459—Same vs. same. 4414—Tarrant & Co. vs. Penoyer. 4583—Strehl vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 4354—Devara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 2856—Kalamaikowsky vs. Britton. 3989—Stair vs. Baldwin. 4634—Clayton vs. Keeler. 4726—Tanto vs. Muhlenbrink. 4730—Beck vs. Black. Inquests.—4393—Holmes vs. Smith. 4397—McMahon vs. Spotten. 4447—Wheeler vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Richard Tighe, John Graham, Frederick Ryer, Lena Horowitch, Bernard Frankfeld, Hermann Spoehrer, Georgo A. Black, Maria McGinley, Henry Bremer. At 2 P. M.—William Schmidt, Robert Birkett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1207—John Friedrich. At 2 P. M.—1234—Cunigunda Balker.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Trial Term, Part XI., Supreme Court. Opens at 10:45 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1153—Alice Crow. 1225—John H. Schneider. 1237—Honora Mcurory. 12 3—John Bickman. 1227—William Stones. 1232—Josepha Molt.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

851—Lalor vs. Nicoll. 1778—Haskins vs. Crumble. 134—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 135—Lister Company vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 409—Heemerdinger vs. Finelite. 3201—Sailing Vessel vs. Third Avenue Railway Company. 174—Minden Heidesheimer, &c., vs. Stein. 528—McGee vs. Leepziger. 582—Lederer vs. Hensner. 3504—Roberts vs. Radtke. 1308—Arnold vs. Genslinger. 2252—Gerwald vs. Tamsen. 3171½—Halperin vs. Callender. 2532—Saltzman vs. Northrop. 200—Hoffman vs. Smith. 530—Toch vs. Sadiler. 1062—Hallanan vs. Hackett. 324—Fashanskl vs. Fabel. 3431—Daly vs. Nicoll. 275—Geltelsohn vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 1389—Stickney vs. Ward. 3357—Vogell vs. John E. Brown Manufacturing Company. 3455—Veller vs. Eldoloscope Company of New-York. 1057—Watkins vs. Peters. 1386—Collins vs. Everhart. 534—Falkenburg vs. Saxton. 3139—Chorllan vs. Topakayan. 2731—Bayon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2719—Decyr vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1051—Fessenden vs. Baldwin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

902—Clark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1267—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 1287—Sire vs. Kemp. 889—Waenle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 732—Dilg vs. Kupfer. 326—Carroll vs. Stein. 894—Schirbser vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1076—Farmer vs. Stachelberg. 1086—McCloskey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1222—Manda vs. Wells-Fargo Company. 1224—Steel vs. Romaine. 1226—Bendix vs. McDonald. 1316—Ward vs. Reilly. 917—Brennen vs. Brennen. 693—McDonald vs. Roth. 614—Krauss vs. Cohen. 242—Ruers vs. Fish. 1243—Warren vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1255—Kershaw vs. Chittenton. 1259—Wirz vs. Aschauer. 1264—Leitner vs. Baumann. 1298—Altman vs. Moses. 1290—Fenton vs. Burton. 1300—C. P. Hawkins' Sons Brewing Company vs. O'Connor. 1303—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1370—Compton vs. same. 1378—Filan vs. Bach. 359—Alexander Lumber Company vs. Abrahams.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

839—Williams vs. Wilson. 1164—Greenbaum vs. United States Industrial Insurance Sompany. 982—Kuhrt vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 832—Wolschousky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 968—Fegenheimer vs. Manche. 3075½—Dunn vs. Stokes. 696—Reinheimer vs. Theuer. 495—Sandman vs. Bayles. 681—Reinhardt vs. Gomprecht. 581—Yeamans vs. Clayton. 815—Frier vs. Zeller. 816—Same vs. same. 273—De Martins vs. Union Railway Company. 587—Saxton vs. White. 573—Litchenstein vs. Scott. 350—Goldstone vs. Baer. 960½—Bedie vs. Lilienthal. 400—Felgenblatt vs. Rosenfield. 769—American District Telegraph Company vs. Casey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Calendar clear.

824—Perry vs. Marvin. 3125—Jacobs vs. Von Praag. 2102—Railway Advertising Company vs. Young Brothers. 2186—Evers vs. Jacobs. 3353—Spaeth vs. Steinfield. 3438—Lehman vs. Wallner. 2404—Kannicker vs. Goldsmith. 3435—Stark vs. Schlosser. 2752—Bacon vs. Geer. 3091—Carpenter vs. Cummings. 3546—Stewart vs. O'Callaghan. 2740—Stewart vs. Kendall. 3418—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Brummer. 3443—Same vs. same. 2268—Joseph vs. Singer. 3336—Moore vs. Breman. 1909—Snyder vs. Mullen. 2500—William Peter Brewing Company vs. Raymond. 2082—Lanahan vs. Henry Zeltner Brewing Company. 2531—The C. Graham's Sons Company vs. Van Horne. 3538—Weilbacher vs. Thornburgh. 3537—Seaward vs. Allen. 2042—Faber vs. Rottenburg. 3151—Klein vs. Dornschke. 3437—Rundrup vs. Bijarkegrew. 3416—French & Co. vs. Kimball. 3577—Goldman vs. Goodman. 3395—Holmes vs. Park. 3461—Hofheimer vs. Langenzen.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1454.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Andre Mercl. 2—Joseph White. 3—Joseph Hart and Edward Pryor. 4—Pasquale Ciminera. 5—Joseph Hirsch. 6—John Murphy. 7—John E. Ahrens, Louis Eicke, Rudolph Bohl, and Charles Jeutter. 8—Morris Rosenfeld. 9—Henry C. Woop, Joseph Arata, Henry Ahrens, George Allen, John P. Brady, Thomas Brennan, Hugh Brady, Thomas Bowen, Pierce Bustaud, William Becker, Charles Bachen, Henry Eartels, Thomas Beaman, Frederick Bartels, Thomas Brett, Jacob Blum, Fannie Born, Frederick Buck, Bartolomeow Bettini, Luigi Bowai, Epolito Andrienne, Bernard Brady, Joseph Brannigan, Thomas Berman, Thmoas Brodnerki, Robert Barron, John Birsch, Christopher Bank, Julius Brutt, Michael S. Burke, Michael Bergen, William Backman, Leberia Battasta, Morris Bloom, Michael Baldwin, Charles Burns, Charles Carroll, Lawrence Curtin, Cassie Carter, James R. Connolly, Peter Campbell, Michael Chapman, Daniel Cashman, Peter Campbell, Joseph Clancy, Bonifasic Colombo, Frank Clark, Patrick Coleman, Edward Comerford, Mc rtimer Cullinan, James Canovan, James E. Clarkin, Lillie Cohen, Lillie Cohen, and Orias Koppman.

Pleadings.—1—Edward Walsh and William J. Holland. 2—James Kenny and John Murphy. 3—Frank Johnston and Henry Robson. 4—Joseph King. 5—Edward Koehler. 6—George Swain. 7—Henry Laute. 8—Christopher Maher. 9—Alexander Glick. 10—Samuel Hoffman. 11—Dominick Ingegno. 12—Edward Jones. 13—James McNall. 14—John H. McCabe. 15—William D. Tunstall. 16—Jeremiah Lauer. 17—Thomas Cosgrove. 18—James Reilly. 19—Paul Black. 20—Charles Warren. 21—Barnett L. Price and Barnett L. Price. 22—Leopold Herschkowitz. 23—Bessie Lawrence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—Charles Heisler, Edward Hefferman, and Andrew Donovan. 2—Thomas Mahoney. 3—George Thompson. 4—Edward Schumann. 5—James Mulligan. 6—Frank Frieman. 7—Frederick Ering and Andrew J. Downey. 8—James Cameron. 9—Gedale Brukenthal. 10—Daniel T. Gillen and Samuel Duncan. 11—Samuel Feinberg. 12—Arthur Benson. 13—Abraham Marcus. 14—John Bradley and James Kelly. 15—Ella Harper, Patrick Curran, Cornelius Flynn, Paul Fuchs, Francis Flynn, Thomas Fitzgerald, Patrick Haran, Joseph Flynn, John Finnegan, Patrick N. Diskin, Anthony Diedrichs, John Dillon, Bertha Herman, John Colee, Bernard Clark, John Davitt, Royal M. Dunham, Manuel Filepl, Frank Engert, Joseph C. Egan, John Gotfred, Charles Grieb, Thomas Gulan, Adam Gebhardt, Daniel Corduke, John Holexa, Charles Gallagher, John Humberg, William Hartman, Patrick Donovan, William Daly, Daniel Houlihan, Peter Geoger, Michael Godfrey, James Garrity, John Helmuth, John J. Hurley, James Gilbert, Michael Flanigan, Martin J. Doyle, Andrew Doran, John Entelmann, Edward T. Egan, Patrick J. Fenneli, John H. Ficken, Edward K. Flynn, Thomas H. Foley, Philip Gotheld, Jr., Michael Geraghty, and John Garlan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Peter McNally. 2—Herman Miller. 3—Joseph Hertz. 4—Paolo Randazzo. 5—Thomas Murphy. 6—James A. Mulligan. 7—Liberato Biondi. 8—James McCormick. 9—Walter Rew. 10—Joseph H. Saunders. 11—Clara Amann. 12—Henry B. Stein. 13—Herbert Schlichter. 14—Thomas P. Gole. 15—William Stein, John Stein. 16—George Allen, Joseph O'Brien, Augustus Dee. 17—Frank Watson. 18—John Bennett. 19—James Hampton. 20—Antonio Galela. 21—George Herbert. Harry Lewis, Thomas Kilgannon, Thomas Kelly, Edmund Kretchman, Casper Knoll, John Kelly, Thomas J. Kiernan, John J. Kelly, Daniel Kinsella, John Khdergan, Henry Kiernan, Michael Kelly, Joseph Kelly, Joseph Kelly, Henry W. Kohring, James Kelly, Bernard Kiernan, Jere Kerrigan, Tim Kenaly, Charles Kohlberg, Thomas Kelly, Michael Keegan, Thomas Keogh, John T. Kenny, Daniel Kiernan, John Kamana, Michael Kavanagh, John E. Kerwick, Henry Kruse, Frederick Klein, Thomas F. Kelly, John H. Joyce, Anthony M. Jordan, Joseph Jerome, Michael Joyce, Samuel Josephson, William Ihlbrock, Edward Hauck, Gustave Herzog, William D. Herzog, Patrick Hughes, Patrick Haggermann, Frank Hawkinson, Henry Herbertz, Frederick Hettinger, Michael Hines, Augustus Hahn, Patrick Hilicker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Jacob Davis. 2—Mamie Kenny. 3—Jacob Fishbein. 4—Victor Kautzmann. 5—Frank Deringo. 6—Joseph M. Miller. 7—Joseph Dagistino. 8—James Suplee. 9—Charles Smith. 10—John Tracey. 11—William E. Gump. John McDonough, Patrick Meenan, Peter Meenan, Herman Merk, James Morse, Michael J. Mullooly, Nicholas Martin, William Moore, Henry Mardorf, James E. Monahan, William Miller, Thomas F. Madden, David Morrison, Michael J. Murphy, Thomas Mansfield, Charles Melcher, Patrick Moynihan, Henry Wardorf, Charles Mayer, William Morgan, Emil Messnier, Samuel Miller, Gaballa Malasea, Max Mundt, Michael Murphy, Frank Murray, William Miller, John Martin, Frederick Mehrenberg, Leon Muetneick, Harry Murphy, Stephen Lunewsky, William Supowitz, Samuel Liverman, Patrick Lenihan, Christian Lucky, James Lynch, Thomas Londringan, Charles S. Locke, Edward Lee, Christ Llerssen, Christopher Lakeman, Patrick Looran, Albert Lenz, Silas Sing, James Lyons, Augustus Michaels.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dykman, J. Part II.—Smith, J. Part III.—Gaynor, J. Part IV.—Osborne, J. Part V.—Goodrich, J.

Nos. 5305, 5773, 2525, 5253, 3928, 2912, 2763, 2746, 5600, 5636, 5562, 477, 2153, 1809, 2202, 5877, 5052, 2616, 1762, 5331, 2832, 2834, 2837, 2841, 2672, 2678, 2807, 2424, 1317, 2889, 5456, 5310, 5366, 1344, 2823, 2660, 5373, 6122, 2510, 2204, 2671, 5536, 6249, 5389, 2453, 2928,

TO AWARD MOTTO PRIZE

RICHARD WATSON GILDER WILL ACT AS JUDGE.

Best Phrases Will Be Submitted to Him This Week—The Times Will Continue to Use Its Motto.

The offer of a prize of One Hundred Dollars by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for a phrase of ten words or less which should more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of the paper than the motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," now nightly displayed upon THE TIMES's illuminated sign at Madison Square, has attracted wide attention, and has been the subject of much comment in the city, in the course of which the qualities of the paper and the possibilities of the competition have been discussed from every point of view.

The receipt of phrases for the competition closed, according to announcement, on Nov. 7. Many thousand postal cards bearing the phrases suggested by contestants were received. During the past week these have been carefully examined and sifted by a committee of the staff of THE TIMES. From the entire mass submitted in the competition there have been selected 150 phrases which, in the judgment of the examining committee, are of merit superior to the others.

The Final Award.

The examination was made with care and candor, scrupulous regard being had to the rights of the competitors and to all the conditions of the contest. These 150 phrases are printed below. They will be examined and compared for the final judgment and award by Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, who has consented to act as the judge in this competition.

It is proper to say in this place that, as none of the phrases submitted in the competition is, in the judgment of THE TIMES, so apt and expressive as the motto it now has, it will continue to use the phrase, "All the News That's Fit to Print." The general interest and wide participation in the contest, however, as well as the unquestioned merit of many of the phrases submitted, lead THE TIMES to the conclusion that the award should be made and the prize of $100 bestowed upon the deviser of a motto selected as the best by the judge, without regard to its own opinion as to the acceptability of the successful phrase for its own purposes.

It is no disparagement of the skill of the competitors in the contest that they have not seemed to reach or surpass the phrase THE TIMES now displays. The standard was high and difficult to reach.

Conditions of the Contest.

We here reproduce the conditions of the contest and award by which the judge will be guided in making choice of the winning phrase. The offer originally made was as follows:

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square.

THE TIMES seeks a phrase more expressive of THE TIMES's policy of freedom from sensationalism; its appeal distinctively to the intelligent and the thoughtful; of the absence from its columns of revolting details of scandal, sickening chapters of crime, unfounded attacks on public men, and reckless assaults on private interests; of its distinction as a newspaper for the home, a newspaper that is progressive and enterprising, without being indecent or careless of the rights of others; of its newsy and entertaining qualities, while at the same time being clean and instructive; of its earnest endeavor to be the family paper of the Greater New-York, and of its position as a newspaper that upholds morality, inspires patriotism, and encourages good citizenship.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will pay One Hundred Dollars for a phrase that will better convey this idea: "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," everything of human interest, but nothing except the truth.

Suggestions in competition for this prize of One Hundred Dollars should be sent on postal cards addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No other form of reply will be considered. The maximum number of words is ten, but if a striking phrase can be made in fewer words, so much the better.

BEST OF THE MOTTOES.

The 150 phrases which here follow, selected by a committee of THE TIMES's staff from the thousands of postal cards sent in for the competition, will be submitted to Mr. Gilder for his judgment. The names of the writers of the phrases will not be known to him. Mr. Gilder's decision will be announced in THE TIMES of next Sunday, and the name and address of the successful competitor will then be published:

1. All the news that's fit to read.
2. All our children may read THE TIMES.
3. Such news and views
   As reason would choose.
4. All the news that's fit for all to read.
5. All the news that good men wish to read.
6. In one word, adequate.
7. Good as Gold.
   Bright as Silver.
   True as Steel.
8. All the world reflected in a clean mirror.
9. Whatsoever things are true, just, pure, and of good report.
10. The Public Press is a Public Trust.
11. A man is known by the paper he reads.
12. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; truthful, temperate, timely, terse.
13. All the news worth reading.
14. NEW-YORK TIMES patrons need no other daily paper.
15. The American gentleman's newspaper; clean, accurate, truthful.
16. A newspaper for the home, the family, and business people.
17. A paper for the club, the study, and the home.
18. The searchlight of American journalism.
19. The news of all the world, fully, decently, ably presented
20. All it prints is fit for all to read.
21. Clean news for clean people.
22. Independence of speech combined with decency and truth.
23. For all lovers of goodness and truth, home and friends.
24. All clean news with sane men's views for moral homes.
25. All the news that informs, all the comment that enlightens.
26. A history of to-day.
27. Whatever develops neutrality, morality, and spirituality is found here.
28. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.
29. We propose to demonstrate that journalism is a decent profession.
30. The truth with all that's fit to touch.
31. All the news that's worth reading.
32. A clean and trutnful daily record of all that's news.
33. The news, the whole news, and nothing not worth knowing.
34. All the news that should be printed.
35. A family newspaper—clean, candid, comprehensive, and courteous.
36. Pure in purpose, diligent in service.
37. We skim the day's news and leave the dregs.
38. Avoids the Charybdis of dullness and the Scylla of sensationalism.
39. All the news that's worth the telling.
40. Clean and courageous, enterprising and elevating, instructive and patriotic.
41. It's fit to read if it's in THE TIMES.
42. In good times, or hard times,
    Always take THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
43. Dollars to dimes, if it's good it's in THE TIMES.
44. All the world's news, but not a School for Scandal.
45. You do not want what THE NEW-YORK TIMES does not print.
46. All that is worth knowing and nothing else.
47. All the news that decent people want.
48. Prints all the news that's worth a line.
49. The news of the world as it should be printed.
50. It tells all you want to know.
51. Honest in Purpose, Moral in Teaching, Reliable in News.
52. Interesting news in interesting form.
53. With malice toward none, charity to all, progressive, refined, reliable.
54. Truth, decency, and enlightenment are characteristic of THE TIMES.
55. A readable paper, with readable news for readable people.
56. Independent of everything but truth and decency.
57. In character cleanly and dignified; in news accurate and select.
58. Decent facts in decent words.
59. Knowledge with cleanliness.
60. Aseptic journalism up to date.
61. On these pages readers see
    Everything that ought to be.
62. A complete newspaper fit to be read in your home.
63. Good taste, good morals, good judgment, good citizenship, good journalism.
64. For justice, honor, truth, our country, and its flag.
65. A paper fit for American citizens.
66. The real news from everywhere without uncleanness from anywhere.
67. All the news that's clean and true.
68. Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are of good report.
69. The fit news in its fittest form.
70. A history of the day, complete, clean, and concise.
71. Pure, patriotic, progressive.
72. All the news—clean, concise, correct, comprehensive.
73. The family daily—safe to bring home.
74. Abreast with modern thought, replete with wholesome news.
75. Always decent; never dull.
76. The best exponent of pure and progressive American journalism.
77. Every happening worthy of record.
78. In news wholesome; in criticism just.
79. Everything a model newspaper ought to be.
80. America's model daily.
81. The news of the day, not the rubbish.
82. Circulates the best news among the best people.
83. All the news—clean, bright, reliable.
84. The winnowed news of the day.
85. Cheap enough for the poorest; good enough for the best.
86. A decent newspaper for decent people.
87. Clean! Correct! Courageous! Greater New-York's greatest newspaper.
88. The news—gathered, pruned, winnowed, purified, then printed.
89. Latest news from all climes,
    Published daily in THE TIMES.
90. The best of everything and everything of the best.
91. Nothing magnified, always dignified, never wearying.
92. What best befits the times, THE TIMES most fitly prints.
93. From north, south, east, west—
    Nothing printed but the best.
94. Clean news and the best of it.
95. News of the world for all the world made fit.
96. Facts without fear; news without nastiness; politics without partisanship.
97. Honest news for honest people.
98. Able, newsy, truthful, clean.
99. First in news, first in truth, first in public welfare.
100. All the news compiled in language undefiled.
101. No news but good news.
102. A clean record of the world's busy day.
103. A well-conducted omnibus of news with no improper passengers.
104. Who follows THE TIMES keeps up with the times.
105. New news, old principles, clean columns, pure English, fair play.
106. If it's news, THE TIMES has it.
107. It's safe to read THE TIMES.
108. You'll find it in THE TIMES if true.
109. All worth knowing that's new we print.
110. Only the best, but all of it.
111. Paper, ink, brains, and conscience.
112. All the news the intelligent reader cares for.
113. Just the things you care to read.
114. Best news, ablest discussions; something for everybody, including you.
115. A pure, patriotic, progressive paper for all the people.
116. The people's voice brought to the people's ear.
117. The proper news for every one, without offense to any one.
118. A bright, clean, diligent, enterprising, fearless, genuine, healthy, independent journal.
119. Has no superiors and few peers.
120. THE TIMES reflects and helps to mold the times.
121. THE TIMES for the times.
122. We need no motto; our paper speaks.
123. We lead, others follow.
124. A good thing; THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
125. Trust THE TIMES to tell the truth.
126. Read THE TIMES for truth in print.
127. All the news that's fit.
128. No times like THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
129. We stand for private worth and public honor.
130. For the news, the truth, our country, and our homes.
131. Dignified discussion and all news that is proper to publish.
132. News
    Not
    Nausea.
133. The only news we do not print is better left unread.
134. The real news, the clean news, and all of it.
135. Clean, Truthful, Exhaustive,
    no
    Sensationalism, Blackmail, Scandal.
136. The News of the World. Culture, Courtesy, Decency, and Sense.
137. News that's good we never stint,
    News that's coarse we never print.
138. Clean lines for clear minds in THE TIMES.
139. The good news, all the good news, and nothing but the good news.
140. What we do not publish 'tis better not to know.
141. Fit to enter any home.
142. News without nastiness.
143. The best news in the best paper.
144. The gentleman's newspaper of America.
145. All the news written with a clean pen.
146. The whole news free from filth or scandal.
147. A high ideal and a noble standard.
148. A bright mirror of the splendid passing show.
149. A medium for all that is best, purest, noblest, and truest.
150. If in THE TIMES 'tis writ,
    'Tis decent, pungent, forceful, fit.

GIFT FOR LI HUNG CHANG.

Curiously Sculptured Ivory Showing Bismarck, Gladstone, and Li.

When Li Hung Chang was in this city he was presented with an ivory bust of Gen. Grant, whom he knew years ago. The gift was made by Yu Shi Yi, Chinese Consul at Cuba. Li Hung Chang was delighted with the gift and expressed a desire to possess a group of great men in ivory.

Sculptor F. R. Kaldenberg of 2 East Seventeenth Street, who executed the bust of Gen. Grant, completed this group last week and Yu Shi Yi left on Friday for China to present it to Li Hung Chang in the name of the Chinamen of the Western Hemisphere. It shows Bismarck, Gladstone, and Li Hung Chang in a somewhat Oriental design, which has a decidedly original and artistic effect.

"I want," said Yu Shi Yi, in giving the order for the group, "a window, inside of which is Bismarck, another window with Gladstone looking out, and a third or central window with Li Hung Chang looking out. These are the world's greatest premiers and I admire them. You must show the shoulders, arms, and hands of each, as well as the features, for that is Chinese etiquette. Then I want a railing, or portico, in front of them."

The group will undoubtedly please Li Hung Chang, for he has the "centre of the stage," and is all conscious of his power and wealth. Bismarck and Gladstone look dignified and reserved. The figures are full of life and action.

The figures and architectual work are in ivory, the background in the windows turquois shell, and the whole is surrounded by an ebony frame of carved waves representing the ocean world.

TO CLOSE MOTT HAVEN CANAL.

Board of Street Openings Will Be Asked to Act Next Friday.

The Mott Haven Canal is doomed to destruction. Commissioner Louis F. Haffen of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, has announced that next Friday he will present to the Board of Street Openings a resolution calling for the opening of Canal Place, a street which has been laid out along the route of the canal between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets. If the resolution is passed Commissioner Haffen will begin at once the work of filling in the canal.

The news that the canal is to be closed has been hailed with delight by the residents of the north side. For the past five years there has been a continuous fight against this so-called canal, which is little better than an open cesspool. The canal is owned by a company, and was originally built by Rider & Conklin, about twenty-five years ago, under a franchise granted by the old town of Morrisania. The most important reason for closing the canal is that it crosses One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, one of the most important thoroughfares of the north side. A large delegation of north siders will attend the meeting of the Board of Street Openings Friday to urge the passage of the resolution, which means a victory for the opponents of the canal.

TO FIGHT TAMMANY HALL.

The City Vigilance League Preparing for the Next Election.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City Vigilance League Friday, it was decided that the league should concentrate its efforts during the coming twelve months upon the work of compassing the defeat of Tammany Hall in November, 1897. In the resolution determining the above, the league says:

"That we consider ourselves obligated by the spirit and purpose of our organization to aim at nothing less than the highest interests of our city in its collective character, in absolute regardlessness of all partisan considerations; to determine our support of candidates for office on the exclusive ground of their ability to promote the city's welfare, moral, educational, sanitary, and economic; to decline all participation in deals and compromises as subversive of sound principle and calculated to obscure the main issue, but to court alliance with all organizations of a split kindred to our own and to co-operate with them to the single end of achieving results that shall aggrandize neither ourselves nor our allies, but only the municipality itself, which it is our privilege and obligation to serve.

Harlem Board of Commerce.

The first regular meeting of the recently organized Harlem Board of Commerce will be held Monday evening at 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Over a hundred invitations to become charter members were extended to prominent Harlem citizens and business men, and about seventy-five replies have been received. The board rooms will be handsomely furnished and kept open every evening, a paid Secretary being in attendance. Lawyer Charles Blandy, who has been active in organizing the board, says that it will start well equipped to do effective work in the interests of Harlem. The constitution limits the membership to 250, which, he says, should be filled in a month or six weeks. Among those interested in the organization are Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Isaac A. Hopper, John Martin, D. M. Williams, and H. C. F. Koch.

Young Syrians in Debate.

The Young Men's Syrian Association held a meeting last evening at the Stevens House Hall, at 21 Broadway, and listened to a lecture by their President, Michael Abu Suleiman, on "Turkey," in thePast, Present and Future." This was followed by an essay on America by Najeeb J. Arbeely of the Kawkab America, and then Nicula Nassr spoke on "Arabia." Then there was a debate on the question, "Have Foreigners Benefited Syria or Not." Saced Shukair taking the affirmative, and Najeeb Diab of the Kawkab America, the negative. The meeting wound up with reciting Arabic poetry.

Commissioner McSweeney Sails.

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Edward F. McSweeney was a passenger on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fürst Bismarck, which sailed yesterday. He will disembark at Plymouth, and will join Commissioner General of Immigration Stump, who is now in London. He will combine business with what is primarily a vacation trip, studying matters pertaining to his department while abroad, under direction of the Treasury Department.

BUFFALO'S ALTERED STATION.

The New-York Central to Spend $50,000 in Improvements.

John M. Toucey, General Manager of the New-York Central Railroad, said yesterday that Buffalo would soon have a passenger station with which the people of that city could not fail to be pleased. Buffalonians have long been complaining about the darkness and lack of proper safeguards in the big train shed, which covers nearly two blocks of space between Exchange and Green Streets. A few days ago a resolution was introduced in the Buffalo Common Council asking the different railroads having terminals in that city to unite in the erection of a great Union Station.

Such a scheme would be impracticable at present, so far as the New-York Central is concerned, for the reason that that company has just completed the work of depressing its tracks across the city and all of the tracks run through the present station. The alterations now under way, however, entirely change the interior of this station. Abundance of light is to be let into the structure by the insertion of two rows of broad skylights and the construction of a "lentern" thirty feet broad, extending the whole length of the apex of the arched roof. The windows in the Green Street wall of the station are also to be enlarged.

At present, passengers in boarding and leaving trains in the Buffalo station are obliged to cross a net-work of tracks at grade, often dodging moving locomotives and cars in order to reach their objective point. This dangerous custom is to be abolished. An elevated bridge will be built clear across the trainshed, approachable from the waiting-rooms, and iron stairways will lead down to three broad stone platforms, extending the full length of the station, from which passengers can step aboard the cars without crossing any tracks. This arrangement is practically the same as the one observed in the Grand Central Station in this city.

There will be some other improvements at the Buffalo Station, notably a much needed enlargement of the baggage room. It is expected that all of the work will be completed before Christmas, and its aggregate cost will not be far from $50,000.

Baltimore and Ohio Annual Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held next Monday. As the property is now in the hands of receivers who are acting for the court, no special interest is attached to the meeting. The annual report for the fiscal year which ended June 30 will be submitted. It covers only the first few months of the receivership, but will show the energetic steps taken to improve the physical condition of the property. The present Board of Directors will likely be re-elected, with one or two exceptions. Receiver Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad again emphatically denies the persistent rumor that the Baltimore and Ohio intends withdrawing from the Joint Traffic Association. Mr. Murray says that he regards the association as being of great benefit to the railroads belonging to it, and that the Baltimore and Ohio could not gain anything by a withdrawal.

New Fast Mail to Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—One of the fastest trains in the country made its initial run over the Pennsylvania Railroad between New-York, Philadelphia, and Chicago to-day. It is the new fast mail, leaving New-York at 8 A. M., Philadelphia 10:25 A. M., and arriving at Pittsburg at 7:10 in the evening and Chicago at 8 o'clock the next morning. This train is instituted primarily in the interests of a quicker mail service between the East and the West, and its principal equipment is composed of postal cars, but through passengers enjoy the benefit of its fast time in a Pullman buffet sleeping car which runs through from New-York to Chicago. The twenty-four hours' schedule between New-York and Chicago places the train on the same plane in the matter of time as the celebrated Pennsylvania limited.

Shopmen's Hours Cut Down.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—The Chicago and Alton management yesterday announced a reduction of hours of labor in its general shops, at Blooomington, from eight hours to seven per diem. It was also announced that the shops would be closed from the 25th inst. to Dec. 1, and that during the month of December the 1,000 men employed will be given thirty-two hours per week. General Superintendent Gray stated that the action of the company is caused by the decrease of freight and passenger traffic, and also results from the fact that the Alton employed its shopmen ten hours per day all through the past Summer.

West Chicago Trust Deed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—There was filed this morning at the County Recorder's office a trust deed for $10,000,000 given by the West Chicago Street Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York. The deed is a consolidated mortgage on the plant and franchises and right of way of the company, and is to take up all outstanding indebtedness. The bonds are issued for a period of forty years, are payable in gold, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The instrument is signed for the West Chicago Street Railroad Company by Charles T. Yerkes, President, and for the Central Trust Company by E. Francis Hyde, Second Vice President.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Names selected by Miss Pullman for new cars on the Iron Mountain Railroad were: Dining car, Quantzintecomatzin; sleepers, Chiliitli and Nezahualcoyatl.

—Section masters of the Southern Pacific Company's system have received seven gold and thirty-five silver medals awarded to them for excellent records made at the annual track inspection.

—W. C. Rinearson, General Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad, denies formally the statement that he is to enter the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Jan. 1, 1897.

—Work on the two-million-dollar tunnel through the Cascade Mountains for the Great Northern Railway will be begun shortly. When it is completed, the road will save ten miles in distance and one hour in time. The tunnel will be more than 2¼ miles long.

—The Ohio Southern Railroad is to be sold Nov. 21 and it may be bought in, because it is a coal-carrying line, by the Illinois Steel Company and the Standard Oil Company—for its Whiting, Indiana Works—as both have ceased to use oil for fuel.

—A report on the advisability of building the Crow's Nest Line from Lethbridge on the Canadian Pacific through the Pass and into the Kootenay mining region is to be made to the Dominion Government by Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals Schreiber.

—The Wabash Railroad Company has had two postal cars built at its shops which are much admired and held to be better than any yet constructed. The cars have no end platforms, but are built with solid vestibule with chafing plates, so that telescoping, in case of accident is barely possible.

—"Railroads," said Joint Traffic Association Commissioner George R. Blanchard, yesterday, "are only just beginning to profit by the McKinley boom. They are, however, likely to share in its results by the middle of December. Some railroad men say that high ocean freights cause congestion in New-York, and traffic suffers."

—A new contract has been made between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the New-Haven Railroad Company by which, Dec. 1, the telegraph offices in the stations on the road, except the offices at Boston and New-York, will be in the charge of the railroad company. This does away with a few independent offices. In the old contract, just ending, these offices were not included.

—Railroad men, in a position to favor hotels by information given to travelers, boycott Pittsburg hotels because of churlish treatment by the landlords. It is customary at other cities to give conductors and others who are in touch with the traveling public at least one meal a day at hotel restaurants. The general information given by railroad men about Pittsburg hotels is that they do not know one that they can conscientiously recommend.

Want a Greater Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—An effort is to be made to enlarge Asbury Park. With this view it is proposed to incorporate the resorts of West Grove, West Park, and Ocean Grove with Asbury Park under one Government and call the same Greater Asbury Park. Next Saturday evening a public meeting will be held, at which the matter will come up for consideration.

JUNIOR CHRISTIANS MEET.

Annual Session of Young Endeavorers Highly Successful.

It was children's day in every sense of the word yesterday in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The interior of the big church was just filled with little ones, while from the galleries many fathers and mothers and other well-wishers looked down approvingly upon the hundreds of bright upturned faces. These were the faces of the Junior Christian Endeavorers of New-York City, and there were nearly 1,500 of them. They represented the embryonic working material of over forty churches, and by the dignified and clever manner with which the leaders told of what they had been doing and what they hoped to do, it was clearly shown that in enthusiasm for church and missionary work they had advanced in these lines perhaps far better than many of their elders. The Junior Christian Endeavor movement has been growing rapidly in this city within the last five or six years. Its members are children under sixteen years of age, and the idea is to disseminate among the little ones the principles of the larger Christian Endeavor body.

The meeting yesterday was the annual rally of the Juniors, for once a year they come together in a grand mass meeting to tell the officers of their local union what they have been doing and to meet their new friends who have become Junior Endeavorers since the last meeting.

The thing which nearly 3,000 bright, almost covetous eyes looked at with greatest interest was a handsome blue banner. This banner is awarded at each gathering to the society which can show the best proportionate attendance of its members. There was great rivalry for it yesterday, for three societies had 97 per cent. of its members out, and one had 98 per cent., but even these were not good enough, for two societies reported every member in attendance. These were the junior societies of the church where the meeting was held, twenty members, and the Vermilye Chapel, the mission of the Collegiate Reformed Church at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. This latter society eclipsed all previous records with 102 members.

W. L. Amerman, President of the New-York Christian Endeavor Union, made the presentation, and he asked one of their members to come to the platform. Viola Robinson, a bright little one, looking all the brighter in a red dress, was chosen for the honor, and, as she carried the blue banner from the platform to her pew, the applause which greeted her suffused her cheeks with a glow fully as rosy as the color of her dress. Emily Gaethke is President of the Vermilye Society; Florence Strade is Secretary, and Miss Woodhaven is the Superintendent.

Besides this there were other exercises, including an interesting address by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church; a cornet solo, by Miss Cremilde Phinney, one of the juniors, and a solo by another junior, Miss Posey Angus of the First Union Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, pastor of the church, also spoke, and Percy J. S. Ryan, President of the Junior Local Union, complimented the children on their good work and large attendance. There are between three and four thousand Junior Endeavorers in the city.

CHANGES IN BUSINESS FIRMS.

Joseph T. Low to Go Out of Existence on Dec. 31—Other News.

The wholesale dry goods trade was surprised yesterday to learn that the old-established commission house of Joseph T. Low, in Worth Street, would retire from business permanently on Dec. 31 next. This firm is well known throughout the United States, having been continuously established in the New-York market during the last fifty-seven years. The present members of the firm have been associated together in trading for more than a quarter of a century, and are highly regarded in the dry goods district. Messrs. Beebe, Low, and Salter, partners, have been connected with the house for forty-five, thirty-one, and twenty-eight years, respectively.

The waist manufacturing firm of Wolff & Schattman, Wooster Street, has been dissolved by limitation, and Mr. Wolff will continue the business alone. The house announces that it "has no liabilities."

Treadwell & Seward, hosiery importers of Franklin Street, will discontinue partnership Jan. 1. They are now liquidating their stock. It is probable that each member of the firm will do business on his own account.

Pierson & Arthur, kid glove importers of Broadway, have separated, Mr. Pierson retiring. Mr. Arthur will in future conduct the business.

Criticise Kings County Hospital.

A report from a committee of the staff of the Kings County Hospital was presented yesterday to the Charities' Commissioners in Brooklyn. The report, after eulogizing the Commissioners for the work done by them, finds fault with every department of the hospital. The committee says that 700 patients are there, with accommodations for only 400, that there are not enough physicians, that there is no adequate amount of bright and sunny quarters for consumptives, that a special ward is needed for convalescents, that the operating rooms are deficient in most of the things they ought to have, and, finally, that the required results can only be secured by entirely new buildings.

Two $10,000 Certificates Missing.

Isaac Howland, Cashier and Director of the New-York National Exchange Bank, 90 West Broadway, has lost or mislaid two United States legal-tender certificates of $10,000 each. While the certificates are as valueless as waste paper to the ordinary public because they are payable solely to a member of the Clearing House Association, a complication has arisen because Mr. Howland failed to record their numbers. They were indorsed by the National Park Bank. Mr. Howland believes that he lost the certificates on Friday. He started for the Chemical Bank, supposing he had them in his possession. When he arrived there he missed the certificates.

Candidates Violate the Law.

Six of the candidates who ran for office during the last election have violated the law in not filing a sworn statement of their expenses with the County Clerk. They are: Charles H. Edlich, nominee for Assembly, (Rep.,) Twentieth District; James A. Smith, Assembly, (Nat. Dem.,) Fourteenth District; Eugene T. Banks, Assembly, (Nat. Dem.,) Twentieth District; George J. Vestner, Assembly, (Nat. Dem.,) Twenty-first District; Clarence C. Ferris, Assembly, (Nat. Dem.,) Twenty-seventh District; George A. Botsford, Assembly, (Proh.,) Twentieth District.

Vital Statistics.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 627 deaths in the city, of which 213 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 4; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 1; typhoid fever, 7; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 2; diarrhea, 12; heart disease, 40; croup, 3; bronchitis, 18; pneumonia, 80; phthisis, 70; Bright's disease, 59; violence, 41; other causes, not given.

Two Syrians in Trouble.

Abraham Joseph and Michael Scarea, both Syrians, were before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning as suspicious persons. A telegram from the Marshal of Mount Sterling, Ky., was received Friday by Capt. O'Brien, asking that the two men be held for an alleged swindling of Syrian countrymen. They were remanded awaiting further information from the Mount Sterling authorities.

THE LAND OF THE AZTECS

PROF. BICKMORE ON NORTHERN AND CENTRAL MEXICO.

A Country of National Wonders—Growth of Tampico—The Three Climatic Zones—The Capital—The Last Montezuma and Other Interesting Things.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore delivered the fourth lecture of his Autumn series at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday morning. The subject was "Northern and Central Mexico."

The material for the lecture was gathered by the professor during his visit to that country last Summer, when he was accompanied by his wife and Dr. D. L. Elmendorf. The slides used yesterday in illustrating the lecture were colored by Dr. Elmendorf, and served to present to the eye the wonderful scenes of that country of marvels far more accurately than mere colorless photographs. The vivid coloring, which counts for so much in Mexico, was exactly reproduced, whether it was the color of a landscape, of a peasant's costume, of the walls of a cathedral, or of the petals of a flower.

The first illustration given upon the stereopticon screen was a relief map of North America, which the lecturer used to explain the laws governing the formation of continents. It seems, he said, that these laws require a continent to be trianguiar in form. They find the fullest manifestation in the snape of the continents of the Western Hemisphere, North and South America, and even in Greenland. Another requirement of these laws seems to be that continents shall have their bases lying toward the north and their apexes toward the south. This is also fully manifested in the geographical position of the Western continents.

The course of lectures has already embraced the study of the northern and central parts of the North American Continent, and in the lecture yesterday, as will also be the case in the succeeding one, the professor took up the study of the lower portion of the continent—the Republic of Mexico.

This part of the continent, considered by itself, is in the form of a cornucopia, the concave side toward the Gulf of Mexico and the convex toward the Pacific Ocean. The great elevation along the western border of North America, which has been illustrated in former lectures—the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada—continues through Mexico with increasing altitude until some of the highest peaks of the world are reached.

The next set of maps were used to show the real elevation of this portion of the continent. While its height above the level of the sea, which, generally considered, is remarkable, it is still more wonderful when it is viewed from the actual outline of the earth's crust. The crust of the earth sinks into the gulf to a depth below its surface of 2,000 fathoms, or 12,000 feet, and to a still greater depth on the side of the Pacific. Viewed in this light, the Republic of Mexico seems to lie upon an immense mountain chain. This extreme altitude is the more remarkable on account of its narrowness, forming a tremendous ridge.

The railways and different means of communication and travel in Mexico were next illustrated. The professor's party went directly to New-Orleans, thence to San Antonio and Laredo, and over the Mexican National Railway to the City of Mexico. The party also went over the Mexican Central to San Luis Potosi, and thence to El Paso.

A View of Monterey.

The views of the country itself began with a panorama of Monterey, which is 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. Views were given of the cañon and of the remarkable mountain formation known as La Silla, which means the chair, or saddle. This led to a discussion of the geology of Mexico. This portion of the great plateau is supposed to have been elevated in the lower cretaceous period. The layers of rock are tilted in every direction up to a complete vertical. The erosion by frosts has caused the mountain range to be very serrated; hence the name given to mountains by the Spaniards—"sierra," which means a saw.

The town of Saltillo was made use of to illustrate a characteristic Mexican village. The village is always built in the midst of a great plain, ringed with mountains in the distance. In the midst of the low houses of the village rise the tall and stately, often grand, towers of the cathedral. Near the cathedral is the plaza, or square, where the inhabitants meet in the evenings to promenade and listen to music by the local band.

In describing his trip to Tampico, on the Gulf coast, the professor spoke of the three climates of Mexico. Along the coast and inland up to an elevation of about 1,000 feet is the "Tierra Caliente," or the hot land. Further inland, from an elevation of 1,000 to 3,000 feet, is the "Tierra Templada," or the temperate region. From 6,000 feet up to the top of the plateau is known as the "Tierra Fria," or cool region. At one part of his journey the party was taken down the precipitous sides of the "barranca," or cañon, in a sort of handcar; and a descent of 3,000 feet was made in twenty-two miles. The journey was described as the most remarkable he had ever made in his travels.

The development of the Harbor of Tampico was described. A short time ago the depth of the roadstead was only eight or nine feet. Now steamships drawing twenty-four feet of water enter the port. The deepening of the harbor has been accomplished by means of jetties, just as the mouth of the Mississippi was deepened by the Eads jetties. More than one-half in tonnage of the imports of Mexico enters the port of Tampico.

One of the peculiarities of the physical geography of the Mexican plateau is the extensive area of interior drainage. A territory four-fifths as large as the State of New-York is known as the "Bolson de Mapimi," or the great purse of Mapimi, on account of its form. It is appropriately named the Sahara of Mexico, which accurately describes its natural features. The wonderful hot baths, or Aguas Calientes, of the region were illustrated. The Falls of Juanacatlan, the Niagara of Mexico, were the subject of a beautiful picture. At Guadalajara, "the Pearl of the West," the professor saw in the same field the primitive wooden plows shod with iron points that have been used in that country ever since the coming of Cortez, side by side with Yankee plows of the most approved pattern. It was the meeting of two vastly different civilizations centuries apart.

The interesting City of Guanajuato was fully illustrated. It lies in the midst of the richest silver-producing region of the world. The population is about 100,000. On the corner of the old prison is engraved the word "Hidalgo," to commemorate the heroic priest, the liberator of his country. Hidalgo led his people against the Spanish oppressors, but failed. He was executed, and his head put upon a hooked piece of iron and suspended from the walls of this prison. This was in 1811. In 1821 the people he had stirred up to patriotic fervor overthrew the Spaniards, and Hidalgo has since been the national hero, the Liberator.

A Great Theatre.

The Teatro de Juarez of this city is one of the finest theatres in the world. It cost $1,000,000, and is very beautiful. The Panteon is one of the great curiosities of the city. Beneath it are tunnels in the earth, in the sides of which the dead are buried. The coffins are permitted to remain in these sepulchres as long as that privilege is paid for by the relatives or friends of the deceased, but when the money gives out, the coffin is taken out, and the mummified body of the victim is stood up against the walls, where it slowly crumbles into dust. The dry air of the place preserves the bodies.

Illustrations of Queretaro, where the Emperor Maximilian was shot, were given, showing the broken columns that mark the scene of this world tragedy.

The City of Mexico was dwelt on at length. An early morning scene was given, with men and "burros" (small donkeys) bringing into market loads of alfalfa. The magnificent cathedral, one of the most beautiful edifices in the world, 203 feet wide by 426 feet long, and its towers rising to the height of 218 feet, was vividly shown upon the screen. The famous painting of the Indians' friend and protector, Las Casas, the priest, by Parra, was reproduced, together with a number of other interesting objects and scenes in the capital.

A fine panorama of the city, looking from the cathedral in all directions, was shown, in which could be seen the principal streets, the Street of the Fifth of May, (Cinco de Mayo,) San Francisco, and others; the great Plaza, with its street cars of yellow and green for the poor and well-to-do; the palace of the President, which stands on the site formerly occupied by the Palace of Montezuma, and a picture of President Diaz himself was given. The cathedral is situated upon the site of the old "Teocalli," or Montezuma Palace, also. Thus the republic continues the traditions of the Aztec.

The professor explained the lake system of the territory surrounding the city. When Cortez approached it, and looked down upon the capital of Montezuma from the heights of Chapultepec, the great city was in the midst of a lake, with three causeways leading to it. It is now two miles from the lake, which has been drained down. The Viga Canal was cut from the upper lake in order to take off the surplus water that used to flood the City of Mexico to the depth of six feet. This canal passes through the edge of the city and serves for sewerage purposes in a general way. There are no street sewers, or water works, and the city is, consequently, unhealthy. The canal passes on close to the edge of the middle lake, and thence through a tunnel cut through rock, six miles in length, and carries its water through the inclosing ridge into the lower regions beyond.

The last views were reproductions of the floating gardens; the "Noche Triste," or sorrowful night, tree, under which Cortez wept for the loss of his warriors at the bloody causeway; the statue of Guatemoc, (Guatemozin;) the statue of Columbus; the "Paseo," or the Fifth Avenue of Mexico, and the palace and military school on the heights of Chapultepec. The statue of Guatemoc is one of great beauty. It represents the last Emperor of the Aztecs seated in the torture chair of stone, with the Spaniards applying fire to his feet, and the Prince is supposed to be giving his famous reply to the courtier, tortured with him, who begged Guatemoc to tell the Spaniards where the treasure had been hidden: "Am I on a bed of roses?"

The audiences have continued to grow in size, and more are turned away every week.

PAPER TRADE BOOMING.

Increasing Orders Cause Many Mills to Start Up on Full Time.

In the paper trade there are gratifying evidences of business improvement. The exports of American paper have increased steadily since election, and for the week ending Nov. 11 the total exports from this port alone amounted to $19,063. The principal points of destination and the value of the shipments were: Antwerp, $2,547; Brisbane, $4,752; Sydney, $6,199; La Guayra, $1,083; Hamburg, $830; Adelaide, $591, and Liverpool, $587.

Several mills that have been shut down or have been running on half time are now running under full capacity. In Lockport the immense plant of the United Indurated Fibre Company, which has not been running on full time for several months, started up on the 10th inst. with almost a full force of men on full time. About 250 men were set to work at once. The managers of the Lockport Pulp Company report that their trade has already increased 10 per cent. since the election. The Cliff Paper Company, at Niagara Falls, has also received a large number of additional orders.

John E. Clark, general manager of the George R. Dickinson Paper Company, in Holyoke, Mass., says that his firm is now receiving more inquiries for quotations than for a long time past. Last week the firm began to fill an order for several thousands of dollars worth of goods, which was taken before election on condition that if Bryan was elected the contract was to be canceled. W. D. Russell, Treasurer of the Montague Paper Company of Turner's Falls, Mass., says his company expects a more active demand for all classes of goods, beginning at once and increasing with the opening months of the new year.

The recently incorporated Jefferson Power Company of Black River will soon establish a plant in the town of Wilna, Jefferson County, this State, and will develop hydraulic and electric power for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. The capital of the company is

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The New-York Times.

Part Three
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LONDON TALKING OF EGYPT

Salisbury's Reference to a Permanent Occupation Creates Excitement.

NO ANGER FELT ABOUT VENEZUELA.

The English Were Sure a Peaceful Settlement Would Be Reached and Do Not Worry as to Details.

HINTS OF TROUBLE ON THE NIGER.

Capt. Dreyfus Interests the Czar—How M. Meline Avoided Resignation—Herbert Spencer's Work Is Completed.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—By tradition the Guildhall speech of the Prime Minister on Lord Mayor's Day is supposed to contain a sensation of some sort, but the only real novelty Lord Salisbury was able to offer was the suggestion, ambiguous in form, though lucid enough as to intention, that England is not coming out of Egypt at all. It is true that his declaration that the Venezuela matter had been settled wore the aspect of news, but then the public had discounted that for weeks, and had ceased to take an interest in it long before. The tone of his lordship's remarks about Egypt, however, caught everybody's attention, and after the lapse of a week they are still a subject of comment. Lord Salisbury himself has spoken more freely in the past than most other Premiers about England's duty eventually to quit the Nile. He alludes casually now to England's remaining there as if it were quite a matter of course.

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Puzzling Attitude of France.

Just as M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, wholly avoided any mention of Egypt in his speech of the previous week, so the Paris papers in touch with him say little or nothing on the subject now; but this only renders the affair the more curious and puzzling. There is a story in Berlin, purporting to come from Russia, to the effect that the Russian Foreign Office has altered its attitude on the Egyptian question, and now counsels France to abstain from embarrassing the English occupation. Count Montebello's hasty return from Paris to his embassy at St. Petersburg before his leave of absence expired is cited in support of this theory, and M. de Lanessan, ex-Governor of Indo-China, warns his countrymen in the paper Le Rappel that very probably this is what has happened. Parisian papers of the free-lance variety cry out that the only possible answer of France is largely to increase her navy, so as to be able to grapple with England single-handed, but this is mere idle clamor.

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England's Feeling Toward America.

Allusion has been made above to the matter-of-fact calm with which the English public received Lord Salisbury's announcement that the Venezuela difficulty had been definitely arranged. It was what they desired, and they had taken it for granted that the good sense of the two peoples would certainly and somehow arrange this matter. The suggestion in certain American quarters that the settlement involves a diplomatic defeat and humiliation for England gets absolutely no notice here. Even if it were true, Englishmen would not mind. As these dispatches have insisted from the outset, the English have a genuine and profound desire to be friends with the United States, and they are not averse to paying any reasonable price for such friendship. Realization of the enormous task they have undertaken all over the globe has grown on them greatly in the last few years, and they would be only too glad to regard Americans as willing to take some of it off their shoulders and help in the work of making the world English-speaking and English-thinking.

You get this spirit strikingly illustrated in the matter of Cuba. There is not a single Englishman who does not want the United States either to annex Cuba or else to accept responsibility for its respectable and independent existence. This is simply because either course would be in the direction of the general English-speaking ideal. In all questions of this sort, however, England is the only well-wisher we possess. Every Continental power is angry with England for accepting the Monroe doctrine even to the point of arbitration, and the press of every Continental capital hastens to declare that England's submission to the theory of American supremacy in the New World is repudiated everywhere else in the Old World.

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Why Salisbury Jested About Armenia.

That Lord Salisbury had nothing new to say about Armenia surprised no one, but it was a sharp disappointment none the less. Complaint is made of the number of jokes which the Premier managed to insert in his discussion of that subject, but really it invites just the kind of sardonic humor of which he is master. Nothing could well be more ridiculous than the impotency of Europe in the face of the Sultan's defiance, coming as it does more than a year after he was solemnly warned that he was bringing destruction on his head, unless it be the recollection in everybody's mind, including his own, that Lord Salisbury himself had shouted these warnings louder and more menacingly than any one else. There was nothing for Lord Salisbury to do except to laugh and to protest that he would not be caught that way again until Europe's sword shall be actually drawn.

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Europe's Intentions Utterly Unknown.

As to the possibility that Europe's sword will be even moved in its scabbard, we are as much in the dark as ever. Lord Salisbury laboriously evaded the making of any differentiation in speaking of England's relations with the powers. She is, he said, the warm friend of France; her agreement with Russia is complete; she has always been in ideal accord with the Triple Alliance. Something exists somewhere that blocks the way, evidently, but he revealed not the shadow of a hint as to what it is. Lord George Hamilton, to be sure, has made a speech in which he attacked Germany sharply, and though the English have a habit of minding very little what that gentleman says, the Germans take his position as a Cabinet Minister very seriously and answer him in whole broadsides of scolding.

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Rumors of a Russo-German Compact.

Great uncertainty still prevails at Berlin as to what Monday's session of the Reichstag will reveal. The questions formulated by the Clerical Party concerning Prince Bismarck's revelations will come up then, and they are so framed as to open a wide field for Ministerial unbosoming if the Government is in a discussive mood. It is not clear yet whether Chancellor von Hohenlohe or his faithful Baron, Marschall von Bieberstein, will rise to reply, much less whether anything worth hearing will be said. It is proper to note, however, that a belief has suddenly grown up in Germany that the secret Russo-German treaty which terminated in 1890, and about which Prince Bismarck made such a fuss, has recently been renewed.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's powerful uncle, has been shut up with the German Emperor in the seclusion of a hunting lodge most of this week, and the venerable Prince von Hohenlohe, who no longer shoots, was unexpectedly summoned from the south to share their privacy. This begets the notion that something important is in the wind, and the Germans have leaped to the conclusion that their Kaiser and the Czar are going to draw together again in close political bonds. So speculation drifts this way and that with each new movement of the crowned heads and diplomats who have the game in their hands, and nothing is a whit more certain, so far as the Turk and the East are concerned, than twelve months ago.

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M. Meline's Clever Device.

It was noted in these dispatches last week that French politicians were looking forward to the clerical debate in the Chamber as the possible occasion of a Ministerial downfall. At the last moment that discussion was postponed into the middle of this week, and M. Méline made no secret of his expectation that it would be a sharp ordeal for the Government. Indeed, as shown by the result, there is ground for the suspicion that he purposely exaggerated the danger in order to expand the dimensions of the victory he was certain to secure. At all events, the outcome revealed that he had a majority averaging over eighty in the series of divisions. Considering that when M. Méline took office he was in a distinct minority, and maintained himself in power through the recess only by ignoring repeated adverse votes in the Chamber, this new development is very interesting.

The change has no reference whatever to domestic politics, nor does it prove M. Méline's increased popularity. Word has gone round that the Czar would deplore any present displacement among the Ministers whom he met only a few weeks ago. Whether this is true or not, none can say, but it was certainly very clever of M. Méline to wrap himself up in the Russian flag and disseminate the idea that any violence done to him would be resented in St. Petersburg as a slight to one of the Czar's recent hosts.

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English Missions Excite French Rage.

The question of English missionaries in Algiers is an old friend of the anti-British Deputies in the French Chamber and of the French colonial group in general, but I do not remember that action on it ever went so far before as a unanimous resolution of the Chamber demanding that such missionaries be cleared out root and branch. Racial and religious prejudices apart, there is a good deal to be said in favor of this action. The English missionaries go chiefly among the Kabyles and desert tribes, and tell them how much better Mohammedans are treated in India than in Algiers, and how much superior the English are to the French as colonial masters.

That this is done is admitted in English Consular reports, but there is even more resentment in France over the conduct of the English "deaconesses" who make their way into Algerian harems and harangue the inmates on the virtue of discontent. This "zenana work" has made mischief all over India, too, and old Indian officers say frankly that the deaconesses there are responsible for more imperial anxiety and danger than famine itself. Nobody dares to tell the truth about these fanatics in England, and it would be quite hopeless to attempt to limit their harmful zeal in India, but no wonder the French draw the line at such performances in Algiers.

Lord Salisbury secured the recall of these women from Algiers in 1892, in compliance with a request from the French Government, but a few months later, when the English Liberals came into office, they were allowed to return to the colony, and have stuck there ever since in spite of protests from the Algerian municipalities and of a steady outcry from the Algerian press. Apparently the English missionaries will be put out of the country now for good and all, and the temper of the Chamber on Wednesday was undoubtedly in favor of making a clean sweep of them throughout the French colonies.

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New Interest in the Transvaal.

Interest in the long-slumbering Transvaal matter has been revived by Lord Lonsdale's assertion, apparently on the authority of the German Emperor, that the latter's famous telegram was subsequent to an appeal by President Krüger for German aid and to Germany's refusal to give it. This was charged at the time, but President Krüger then vehemently denied the truth of the statement. If it turns out now that he did make such an appeal, it will go far to alter England's posture toward him and the Boers. The report that President Krüger has already lodged a claim for £1,000,000 damages against the Chartered Company is now denied, but while it still obtained credence, the company showed that it intended to resist the demand in the law courts and to set up the counter-claim that the fines he exacted from the Rand prisoners not only covered all possible damage to the Transvaal, but left a handsome margin of profit.

The Berlin papers, which are always delighted at an opportunity to score points off the English-speaking friends with whom the Kaiser, by their account, at least, is very confidential, have promptly taken up Lord Lonsdale's speech and declared it to be incredible that a sovereign who speaks only through Ambassadors could have authorized a mere casual gentleman to make such a statement. Lord Lonsdale thereupon explains that he was only authorized to speak as to the Emperor's wholly innocent intentions in sending the telegram, but he says nothing as to where he learned that President Krüger first applied for German aid. This assertion gave the lie, not only to President Krüger, but to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, who explicitly denied that any such appeal was ever received in Berlin. It is an unpleasant muddle as it stands, and the matter is not likely to be improved by the definite news, received to-day, that President Krüger and his Council expect to present their claim for an indemnity within a month, and to the British Government direct.

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Possibilities of Trouble on the Niger.

Meanwhile another chartered company, the Royal Niger, has just completed preparations for a big military campaign in the interior of Africa and an advance up the Niger from Akassa. The advance will begin the middle of next month. Its ostensible object is the subjugation of a powerful Mohammedan tribe, the Ilorins, and it is alleged by the company that this can easily be done without getting near the French frontier. The value of the assurance, however, depends entirely on where one considers the French frontier to be. Figaro, for example, on expressing the suspicion that this expedition really intended to seize and occupy Bajibo, which is admittedly French, is informed by the company that so far is Bajibo from being French that it has been the seat of a British garrison since February last. So long, of course, as the Foreign Offices of England and of France are intent on maintaining good relations, any possible squabble between the rival frontier makers in the vast unmapped Niger country can be arranged easily enough, but there is an uneasy feeling here that to give a private company power to make aggressions which may happen to turn the scale toward trouble at home at a moment of delicate balance between the two countries is an unwise and a dangerous policy.

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Aristocratic Degeneration Revealed.

The Divorce Court has given several days this week to one of the most curious and significant cases that English society has provided in a long while. Only the question of a separation arose, and there were no prurient details to divert attention from the essential problem, which was wholly one of manners. Three families are involved, of which two, the Le Champions and the De Crespignys, come from the same Norman stock ennobled six centuries ago, while the third, the Cunliffes, were landed gentry here long before the Wars of the Roses. Members of all three families have played a part in the social, political, and military history of England for generations, and are to be found in the Church and in both the army and the navy, and have intermarried all through the peerage. They exhibit now in court a group of young people in their early twenties, and all of exceptional social position, who, in point of stupidity, evil temper, treachery, and general absence of civilization, could hardly be matched among the Ogallalla Sioux. The young ladies show not a single gentle or refined quality; the mental and moral condition of the young gentlemen would shame the lowliest semi-barbarous peasant Castle Garden ever saw.

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Friends of Capt. Dreyfus at Work.

I am told from Paris that a reopening of the Dreyfus case is now really likely, especially since it has come to be understood that the Czar has been led to take an interest in the affair. This is said to have taken place during the recent imperial visit in Denmark, and it tallies with the well-known fact that the Danish Court is one where Jewish influences are most powerful. In the years of the Jewish persecution in Russia, I regularly received from private sources at Copenhagen information as to the attitude of various royal personages toward this matter, and details as to what had been said on the subject to the Czar by this relative and that one which could never have been obtained elsewhere. In this Dreyfus case some of the strongest forces in Europe are at work to secure a rehearing, and arguments in support of it are publishing in Brussels that certainly seem to be overwhelming.

When I was in Paris last month I found the belief in his guilt to be very general, but even those who had doubts of it still opposed a reopening of the thing, for the reason that if the Captain is innocent some bigger man is guilty, and to expose and punish the latter would probably do France infinitely more harm than she has already sustained, to say nothing of the violent blow it would deal to public confidence in the army administration. Questions are to be asked in the Chamber now, though, and, if the report of the Czar's interest gets wide circulation, very probably there will be a fresh and deeper investigation.

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Completion of a Great Work.

Herbert Spencer's third volume of "The Principles of Sociology," published to-day, completes his life task, begun thirty-six years ago, and The London Times, in an editorial of congratulation, only echoes what all the world feels. For years back Mr. Spencer's labors have been impeded by illnesses which hardly any other man could have struggled through, and in his final preface he confesses amazement at his own audacity in first planning the work, but still more at having finished it.

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End of an Archaeological Quarrel.

After ten years of antagonism, Flinders Petrie has become reconciled with the Egypt Exploration Fund Society, accepted a place on its committee, and is going to work under its auspices. He declined at last evening's meeting to disclose the scene of his next excavations, but it will be in a hitherto untouched region and connected with the period of the Libyan invasion that took place 3,000 years before the Christian era.

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A Success and a Failure.

Conan Doyle's "Rodney Stone" is vigorously making the running this week, and gets praise even in quarters not always kindly to its author. In fact, nothing but cordial good words are spoken of the book anywhere. I am told that $35,000 was paid down for it on completion.

The manuscript of Gen. Trochu's memoirs, of which I spoke last month, has been published in two volumes at Paris, but save for the attack on Eugénie they are so dull and hypochondriacal that it is impossible to suppose that they will ever be translated into English.

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Race Between Horseless Carriages.

No previous systematic attempt to interest the London press in a commercial project has ever been so successful as was that of the big motor-car promoters, and this fact largely accounts for the huge crowds that turned out to-day here and most of the way along the Brighton Road to witness the opening race. Although this ancient thoroughfare strikes Americans ordinarily with amazed admiration, it was excessively muddy to-day, and the contestants were covered with mire before a fifth of the distance had been traversed. Almost everybody I know has the intention of owning a motor car some time, but this exhibition of the ugly racketing models hardly encourages an immediate investment. They are all preternaturally ugly and look uncomfortable. I understand, however, that a commission has been given to a great archaeological artist—some say Tadema and some Poynter—by the principal motor company to design a lot of classical chariot forms for the invention. Till these appear it will be used in England chiefly for goods delivery purposes.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

NO ACTUAL FAMINE FEARED.

But There Will Be Great Distress in Ireland This Winter.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Endeavoring to obtain from official sources further information regarding the impending famine in Ireland, a representative of The United Associated Presses learned that although the local Irish authorities reported on the failure of the crops in many districts, the official view was that no serious or widespread famine was anticipated.

A leading Board of Trade official who is in a position to know said that there would be distress of a severe kind in many districts, but no actual famine. There can now be no really extensive famine in Ireland, the arrangements for relief having been so perfected that the central authorities in Dublin can assist the local authorities at almost a moment's notice.

Into the question of the suspension of rent payments by the farmers, the officials interviewed declined to go. From other sources it can be affirmed that the Dublin Castle authorities have been warned of the wholesale refusal of the smaller farmers to pay their rents, on the simple ground of inability. Their crops have been destroyed and they have nothing to pay rents with. There has been up to now a remarkable absence of agrarian crime in Ireland. When the pinch of winter comes it is feared that the old record of outrage will be renewed, unless the landords hold their hands and cease prosecutions and evictions.

Like an X-Ray Photograph.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Nov. 14.—In a flash-light photograph taken of the office of Attorney W. B. Grice of this city Mr. Grice is seen sitting on a chair and through him is distinctly visible the back and rounds of the chair, together with a newspaper that was on the chair's back. The clerk was sitting against a safe, the outline of which is shown through his body. It is very similar to an X-ray photograph, and a number of proofs of the photograph have been taken, to be sent to scientific papers.

E. T. and Howard Gould Honored.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—At the last general meeting of the Royal Cork Yacht Club the names of E. T. Gould and Howard Gould of the New-York Yacht Club were added to the list of honorary members. This list has an exclusive character, the members now being limited to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Admiral, Flag Captain, and staff officers on the Queenstown station; the General commanding the Cork District, and the Commodore and Vice Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Chauncey M. Depew Popular.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The possible appointment of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew to succeed Mr. Bayard as American Ambassador to Great Britain is hailed with much satisfaction. It is said that Mr. Depew, while speaking recently with an English politician, admitted his willingness to accept the post if it were offered to him. Mr. Depew would certainly be a persona grata in the highest circles, and he is universally popular.

Pay of the New-York Militia.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum, Paymaster General of the State of New-York, has filed in the Adjutant General's office his official report for the year ending Nov. 2, 1896. The report shows that 7,070 officers and men of the National Guard and Naval Militia were paid for services rendered at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, and on cruises of the Naval Militia, an aggregate sum of $82,344.08.

India's Famine-Stricken Districts.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, telegraphed to the home Government that no rain has fallen in the famine stricken districts during the week just ending. The crop in the Punjaub, the Viceroy says, depends upon the Winter rains. The prospects in the Province of Behar are serious. Grain riots have broken out in Sholapore.

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BEFORE THE REICHSTAG

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

The Murder of Herr Siebemann by Lieut. Brusewitz, and the Revelations of Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The interpellation, which is to be introduced by the Radicals in the Reichstag on the murder of Herr Siebemann by Lieutenant Baron von Brusewitz, at Carlsruhe, and other military outrages and scandals, has been set down upon the order of the day for Monday, and will be submitted after the interpellation of the Centrists upon the revelations made by Prince Bismarck through the medium of the Hamburger Nachrichten, and it is probable the whole of the week will be occupied by fierce debates on both motions.

The Centrist motion is so phrased as to endeavor to induce the Government to disclose the nature of the treaty existing between Germany and Russia prior to 1890 and to explain why it was permitted to lapse. As Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, left Berlin on Monday last, to be gone several days, it was understood that he had arranged with Freiherr Marshall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to answer the interpellation in regard to the Russo-German treaty, but to-day it is stated that Prince Hohenlohe himself will read the Government's declaration. Prince Hohenlohe has been hunting with the Emperor and the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia at Letzlingen, and it was reported that he was going from there to Strasburg.

However, whether Prince Hohenlohe or Baron von Bieberstein replies to the Centrist motion, nobody expects that an explicit statement will be made in regard to the Russo-German treaty or any other treaties, of which others than the Russo-German neutrality convention of 1884 are known to have existed. It is expected that the reply of the Government will be substantially a denunciation of the manner of the publication of the disclosures, neither affirming nor denying Prince Bismarck's revelations, accompanied by a protest against the newspaper discussions of the old Chancellor's indiscretions, which the whole country ought to regret.

Although the debate on the Centrist motion in regard to the treaty will be of great importance, perhaps still greater interest attaches to the debate on the question of military judicial reform which will arise out of the Radical interpellation.

The mystery connected with Lieut. von Brusewitz's sentence of four years' confinement in a fortress and dismissal from the army, the subsequent denial that he had been condemned, the report that his Colonel set him at liberty and only caused his rearrest upon the orders of his (the Colonel's) superiors, and the other stories of abuse of soldiers by officers, require explanation, and the Radicals mean to have it if possible.

In an article on the subject the Tageblatt says that the Emperor after speaking to the recruits on the occasion of their being sworn in on Thursday, addressed the officers seriously in regard to the alleged military outrages upon civilians, but purposely spoke in so low a tone that his remarks were only audible to those immediately surrounding him.

The Vorwarts, the organ of the Socialists, draws the worst augury of the line of the Government's defense from the report that the Emperor in his address to the recruits said: "Whoever attacks my uniform, insults me." Whatever may be the issue of the debate, however, it will clear the atmosphere around the subject and give an impetus to the military judicial reforms.

A Thousand Civil Service Candidates.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Over a thousand persons will take the State civil service examination to be held for the various positions in the State service Tuesday and Wednesday next in Albany, Utica, Watertown, Malone, Poughkeepsie, Elmira, Binghamton, New-York, Middletown, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Olean. During the past year over 100 civil service examinations have been held throughout the State, and 3,000 or more persons participated. In 1895 only 1,750 persons were examined at 51 different examinations, and that was the best record up to that time. This year's record, however, eclipses that of 1895.

Thanksgiving in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—A Committee of American residents in Berlin, with United States Ambassador Uhl as Chairman, have decided to celebrate Thanksgiving Day by giving a banquet at the Kaiserhof Hotel. Messrs. J. B. Jackson and H. G. Squiers, respectively First and Second Secretaries of the American Embassy; Mr. Charles De Kay, United States Consul General, and Messrs. Griscom, McFadden, Boise, and the Rev. Dr. Dickee are members of the committee.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice of Battenberg, arrived at Windsor this morning.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—Heavy floods have occurred throughout a large section of Bosnia, and twenty-four persons are reported to have been drowned, while the damage to property has been immense.

ABERDEEN, Nov. 14.—The Marquis of Huntly was re-elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University to-day.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—An amnesty motion was submitted in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by M. Deseanta, who demanded urgency for the resolution. The demand was defeated by a vote of 375 to 80.

B. Altman & Co.

Colored Dress Goods.

POSITIVE REDUCTIONS IN HIGH CLASS NOVELTIES,
$1.75, 2.25, 2.75, 3.25 yd.,
Former Prices $2.90 to 6.90.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
$1.45, 1.90, 2.45 yd.,
Former Prices $2.45 to 4.25.

To-morrow, Monday,
at Rear of Rotunda,

3,400 yds. Imported Natti Suitings, 47 inches wide, at
Regular price, 95c. 55c. yard.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

WON BY AN AMERICAN MOTOR.

The Race of Horseless Carriages from London to Brighton.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—An immense crowd assembled in the vicinity of the Hotel Metropole to-day to witness the departure of the motor cars in their race from the Hotel Metropole to Brighton, forty-seven miles from London, the crush being so great that the roads were blocked and the police had considerable difficulty in clearing the way.

Fifty cars or carriages started, led by a pilot landau steered by Harry Lawson. The landau was followed by Levassor's phaeton, which won the horseless carriage race from Paris to Marseilles, and then came carriages of various styles, including Daunler cars, 'busses, hansoms, American Duryea carriages, oil and steam motor cycles, &c. The spectators were very enthusiastic and indulged in uproarious cheering as the motors started. After the vehicles got clear of the crowd they went off at a fine pace. The steering was admirable, and when the carriages became blocked by the ordinary traffic of the streets their pace was checked instantly.

The race was won by the American Duryea motor, which was the first to arrive at Brighton. The distance was covered in four hours.

The occasion of the race was the going into effect of the law opening the highways to the use of motor cars and doing away with the vexatious restrictions that have heretofore prevented their use. Under the old law self-propelled vehicles were not allowed to go faster than six miles an hour, and even obliged to be preceded by a horseman bearing a red flag.

THE WALES WATER SCHEME.

A Place to Secure London's Supply That Would Cost Millions.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The supply of London with water from Wales is an old scheme now revived. A morning paper, which recently announced the resolution of the Progressives in the County Council in favor of the scheme, vaguely stated that it would cost many millions sterling.

It has been calculated that between the amount required for the purchase of the water companies now holding the monopoly of the supply and the cost of the works from Wales, including the buying up of rights under the Land Clauses act, the cost would be over £100,000,000 sterling. This enormous sum would of course be raised by successive loans, but it would make the Londoners pay for a long time more than is now exacted from them by the water companies.

Birmingham and other great centres are competitors with London for the water-bearing area in Wales. Liverpool already draws its water from the Welsh lakes.

Unknown Barge Sunk a Schooner.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 14.—Word was received here this morning that the schooner E. M. Duffield, Capt. Oliver Young, of this village, was run into and sunk in the Long Island Sound, near Matthanecock Point, yesterday, by an unknown barge, which disappeared in the darkness. The crew of the Duffield hastily lowered the yawl and reached the shore. The schooner was built thirty years ago, and was of 100 tons' burden. She was owned by the Brailerd Quarry Company of Portland, Conn. She had a load of coal, and was bound for Westerly, R. I.

Confederate Monument Unveiled.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Nov. 14.—The first monument to be dedicated in Montgomery County to the soldiers of either the Union or the Confederate Army was unveiled to-day. The ceremonies attracted delegations from Maryland counties, the District of Columbia, and Virginia, Confederate camps especially being well represented. The monument is situated in Grace Church Cemetery, near Woodside station, and was erected to the memory of the seventeen Confederates who were killed on the 12th of July, 1864, during Gen. Early's invasion of Maryland.

Gen. Vincent Retired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General, will be placed on the retired list of the army to-morrow, having reached the age limit. He was born in Ohio in 1832, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1853, entering the artillery as a Second Lieutenant. He rendered valuable services during the war, for which he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General. At present he has charge of the Military Information Division.

Appraisal of Brusten Lands.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 14.—Daniel W. Guernsey, James W. Harkley of Poughkeepsie, and Joseph J. O'Donohue of New-York, Commissioners appointed in July, 1893, to appraise the real estate of Brusten, Putnam County, taken for the benefit of the water supply of New-York City, have filed their third separate report with the County Clerk of Westchester County. Over 100 parcels of land and a large number of separate drains are reported upon and appraised.

WM. MOIR

Diamonds,
Watches,
Clocks,
Silverware,
Trinkets,
Rings,
and other
Jewelry

Now selling at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

owing to sale of the store-building by direction of the Executrix of the estate of the late Wm. Moir.

Inspection is invited.

SIXTH AVE.,
cor. 23d St.

BILLS FOR PARLIAMENT

ARRANGED BY THE CABINET FOR THE COMING SESSION.

The Liberal Clubs of London Losing Ground, and Those of the Conservatives Gaining Rapidly.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Cabinet Councils, arranging the Government legislation for the coming session, have decided upon opening business with the Education bill, followed by a Military Works bill, and an elaborate measure dealing with the appointment of a masters and workmen's conciliation board. The Military Works measure was prepared for last year, but was postponed, owing to the exigencies of the Parliamentary situation. Its proposals will attract the attention of the European Governments concerned in the rapid progress of English armaments for both offensive and defensive purposes. The great military harbors in Britain are to have their armaments increased, and the works at Malta, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Singapore, and other stations are to be enlarged and strengthened. Conjoined with this Military Works bill is a scheme for aiding the Colonial Governments in the protection of their harbors. The Government will ask the House to vote a supply for a first part of this Military Works bill before the end of the current financial year.

The Devonshire Club gives an honorary banquet to Mr. Chamberlain about the middle of December. The exact date has been left to Mr. Chamberlain himself, who intends to make his great recess speech on the occasion.

The Devonshire Club, since the split between the Home Rulers and Unionists in the National Liberal Club, has been the rallying place of the Liberal Unionists, under the fostering care of Mr. Chamberlain. Liberal Unionists dominate the management of the club, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain is an active member of the committee. The club has a solid basis, but cannot be said to prosper. The Liberal clubs are waning in membership, while Conservative clubs boom. A few years ago the Liberals scooped in their club members in London and the provinces by thousands yearly. The National Liberal Club, in its temporary premises near Trafalgar Square, was overcrowded, and, subsequently, the massive structure now belonging to the club presented a busy and crowded scene, promising permanent prosperity.

The Conservatives drew upon the finances of their members to build a competitive popular institution, the Constitutional Club, which, for a long time, though gorgeously fitted up, had about as beggarly an attendance as the National Liberal Club was crowded. Now the Constitutional is alive, and the National Liberal is taking a back seat. The Conservative managers, believing their position strong enough to try a bigger venture, have ventured upon a scheme grander than anything in clubs the world has yet seen. They are inviting, by private circular, subscriptions for the erection of a building which is to be adapted to the uses of 15,000 members. This club is to be the focus of all Conservative movements, to have a ballroom, admitting of the largest gatherings of the party; a theatre for lectures or dramatic performances, cheap membership admission and a cheap cuisine. The Carlton, Junior Carlton, Conservative, Junior Conservative, and kindred groups will subscribe and patronize, but personally their members hold aloof.

Mrs. Wilson Finally Released.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Phoebe Wilson, whose husband's body was found in a cesspool in the cellar of their home in this village several months ago, has been released from custody by order of District Attorney Noble of Queens County. She was accused of killing her husband, but the Grand Jury refused to indict her. Insanity experts were then called. They said her mind was not affected.

Killed by Bandits.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Nov. 14.—John F. McEwets, an Englishman, while on his way from Escalon Station to Sierra Mojada last Wednesday, was attacked by bandits and killed. He was then robbed of $2,000 which he was taking to Sierra Mojada to be used in paying off miners. The bandits have taken refuge in the mountains near Sierra Mojada.

Death of Lieut. Bowers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Ex-Lieut. C. E. Bowers of the United States Navy was run over and instantly killed by a cable car at Wells Street and Chicago Avenue this morning. Mr. Bowers was a Mexican by birth, about forty years old, and was retired from the navy several years ago.

Campaign Expenses in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—Chairman Fyler of the Republican State Central Committee has filed in the State Secretary's office a statement of his receipts and disbursements during the recent campaign. The total receipts were $14,362 and the disbursements were $15,594.

Contracts for Appraiser's Warehouse.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for the stone and brick work, roof covering, interior finish, &c., of the Appraiser's warehouse, New-York City, to D. H. Hayes of Chicago, at his bid of $322,500. The work is to be completed within twelve months.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

HOLMES&CO
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances. Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, 43 Leonard St., N.Y.
Members of the
New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Bankers and Brokers.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Deposits received subject to check at sight.
34-36 New Street, N. Y.
Market letter on application.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds
OF THE
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R.R.Co.
Your attention is especially called to the fact that on Wednesday next the time for deposit of bonds expires. The Hart Committee have withdrawn and their bonds have been deposited with this committee. Over 80% of the bonds have already come in, and if you desire to do so you must take your bonds on or before Wednesday next to the Central Trust Company of New-York or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.
Should any extension of time be granted, a penalty will be imposed.
CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman, 15 Broad St., New-York.
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York
CHARLES R. BATT, Nat. Security Bank, Boston
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 28 State St., Boston.
JOHN A. GRAHAM, Boston.

New-York City
3½% Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
MATURING 1911 TO 1927.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

Syracuse Rapid Transit 5s.
Denver Union Water Co. 5s.
N. Y. & Wilkesbarre Coal 6s.
Kansas City & Omaha 1st Certif.
Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s.
New-Orleans Pacific Land Grants.
Buffalo Ry. Consols & Crosstowns.
Dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINES.—Send stamp for illustrated prospectus of the Santa Rosa Gold Mining Co.; a beautiful work free. F. H. PETTINGELL, Colorado Springs, Col.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Judged superficially, our security market's course last week was hardly inspiriting. Measured fairly, it met every reasonable anticipation.

It was a week of active manipulation—a week of depressing rumors and adroit manoeuvering upon the part of speculators, who, for a variety of reasons, desired lower prices. Professional bear traders attempted a campaign. They sought ardently for discouraging factors. Failing to find what they desired, they resorted to invention; and it has been a long time since Wall Street has been so jammed with tales intended for depression. Most of the canards sent round were too transparent for any effect anywhere, but in the latter part of the week the fable-makers concentrated upon the inauguration of a war between the United States and Spain, and, abetted by sensation mongering newspapers, they were really able to incite something of a stock market scare. Quotations weakened. Nowhere, however, were there breaks of importance. A reaction was gained—nothing beyond that. From every responsible source came information that Spanish war talk was foolishness, the very highest Governmental authorities pronouncing hostile talk to be not unfounded only, but silly.

In the stock market it developed that the alarmist stuff and nonsense was really welcomed by others than the professional bear contingent. Interests identified with the long side of the market, people who have much to gain by improvement in public sentiment and betterment in market values, were found apparently quite content to have the rumor game go on uninterrupted. For this there are two or three explanations. One is that in important quarters has developed the theory that the market's future will be better served if something of a reaction should offset the recent rise, relieving the market of weak features, which otherwise at some future time might involve embarrassment. Then there is a long list of traders on the Stock Exchange who, having bought at lower figures, sold out at the advance, and now are anxious to get back at a concession what they let go. Affected by influences like these, the stock market has been in the position of being subjected to aggressive attacks without any earnest effort anywhere to protect it. Yet, in the face of these circumstances—such as ordinarily would demoralize any market—here is the net result upon the sixteen stocks most active during the week:

	Up.	Down.
American Spirits	3½	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	..	¾
Chicago Gas	..	⅛
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	1⅝	..
Louisville & Nashville	..	¾
Manhattan	..	..
Northern Pacific pf.	1¾	..
Philadelphia & Reading	..	¾
Rock Island	..	1⅝
St. Paul	..	1¾
Southern Railroad pf.	2	..
Sugar Trust	..	2⅝
Tobacco Trust	3½	..
Texas & Pacific	1½	..
Western Union	⅞	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅞	..

These stocks in volume of transactions represented two-thirds of the total business upon the Stock Exchange during the whole week. Every group of properties is represented in the list. More than half the change are advances. With one exception every advance is more than fractional. Of the declines only three are anything else than fractional. And this record is in the face of a week where every energy and all the arts of manipulation have been on the side of depression.

Here is another similarly significant exhibit—changes in stocks dealt in during the whole week to an extent less than a thousand shares each, quotations moving free from manipulative work:

	Up.	Down.
Adams Express	2	..
American Telegraph & Cable	1	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	5	..
Chicago & Alton	10	..
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	10	..
Cleve., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L. pf.	12½	..
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	..	1½
Great Northern pf.	2	..
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅛	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	3	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	3⅛	..
National Starch 1st pf.	8	..
National Starch 2d pf.	9½	..
Northwest pf.	5	..
Norfolk & Western	1⅜	..
Omaha pf.	2⅞	..
Oregon Navigation	2	..
Oregon Short Line	1½	..
Pan Handle pf.	3	..
St. Paul & Duluth	5½	..

The significance of this list—and it is complete—is amply clear, showing how stocks act when stocks act naturally. One declines while nineteen advance, and for the single one receding a special reason exists.

While sensational rumors cut so large a feature on the surface of the market, every substantial development during the week was of a character to beget confidence. Especially tonic was the tremendous oversubscription for New-York City's new bond issue. Many of these bonds go abroad. That indicates whether or not European investors are awake to the advantages offered now by American securities. Foreign sentiment is ordinarily too much judged by what goes on in arbitrage transactions between the New-York and London Stock Exchanges. There is the noise of European relations with our security markets, but the effective elements do not show in that quarter. What is of more consequence than all such ups and downs is to be found in uniform declarations, coming from every important banking house with close foreign connections, that investors abroad, who buy not to scalp but to hold, are paying now more attention to American investment opportunities than in over a decade.

For months past the chief bear dependence has been upon poor railway earnings. Many statements have borne out depressing predictions. But sensible men in the financial world look not behind, but ahead. Bad railway earnings are based upon bad conditions, which are largely cured by the oncoming sweep of good times throughout the whole country. Our new prosperity is treated cynically in some conspicuous quarters, but such skepticism is nowhere shared by observers who are intelligent and candid. Good times indications do not appear in spots merely; signs of betterment are everywhere. The industrial world, general trade conditions, the crop situation, the status of everything financial, production at home, and demands from abroad—every factor making for prosperity is ranged now in our favor tremendously.

Railroad earnings that have been bad are bound to be good. Already the tendency changes so as to be notable. Crops coming East at prices unknown for years will pay for goods shipped by merchants and manufacturers to the West in unprecedented volume. Such conditions make dividends. The pace is rapid; the new prosperity has in it no element of sloth. Of influential elements in the security market, none is depressing outside of the four walls of the Stock Exchange. There the talent fights against all betterment—trying to ignore facts and to discredit changed conditions. Perhaps cynicism is in the suggestion, but indications have not been lacking lately that the new public interest in Wall Street collides to some extent with treatment it does not deserve. It is not difficult to find cool-headed bankers and brokers anxious to see the Stock Exchange take steps which shall be aggressive to find out whether orders given by customers are orders always executed. It is hurtful in the extreme to Wall Street prestige for even the suspicion to obtain that anywhere are commission orders accepted merely to be "coppered." Suppose there should now be a shortage on any such account aggregating 100,000 shares, what would be the consequence? Suppose, with such an illicit short interest, the market should refuse to recede, suppose any brokers are really short of customers' stocks, suppose continuous advances force shorts to cover, what might be the result? These are questions asked seriously on the very floors of the Stock Exchange—and Governors of that institution are among those who ask.

Regardless of where the manipulators stand, regardless of any mere professionalism, the market for American securities is on solid foundations.

Says the organ of the coal, iron, and steel trades: "Everybody now is talking business."

Says the head of a banking house, representing ultra-conservative sentiment: "Everything seems to be coming our way."

Says the greatest railroad builder and organizer of the country: "We are going to do better."

Says the foremost banker in America: "Every reasonable man should be satisfied."

SATURDAY.

The stock market fairly active. Fluctuations chiefly fractional. London quotations better. Commission houses doing more than usual. People who have been working for a reaction seem to have obtained all such advantages now expected. The short interest much in evidence.

***

Improved prices reported by cable gave the New-York market something of an upward tendency at the opening, but nowhere was there shown any disposition among the traders of the Stock Exchange to abandon their tactics against advances, nor did any of the strong interests on the bull side attempt to help the better feeling.

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In conspicuous quarters, more especially among the leading Granger stocks, there has developed a short interest which threatens soon to be unwieldy.

***

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks of the city, coming out just before the close of business, made a magnificent showing. These are the figures, unprecedented for many a day:

	Increases.
Surplus reserve, over	$8,800,000
Loans, over	3,200,000
Specie, over	8,200,000
Legal tenders, over	4,400,000
Deposits, over	15,900,000

***

This showing is full of consequence to every business interest. See the vast flood of gold and its equivalents rushing once more to normal channels—see the tremendous piling up of deposits! And we are only at the beginning, for an army of recent hoarders are still holding their funds back, really ashamed to come forward and let their bankers and business associates know how unbalanced they lately were.

***

This tide of money seeking activity must quickly work influentially in the security markets.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Met. Traction	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	¾	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	4
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
Brook. Union Gas.	½	N. Pac. pf., when issued	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	½	U. S. Cord. pf.	¾
Erie	½	U. S. Cord. gtd.	¾
Gt. Northern pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	⅞	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Col. C. & I. dev.	½	Manhattan	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Laclede Gas	1	Or. Imp., t. r.	⅞
L. E. & West.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1	Ohio South. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1⅜	Sav. A. & A. P. 4s	1
K. & Mich. 4s	1⅜	Utah So. ext. 1st, t. r.	1½
Mich. Cen. 7s	2¼	Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	1⅛

BONDS DECLINED.

Den. & R. G. 1st	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Or. S. Line 6s, t. r.	3½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was nominal. Call loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper in good demand. Rates, 5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for single names four to six months to run, and 6@6½ per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $121,591,162; balances, $6,007,297; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $550,503.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet. Posted rates unchanged at $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜@95¼, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 64¾@64⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 716,087.23 ounces of silver bullion, against which 716 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 706 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,839,043
Imports for same period	78,943,075
Net imports	$28,104,032
Net exports to date, 1895	47,988,011
Net exports to date, 1894	66,377,544
Net exports to date, 1893	11,207,107

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of American Flag sold at .02, 100 Best & Belcher at .90, 400 Chrysolite at .10, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 300 Comstock at .07, 900 Little Chief at .15, 100 Mexican at .62, 100 Prix Arizona at .03, 300 Pharmacist at .18, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .64.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 53¾; Erie, ⅝, to 17⅝; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 60⅜; St. Paul, ½, to 80⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 16⅝; Reading, ¼, to 15⅞, and New-York Central, ⅛, to 99. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 99. Erie first preferred sold at 39 and Pennsylvania at 54⅜. British consols declined 1-16, to 110⅛, for money, and ⅜ to 110¼, for the account.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,214,126, of which amount $1,316,194 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $2,141,329, and the exports of specie were $1,109,495.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, declined ¼. There was a sale of $100,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 110⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	110
4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1925	119⅜	120
4s, c., 1925	119½	120
5s, r., 1904	112½	112½
5s, c., 1904	112¼	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	..

In State bonds, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61⅞.

ALL HAIL BETTER TIMES.

Illustrative of the widespread improvement in business and of the change in public sentiment—of restored confidence—as shown by the demand for investment securities, are the following dispatches from banking houses at important centres throughout the country, showing local situations as viewed by local eyes:

The telegrams quoted are from branches of New-York Stock Exchange houses and from out-of-town firms with Wall Street connections, who extend the courtesy of this information to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Schwartz, Dupee & Co. wire from Chicago:

"There is a big general improvement in local business. More confidence is shown by speculators and investors than for a long time past. There is a steady demand for investment securities, and we believe it will continue to increase.

"The whole outlook is very bright. The election removed all grounds for apprehension. Confidence is returning rapidly, and it is the general belief that we are on the road to prosperity."

Mr. A. M. Day of Counselman & Day of Chicago wires:

"Since the election local business shows considerable improvement, and the whole sentiment has changed decidedly for the better. Investment buying is slowly but steadily increasing. Confidence is returning, and as this spreads the demand for securities will increase. The outlook is bright and people generally feel confident of the future."

Mr. J. Frank Kelley, Dominick & Dickerman's Chicago manager, reports:

"The local situation shows decided improvement since the election. But as yet speculative business is very limited."

Mr. Isaac N. Solis, in charge of one of the Philadelphia offices of Dick Brothers & Co., says:

"Before the election our local market was much narrower than that of New-York. Since then, however, we have done more business in one day than we previously did in a month. There is not only a strong investment demand, but speculators are very active—all on the bull side, of course.

"The investment buying is largely in our local securities, but speculators are mostly using the New-York market. Prices on the Philadelphia Exchange did not respond to the first bull movement after election. Our speculators did their buying in New-York stocks.

"In the investment department the demand is much greater than the supply. Everything indicates a continuation of the improvement and an era of activity and advancing prices."

Mr. Frank H. Bachman of H. F. Bachman & Co., the Philadelphia connection of Sutro, Scholle & Co., wires:

"Business in Philadelphia has expanded as it has everywhere else since the election. But there has been no perceptible increase in the speculation in Philadelphia securities. The improvement in that line has been in New-York stocks. Sentiment is all bullish, but people feel that they have no right to expect too much before general business revives as it is expected to.

"The investment demand is large, and indications point to a further increase. A great deal of hoarded money has come out, and there is yet much more to make its appearance. People who became frightened before the election, and who sold securities at the low prices then ruling in order to hoard gold, are now buying back those very same securities at much higher figures."

Mr. Charles Head wires from Boston:

"Local business has improved and sentiment is much better. Wall Street, as usual, has discounted the first effects of the election, but the change in conditions is too radical and the outlook for general business too promising to be measured by the improvement which has already been established in prices.

"I think the outlook is for a largely increased demand for securities, both for investment and speculation account."

Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co. report from their Baltimore office:

"Business in the local market has increased materially since the election. This is especially noticeable in the transactions in bonds and investment securities, and it indicates plainly the restored confidence. The outlook for buying is of the brightest, particularly in the investment department. Sentiment is all of the confident sort, and there is a general belief in future improvement."

Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore say:

"Things seem to be coming our way. The Venezuela dispute satisfactorily settled, gold and currency pouring into the banks, the Government's gold reserve approaching $125,000,000, with prospect of reaching much higher figures, business reviving, factories and mills reopening, money freely offering at reduced rates, wheat up to 85 cents, everybody smiling and cheerful, and signs of prosperity on every side.

"At our Exchange we have had an old-time market. For the past six months every one has been accumulating money and selling securities. Now the reverse is true, every one wants to get rid of idle funds and buy securities. Result—an active demand for bonds and investment shares, and an advance all around in prices."

Mr. E. L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati manager for P. J. Goodhart & Co., wires:

"Although it is only ten days since the result of the Presidential election became known, signs of improvement are noted at Cincinnati in every branch of business, particularly manufacturing. The various plants which had practically closed down on account of lack of orders, owing to the uncertainty of the election, have all started up, and in many instances are working a full complement of men on full time. Mercantile houses are sending all their men on the road and have increased the number of their salesmen. The leather and iron business have both revived, especially the former, and it must be taken into consideration that both these lines are well represented in this city. The whisky business shows distinct signs of improvement and activity, especially since production being curtailed adds to the strong position of the product. Local securities are sought for investment and are advancing in price."

From the Pittsburg office of Schwartz, Dupee & Co. comes the following:

"Business in Pittsburg is largely improved since the election. Speculative sentiment here is all on the bullish side. The outlook for investment buying is good. Confidence is in a great measure restored, and there are no bearish influences in sight. Everything points the other way. The general feeling among local investors and speculators is that from now on the tendency of prices will be toward advances, and that all securities can be safely and profitably purchased on every reaction."

Kohn & Co. quote their St. Louis correspondents as saying:

"Conditions here are much improved. General business is better and there has been a great restoration of confidence. In the security markets there is a decided improvement. Not much increase in speculation has shown itself, but the investment demand is larger than for some time past. People are going slow, but the general sentiment is bullish and the tendency among investors is to eagerly snap up whatever bargains appear in the security market."

Mr. A. J. Wright, the representative of Messrs. McIntyre & Wardwell at Buffalo, says:

"Local business has improved in a marked degree with us. Everything looks better and local sentiment indicates much greater confidence in the future. Hoarded money is coming out, and being exchanged for good securities and for raw materials. The increased demand for wheat, cotton, lumber, iron, and leather shows the tendency, and is an indication of the business improvement that is to come."

Mr. C. B. Bolmer, manager of the New-Haven branch of Prince & Whitely, wires:

"Local business is improving and the general sentiment is decidedly better. In the investment field the outlook is excellent. One fact operating against any marked improvement immediately is the disposition among investors to move cautiously, fearing that the meeting of Congress will cause a temporary set-back. But things are vastly better since the election, and the outlook for prices is excellent."

Mr. J. B. Smith, manager for Clark, Ward & Co., at their Springfield (Mass.) office, telegraphs:

"Business here shows improvement in all branches. The bettered conditions since the election are marked. Sentiment is decidedly better. There is a general restoration of confidence, and we have had more inquiries for investment securities in the past ten days than at any period in the last four years."

Mr. N. P. Hough, manager of Holmes & Co.'s Hartford branch, says:

"Manufacturing interests throughout Connecticut have greatly improved. The outlook for local business is very good, but it is yet too early to feel the whole effects of the election. A wonderful change has come over general sentiment, and there is every indication of a better and brighter future.

"During the uncertainty over the election there was an accumulation of funds both by individuals and by corporations that in the aggregate amounted to very large figures. This money is now seeking an outlet, and there is a good demand for municipal and investment bonds and for securities of all kinds which are sound and have a good future."

HOW A FAKE WAS STARTED.

Investigations have been quietly going on since Thursday to discover, if possible, the inventors and circulators of the pernicious stock-jobbing rumor which told Wall Street that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was dead, and which at the time caused nervousness in financial circles.

So far the story has been traced to its starting point, but its perpetrators seem to have cleverly covered their tracks.

On Thursday afternoon a young man rushed to the telephone booth in a Fifth Avenue hotel and had the attendant call the Union Club. To the clerk there he told the false news of Mr. Vanderbilt's sudden death, and when asked his name gave that of "Webb."

Both H. Walter Webb and W. Seward Webb are members of the Union Club, and the club's clerk, thinking his informant one of these gentlemen, posted the news without a doubt as to its authenticity.

A Wall Street broker saw the notice put up, and hastened to telephone his office regarding it. Nobody there having heard the "news," clerks hastily called up other houses to make inquiries. In this way the rumor spread with a rush.

Beyond this, nothing is yet definitely known. The hotel telephone boy is confident that he could identify the "Mr. Webb" who started the imposition. It is probable that he will have the opportunity to make the test soon.

THE WAY SOLVENCY VOTED.

A prominent banking house has compiled a table giving in comparison the population and wealth represented by the votes in the Electoral College as they will be cast respectively for Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan. The showing is interesting. The twenty-five States carried by McKinley (on the basis of the census of 1890) contained nearly twice the population and three times the wealth of the twenty States carried by Bryan.

FOR MR. MCKINLEY.

	Electoral Votes.	Population.	Wealth.
California	9	1,208,130	$2,533,733,627
Connecticut	6	746,258	835,120,219
Delaware	3	168,493	175,678,795
Illinois	24	3,826,351	5,066,751,719
Indiana	15	2,192,404	2,095,176,626
Iowa	13	1,911,896	2,287,348,333
Kentucky	13	1,858,635	1,172,532,313
Maine	6	661,086	489,134,128
Maryland	8	1,042,390	1,085,473,048
Massachusetts	15	2,238,943	2,803,645,447
Michigan	14	2,093,889	2,095,016,272
Minnesota	9	1,301,826	1,691,851,927
New-Hampshire	4	376,530	325,128,740
New-Jersey	10	1,444,933	1,445,285,114
New-York	36	5,997,853	8,576,701,991
North Dakota	3	182,719	337,606,506
Ohio	23	3,672,316	3,951,382,384
Oregon	4	313,767	590,396,104
Pennsylvania	32	5,258,014	6,190,746,550
Rhode Island	4	345,506	504,162,352
South Dakota	4	328,808	425,141,299
Vermont	4	332,422	265,567,323
West Virginia	6	762,794	438,954,881
Wisconsin	12	1,686,880	1,833,308,523
Wyoming	3	60,705	169,773,710
Total	280	40,015,538	$47,384,718,021

FOR MR. BRYAN.

	Electoral Votes.	Population.	Wealth.
Alabama	11	1,513,017	$622,773,504
Arkansas	8	1,128,179	455,147,422
Colorado	4	412,198	1,145,712,267
Florida	4	391,422	389,489,388
Georgia	13	1,837,353	852,369,449
Idaho	3	84,385	207,896,591
Kansas	10	1,427,096	1,799,343,591
Louisiana	8	1,118,587	495,301,597
Mississippi	9	1,289,600	454,242,688
Missouri	17	2,679,184	2,297,902,945
Montana	3	132,159	453,135,209
Nebraska	8	1,058,910	1,275,685,514
Nevada	3	45,761	180,323,668
North Carolina	11	1,617,947	584,148,999
South Carolina	9	1,151,149	400,911,308
Tennessee	12	1,767,518	887,956,143
Texas	15	2,235,523	2,105,576,766
Utah	3	207,905	349,411,234
Virginia	12	1,655,980	862,818,070
Washington	4	349,390	760,698,726
Total	167	22,104,263	$16,680,384,984

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY.
207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 11th, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 17.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., payable December 1st to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 12 M. November 21st, and opened at 9 A. M. December 1st.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
AND
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.
23 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, November 6, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference Income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before November 26, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 26, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, to any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.
Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.
New-York, Philadelphia, and London, November 6, 1896.
Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896, no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.
Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of
$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Russell Sage,	George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde,	A. J. Cassatt,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Charles F. Mayer,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Henry M. Alexander,
C. C. Cuyler,	John E. Searles,
George L. Rives,	James H. Hyde,
Charles Coudert,	John W. Hunter,
J. Hampden Robb,	James Stokes,
James W. Alexander,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Oliver Ames,
	Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	J. D. Probst,
Henry H. Cook,	Henry Steers,
Charles R. Flint,	George W. Quintard,
W. L. Trenholm,	Forrest H. Parker,
William B. Kendall,	Charles Scribner,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Joseph N. Hallock,	George W. White,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Percival Knauth,
Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
	Edward E. Poor.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE
Chicago Gas Company
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the above-mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on or after Nov. 25, 1896.
The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New-York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between Nov. 16 and Nov. 27.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSW

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Eight hundred and nine (809) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

253	5842	11124	15585	30138	36393	44770
296	5858	11208	15619	30210	36413	44859
406	6023	11235	15627	30223	36552	44873
439	6108	11295	15653	30229	36761	44921
450	6122	11327	15634	30252	36819	44988
509	6271	11341	15636	30374	36957	45000
614	6304	11399	15686	30392	36981	45023
658	6320	11520	15690	30448	37102	45095
730	6330	11541	15700	30479	37152	45098
743	6405	11542	15750	30483	37184	45109
746	6407	11580	15751	30549	37374	45149
750	6434	11605	15764	30611	37388	45213
1140	6439	11617	16037	30632	37462	45216
1299	6450	11678	16062	30725	37466	45256
1311	6452	11684	16187	30727	37515	45257
1341	6458	11768	16287	30761	37548	45261
1424	6480	11779	16720	30849	37550	45269
1484	6672	11778	16725	30865	37610	45270
1586	6709	11796	16743	30884	37697	45274
1600	6807	11798	16844	30906	37745	45303
1704	6849	11852	16885	30907	37815	45374
1711	6850	11896	16967	30941	37884	45389
1712	6952	11931	16972	31009	37903	45389
1726	6965	11935	17122	31136	37954	45414
1729	6983	12021	17213	31294	37976	45418
1743	7013	12022	17251	31333	37982	45444
1759	7077	12051	17320	31336	37985	45445
1778	7128	12078	17354	31459	37987	45566
1781	7197	12121	17357	31571	37994	46283
1807	7271	12147	17361	31697	37996	46490
1849	7293	12215	17426	31801	38315	46502
1850	7358	12227	17715	31802	38402	46651
1938	7530	12301	17762	31882	38527	46678
2174	7612	12302	17779	31974	38580	46689
2189	7631	12315	17849	32055	38594	46785
2192	7701	12355	17880	32196	38665	46799
2193	7743	12432	17902	32197	38729	46813
2196	7764	12445	17972	32238	38729	46980
2243	7883	12460	18063	32278	38974	46996
2249	7979	12482	18223	32293	38991	47008
2257	8013	12502	18224	32318	38994	47126
2368	8041	12519	18232	32409	38996	47179
2475	8068	12530	18253	32457	39019	47183
2479	8073	12532	18343	32480	39026	47250
2480	8107	12694	18353	32483	39095	47286
2525	8124	12704	18396	32613	39097	47446
2528	8177	12794	18423	32659	39115	47556
2550	8184	12812	18527	32679	39329	47949
2740	8203	12877	18529	32734	39325	48088
2781	8243	13028	18578	32742	39461	48201
2821	8279	13061	18595	32743	39508	48237
2876	8410	13069	18689	32776	39655	48272
2880	8413	13070	18702	32795	39815	48386
2910	8423	13084	18695	32868	39815	48404
2914	8454	13087	18698	32907	39819	48424
3027	8493	13116	18808	32937	39868	48436
3033	8550	13140	18910	33095	39880	48471
3040	8648	13141	18986	33100	39881	48537
3060	8690	13158	19126	33276	39926	48546
3072	8833	13170	19217	33763	40013	48880
3100	8860	13206	19300	33798	41247	48900
3197	8879	13207	19311	33814	41340	48911
3242	8900	13518	19647	33916	41393	48925
3253	8920	13523	19671	33912	41399	49163
3264	8934	13524	20008	33937	41416	49277
3293	8940	13605	20054	33982	41419	49331
3308	8960	13636	20271	33999	41403	49363
3486	8986	13642	20305	34064	41503	49570
3568	9010	13644	20418	34207	41576	49700
3571	9040	13757	20464	34319	41589	49705
3576	9076	13818	20482	34341	41627	49870
3578	9118	13879	20577	34359	41679	49894
3840	9136	13892	20628	34376	41807	49900
3841	9203	14005	20667	34448	41986	49917
3843	9234	14044	20684	34454	41987	50174
3844	9244	14067	20919	34468	42024	50193
3879	9249	14070	20964	34470	42196	50516
3921	9350	14105	21862	34576	42208	50549
3935	9502	14106	21899	34617	42282	50849
4007	9566	14135	21955	34724	42302	50880
4029	9587	14176	21980	34735	42401	51101
4071	9604	14198	22000	34769	43562	51270
4071	9689	14201	28601	34770	43227	51349
4106	9728	14273	28604	34828	43307	51351
4157	9756	14377	28610	34939	43309	51591
4197	9802	14390	28617	35047	43322	51594
4234	9819	14415	28620	35129	43340	51696
4259	9891	14475	28682	35171	43341	51700
4329	10003	14476	28878	35181	43375	51801
4330	10005	14578	28901	35185	43418	51993
4340	10023	14610	28902	35216	43703	51997
4490	10098	14674	28906	35227	43764	52070
4437	10111	14080	28920	35359	43882	52088
4510	10261	14817	28922	35366	44045	52119
4519	10407	14819	28993	35370	44125	52124
4688	10415	14851	29173	35460	44135	52165
4820	10419	14821	29148	35514	44141	52260
4825	10517	14830	29353	35622	44146	52273
4870	10542	14836	29372	35626	44150	52275
4999	10574	14849	29579	35630	44218	52324
5113	10584	14853	29611	35648	44224	52371
5114	10607	14854	29612	35753	44294	52741
5342	10645	14867	29618	35751	44229	52621
5356	10648	14869	29699	35833	44233	52664
5466	10656	14881	29714	35860	44279	52760
5485	10688	14886	29818	35896	44284	52764
5514	10759	14890	29856	35897	44298	52846
5542	10795	14925	29855	35945	44336	53055
5552	10802	15038	29872	36001	44530	53064
5562	10809	15073	29914	36002	44534	53110
5572	10830	15230	29962	36011	44627	53123
5685	10856	15248	30021	36277	44614	53143
5780	10914	15550	30037	36362	44668	53285
5786	10915	15570	30048	36383	44721	53309
5822	11064	15574	30072	36392	44723	53327
5826	11116	15583	30089			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Eight hundred and nine (809) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896,** at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14th, 1896.

To Holders of **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY** CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY:

On and after Friday, November 20th, 1896, the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY will be prepared to receive Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities of the STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY, as provided in the Plan of Reorganization.

Reorganization Certificates must be indorsed in blank, and if new stock is desired in any name other than that in which the Reorganization Certificate stands the assignment must be attested by some person satisfactory to the Trust Company.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each.

Scrip will be issued to persons entitled to fractions of a bond, or to fractions of a share of stock.

Only one hundred lots of certificates will be received on each business day; the new securities in exchange therefor will be delivered on the following day.

F. K. STURGIS,
Chairman Reorganization Committee United States Cordage Co.

PUTS AND CALLS.

Stocks, grain, 10 shares upward, investment or on margin. Particulars and Daily Market Letter see Daily Financial News. Call or write
HOE & BARNES,
Bankers, 55 New St.; Telephone, 1211 Broad.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

New-York, November, 1896.

TO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS:

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company has consented to receive deposits of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and the Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company, and bondholders and stockholders are therefore requested to deposit their securities with said Company at No. 22 William Street, New-York City.

A new and equitable plan of reorganization for all classes of securities is being prepared by this Committee under the auspices of the Trust Company, and for that purpose the immediate deposit of First Mortgage and Consolidated Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock, with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, is imperatively necessary for the protection of the holders thereof.

No bond or stockholder should deposit his securities with any other Trust Company without conferring with this Committee or the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

The Trust Company will issue temporary receipts for all bonds and stock deposited. A proper agreement and negotiable certificates are in course of preparation.

HENRY AMY, Chairman.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.

ISN'T IT FUNNY?

That the public will not buy stocks until prices are up twenty to thirty points? Here is ST. PAUL up at its old stopping place, 79, and the public loading up with it. It may go very much higher, but how much better to have bought it around 65 some seventy days ago.

Remember that a bull market BEGINS in gloom and ENDS in glory. It begins when things look the worst, and ends when they look the best. It begins at the bottom, and ends at the top. There must be a top. The tide ebbs as well as flows. We do not say positively that the top has been reached yet, but we are advising caution.

It is safe yet to buy on the breaks, and safe to sell on the bulges. The country is all right, but Wall Street always discounts good news.

Everything may make new records this year, but don't be too bold now. There must be many and severe ups and downs. Keep big margins, and don't get "rattled."

We have taken our clients through bull markets, bear markets, and panics, and not an account on our books shows a loss; every one shows a gain.

Our syndicate subscribers have been paid cash dividends of 113½ per cent. since July 1st, and those who have left their dividends to be compounded have over 180 per cent. to their credit.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AT THREE PER CENT. A WEEK, compounded weekly, amounts to $448 IN ONE YEAR. Do you want anything better?

Remember that capital and system combined cannot lose. Remember that the amateur always loses in the end.

Every private account under our management shows a fine profit.

The average profit on private accounts of a thousand dollars' capital is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER WEEK. When the tide is strong, it is much more.

We will not work with small margins, however, as we will not help you lose your money. You can get plenty of help in that direction, so do not be downcast at our refusal.

This is not guesswork with us. We have no blind pool business. Every transaction is made by reputable brokers, and immediately reported to investors.

If our advice saves you one-sixteenth of a point in buying and an equal amount in selling, then our commission is saved. Anything gained over that by our aid is clear profit.

We are not Bankers or Brokers, but Investment Agents. We neither receive nor pay out money. Your capital must go to a reputable brokerage firm.

We realize in our plans that there are always two sides to the market, and money can be made on either.

50 Broadway, N. Y.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET FREE.

W. E. FOREST,
50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PROSPEROUS TIMES.

The confidence and hopefulness everywhere apparent throughout the country cannot fail to produce activity in all lines of business for a long time to come.

THE STOCK MARKET WILL CONTINUE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS GROWING PROSPERITY.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL" illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS

53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

IMPORTANT

We know of great opportunities in certain stocks that with small capital will lay the foundation for large profits.

We will cheerfully give information and suggestions in private correspondence in reference to these developments.

L. A. COLE & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

57 B'WAY, NEW-YORK CITY, (ground floor.)
MEMBERS N. Y. CON. STOCK EXCHANGE.
COMMISSION ON STOCKS AND WHEAT, 1-16.

CELLULOID STOCK.
UNION TYPEWRITER SECURITIES.
AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' SECURITIES.
GUARANTEE TRUST STOCK.
UNITED STATES TRUST STOCK.
CENTRAL TRUST STOCK.
BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, will be received by the Department of Public Parks, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, until 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, November 16, 1896:

FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE OLD CENTRE CASTING; THE SUPPLYING AND PUTTING IN PLACE OF THE NEW CENTRE CASTING; THE REMOVAL OF TWO OLD ENGINES; THE SUPPLYING AND PUTTING IN PLACE IN ENGINE ROOM OVER THE ROADWAY OF A NEW ENGINE; THE SUPPLYING AND PUTTING IN PLACE OF CERTAIN SHAFTING, BEARINGS, AND OTHER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES, AND THE SUPPLYING AND PUTTING IN PLACE OF SUCH OTHER MATERIALS, AND THE DOING OF SUCH OTHER WORK AS MAY BE NECESSARY; ALL AT THE MADISON AVENUE BRIDGE, OVER THE HARLEM RIVER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

For particulars see "City Record."

SOME GOOD HERE, AFTER ALL.

The first numbers of important London financial weekly journals issued since the United States election were received here, yesterday. They recognize generally our changed conditions. They are grudging in their concessions, but have to confess that American stocks are now sure to be favorites with investors in Europe.

***

The Statist says Europe will be disposed to reinvest here, and it is not probable that gold will be drawn from New-York, the chances rather favoring more shipments here.

***

"The question as to whether more gold is likely to go to the United States largely, if not entirely, depends," adds the Statist, "upon the purchases of American securities. So far as we can ascertain, the bulk of the purchases that have so far been made are for market operators, whose demands have been largely supplied by sales on the part of other operators, who had purchased in anticipation of the result, or by sales of bona fide holders, who have held on to their securities until they could sell without loss, while the purchases of investors have as yet been small. It was, however, scarcely to be expected that investors would rush into the market until they could look clearly ahead and gauge the prospects of the future. It is, however, probable that now the position has been so far rectified, and that there is the prospect of the United States no longer making disastrous experiments with its currency, Europe will be disposed to reinvest, and that the capital withdrawn during the past few years, owing to fears as to the currency, will now begin to flow back again. Whether or not the demand will immediately be on a large scale cannot, however, yet be determined."

***

"But even should there be no immediate large outflow of capital, there is no immediate prospect of a return of the large amount of gold sent to the United States during the past few months. November is the great exporting month of the year; in normal times the balance of trade in favor of that country is larger in November than in any other month. With large purchases of American securities this trade balance would cause gold to be sent, but in the absence of the outflow of much capital it may only suffice to pay off indebtedness incurred in the shipment of gold and designed to be liquidated by the trade balance of November.

***

"The position in New-York since the election is that money has come out and loans are freely made at low rates, while there is eager competition for commercial paper. The returns of the New-York banks for the next few weeks will be an interesting study, as, with the removal of fear, the institutions and commercial houses which accumulated cash against the election will probably redeposit it with the banks. That money in New-York has come out from all sources is indicated by rates of 3 per cent. to 6 per cent. charged for call loans, under 6 per cent. for time money, and 5½ per cent. for the best commercial bills."

***

It is a great concession from such a source that American finance, American securities, or anything else American can be entitled to respectful consideration. This alone ought to make a genuine Thanksgiving here this year.

BIDS WILL BE LARGE.

Investment bankers and brokers are paying attention to the bond issue announced by the Hon. E. P. Shaw, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. New-York houses with New-England connections are especially interested for the reason that their clientage includes investors who will be particularly attracted to such a security.

A Wall Street banker with Boston representatives said yesterday that there was a general anticipation that the premium brought would correspond to that just obtained by Controller Fitch for the New-York City issue.

Other bankers were even more enthusiastic. Controller Fitch's success will, they say, lend avidity to the bidding for this later issue, and on this they claim that even a higher premium will be quoted. There is no doubt about the issue being heavily oversubscribed. Every banker and broker has crowding customers now anxious for this class of gilt-edged bonds.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Merchants' Ex	110
American Ex	170	Metropolis	425
Broadway	220	Mount Morris	100
Butch. & Drovers'	125	National Union	175
Central National	130	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	199	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Ninth National	112
Corn Exchange	280	National Bank N. A.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Park	260
Fourth National	170	Phenix	108
Gallatin National	300	Republic	140
German-American	108	Seaboard National	170
Germania	550	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	310	Shoe & Leather	93
Imp. & Traders'	530	State of New-York	108
Irving	150	Third National	100
Manhattan	210	Tradesmen's	92
Market & Fulton	210	U. S. National	175
Mechanics'	190	West Side	275
Mercantile	172	Western National	114
Merchants'	136		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—There was but little feature to the local market, and the tendency was irregular. The Traction stocks showed a little more strength, Philadelphia gaining ⅛ and Metropolitan ½. In the specialties the feature was Pennsylvania Heat stocks, which seemed to be depressed on account of local political reasons. The preferred declined from 22 to 21¼, and rallied at the close to 21⅜. The common declined from 13⅞ to 13, and sympathized with the rally in the preferred, closing at 13¾. Welsbach showed the effects of some realizing, declining 1 point, to 54½. United Gas Improvement was also fractionally lower, being offered at the close at 72¾. Storage Battery closed ¼ higher for the common and ¼ lower for the preferred. The balance of the market was featureless.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
Cambria	45	46	45	46
Choctaw	7⅞	8	7⅞	7¾
Con. Traction stock	..	..	22	22
Electric Storage	30¼	30½	30	30½
Electric Storage pf	32½	33	32½	33
Electro-Pneumatic	..	..	½	½
Hestonville	51½	..	50	52
Hestonville pf	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	24	26	24	26
Hunt. & B. T. pf	50	..	50	..
Indianapolis	..	..	19	19
Ins. Co. of N.	21¾	22	21¾	22
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43¾	43½	43¾
Lehigh Valley	33¼	33½	33¼	33½
Met. Traction	108	108½	108	108½
Northern Central	97	..	97	..
Northern Pacific pf	16¼	16½	16½	16¾
Northern Pacific pf ctf	26⅞	27	26⅝	26¾
Pennsylvania	52⅝	53	52⅞	53
Penn. L., H. & Power	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	21¾	22¼	21¾	22
Pennsylvania Steel	..	39	..	39
Penn. Steel pf	..	70	..	70
Philadelphia Traction	69½	69¾	69	69¼
Reading	15 5-16	15 7-16	15 5-16	15⅜
Union Traction	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
United Cos. of N. J.	236	237	236	237
United Gas Improvement	72½	72¾	72½	73½
W. N. Y. & Penn.	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞
Welsbach	54	55	54	55
Welsbach of Canada	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Welsbach Commercial	28	29	28	30
Welsbach Commercial pf	..	69½	69	70
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	70	75	70	75
N. J. Con. 5s	86¼	..	86¼	..
Newark Pass. 5s	103½	104	103½	104
People's Trac. 5s	94	..	..	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	72½	72¾	72¼	73½

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 14, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	114	67	American Express	112	113	112	113	.....
12¾	12⅞	7,898	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅝	12¾	12¾	.....
30½	31	2,205	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31¾	31⅞	31	31	+ ¾
119⅝	119½	14,935	American Sugar Refs.	120	120½	119⅝	119⅝	− ¼
102	103	30	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	.....
90	91½	120	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	+ ¾
83	83½	4,785	American Tobacco	83	83⅝	83	83⅝	+ ¼
101¾	103	1,110	Am. Tobacco pf.	102	102½	102	102	.....
16	16⅛	2,880	At., T. & S.F. all in. pd.	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	2,125	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅜	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅞	200	Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
17½	18	500	Baltimore & Ohio	17½	18	17½	18	+1
14¼	14¾	630	Bay State Gas	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
21½	22½	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	22	22	22	22	.....
95½	96½	160	Brooklyn Union Gas	96	96	96	96	+ ½
..	65	75	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	56	57	56	57	.....
50	50¼	470	Canada Southern	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	.....
17⅝	17⅞	1,949	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18¼	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
82¼	82⅝	4,670	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	82½	82⅝	82¼	82⅜	.....
77⅞	78	3,725	Chicago Gas	78¼	78⅝	77¾	77⅞	+ ⅜
78	78⅛	9,580	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	78¼	78½	78	78⅛	+ ⅜
129½	130	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	− ⅛
105½	105⅝	260	Chicago & Northw.	106	106	106	106	− ½
72½	72¾	2,942	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	73½	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	− ⅛
32¼	32⅜	600	C., C., C. & St. Louis	32½	32¾	32½	32½	− ¼
1	2¼	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
26½	27	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27	26½	26¾	− ⅛
19	19½	1,650	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
162¾	163¾	50	Consolidated Gas Co.	163¾	163¾	163¾	163⅜	.....
127½	128	224	Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	127½	127½	− ½
9¼	9½	270	Des Moines & Ft. D.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
17	17¼	475	Erie	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	800	General Electric	34	34	33¾	33⅞	.....
120½	122	350	Great Northern pf	120	120	120	120	+2
55½	57¼	200	Illinois Steel Co.	55¾	56	55¾	56	+ ⅞
28½	29	1,500	Laclede Gas	28¼	28½	27¾	28	−1
75	80	6	Laclede Gas pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
19	20	100	Lake Erie & Western	19	19	19	19	− ¾
52½	52¼	5,427	Louis. & Nash.	52¼	52½	52	52½	− ½
99¼	99⅝	3,435	Manhattan Con.	99¾	100¼	99½	99¾	− ½
107⅜	109	100	Metropolitan Traction	109	109	109	109	+ ½
20½	21	425	Minn. & St. Louis	20	20	20	20	.....
48	50	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
14⅜	14⅝	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14½	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
29⅝	30	1,820	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30	30¼	29¾	29¾	− ¼
24½	24¾	1,492	Missouri Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	.....
90¼	91¼	10	National Lead Co. pf.	90½	90¼	90¼	90½	.....
62	65	100	National Starch 1st pf.	60	60	60	30	+4
95½	96¼	10	New-York Central	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	.....
10⅜	11	230	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
28½	29	200	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	29	29	29	29	+ ½
12½	12¾	100	N. & W., all in. pd.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
5½	5⅞	650	North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
16½	16⅝	1,825	N. P., all in. pd.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	.....
26¾	27	4,735	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	27½	27½	26⅝	26¾	.....
35¾	35⅞	3,010	N. P. pf., wh. iss.	35¾	36	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅝
9	10	25	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	.....
16	16¼	1,010	Ontario & Western	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
1	2	200	Or. Imp., t. r.	2	2	1½	1½	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	1,635	Pacific Mail	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅝
3	3⅜	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	3	3	3	3	.....
30¾	31¼	11,310	P. & R., all in. pd.	30¾	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
159	160	110	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	+ ⅜
5⅛	5¼	100	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	.....
11½	11¾	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
21	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
16¼	17¼	200	Southern Pacific	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	730	Southern Railway	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
32	32¼	5,283	Southern Railway pf.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	31¼	2,125	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31¼	31⅝	30¾	30¾	− ⅛
10⅝	10¾	1,170	Texas Pacific	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝	.....
..	..	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	.....
11⅛	11¼	1,505	Union Pacific	11⅛	11¼	11	11⅛

the small amount of stocks offered found no market. Bonds found relatively better sale, when offered, than stocks.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	40	41	39½	40½
Cal. & Chi. Canal & D.	65	67½	67½	69
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15	16	15½	16½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	39½	40	39	40½
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37½	40	38½	40
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	50	51
Chi. S. & R.T. (Alley L.)	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Chi. City Railway	287	240	237	240
Chicago Telephone	160	170	160	170
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	135	135½	135	137½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	22¼	22½	22	22½
Metropolitan Elevated	18	18½	17½	18½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	15	16	15	15½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	39	40	38½	39½
New-York Biscuit	61½	62½	60½	61½
North Chi. St. R. R.	222½	226	225	228
Street's W. S. Car Line.	15½	16½	16	17
Street's W. S. Car L. pf.	57½	62½	58	62½
West Chi. St. R. R.	94	95½	94½	95½

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	98¼	99	98	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61½	64	61½	63
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	37	39	37½	40
Chi. City Railway 4½s	100	100½	100	..
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	102	102½	102	..
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s.	92¼	93	..	..
Consumers' Gas L. 5s.	83	85	..	..
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	74	74½	74	..
Metropolitan Elev. 5s.	64¾	65	64	..
No. Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	98	99½	99	..
No. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	100¼	101	100¼	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	100	100½	100	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	97½	98	98¾	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	41	..
American Screw Company	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	37½	40
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	105	..
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	155	165
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	100	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	101	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	78
Celluloid Company stock	59	62
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Ga. R. R. consol 5s	88½	90
Central Park, North & East 5s	100	100
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1025	1040
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas—bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	168	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111½	..
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip.	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	207	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	84	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	..
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	95	99
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	64
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	77	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	46	49
‡Hoboken Ferry Company 5s	91	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Journeay & Burnham	30	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	87	93
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	4
Kings County Elevated 5s	42½	45½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	..
Lafayette Gas stock	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	..
Lorillard Company pf.	101½	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	9½	14
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	69	..
Manning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	400	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	17
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	58	61
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	93	..
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	235	250
National Citizens' Bank	125	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	100
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific 1. c. stubs	¾	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	42½	44
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone consols	94	96
‡N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. L. R. R. 1st 5s	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	12½	..
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	225	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	69	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	14	16
Pitts., McK'port & Y. R. & C. 6 p. c. stock	118	128
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	90
Pratt & Whitney	9	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	..
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Rets of Mining Company bonds	43	48
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	70
Second Avenue Railroad stock	158	163
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 6s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
*St. Paul Gas stock	59	62
Standard Gas	82½	84½
Standard Gas pf.	107	110
‡Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	250	256
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	118
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	50
Third Avenue Railroad	165	166
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
‡Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	91	96
Trenton Potteries	11	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	70	..
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	65½	67½
‡Union Ferry 5s	102½	105
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	805	..
Union Typewriter	5	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	87	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
United States Trust	1060	1075
Wagner Car Company	159	162
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	64	67
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	19	20½
Worthington Pump pf.	78	82

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 14, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$597,299,285	$539,725,146	+10.7
Boston	88,593,266	79,918,253	+10.9
Philadelphia	51,087,217	67,264,392	-10.8
Baltimore	13,865,752	11,623,580	+19.3
Chicago	79,169,005	87,153,553	— 9.2
St. Louis	22,594,240	25,549,955	-11.6
New-Orleans	9,296,246	11,445,343	-18.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$861,905,102	$822,682,822	+ 4.8
Other cities, 5 days	142,108,762	159,497,604	-10.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,004,093,864	$982,180,516	+ 2.2
Total, all cities, for the week.	190,772,476	200,503,582	— 4.9
Total	$1,194,866,340	$1,182,684,098	+ 1.0

Complete returns for the week ended Nov. 7 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 3.8 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 17.9 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 14.2 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 11.1 per cent., and with 1894, a gain of 6.1 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain is 6.7 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA, N. O. & TEXAS & PAC. JUNC.—			
New-Orleans & Northeastern—			
Mileage	195	195	195
4th week October.	$51,000	$62,000	....
Month October	138,543	164,794	....
From Jan. 1	1,063,779	1,090,453	....
Alabama & Vicksburg—			
Mileage	142	142	142
4th week October.	$31,000	$28,000	....
Month October	75,671	68,861	....
From Jan. 1	464,156	424,467	....
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific—			
Mileage	189	189	189
4th week October.	$27,000	$23,000	....
Month October	65,244	60,956	....
From Jan. 1	452,294	424,167	....
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Nov.	$19,267	$22,699	$21,475
From July 1	408,620	338,280	393,995
From Jan. 1	996,767	942,062	906,547
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
1st week Nov.	$9,624	$12,925	$12,892
From July 1	191,182	221,326	187,800
From Jan. 1	459,930	463,700	424,523
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	832	831	....
4th week October.	$95,890	$89,177	....
Month October	295,048	304,173	....
From Jan. 1	2,908,485	2,901,735	....
BALTIMORE, CHES. & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	88	88	88
Month October	$39,600	$44,100	....
From Jan. 1	417,469	430,779	....
BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	22	22	22
Month October	$2,524	$3,040	$1,654
From Jan. 1	19,068	17,730	17,598
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAP. & NORTH.—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
4th week October.	$181,295	$220,556	$133,529
Month October	538,601	639,214	409,996
From July 1	1,621,183	1,899,449	1,318,319
From Jan. 1	3,738,880	3,558,485	3,080,630
CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	335	335	335
4th week October.	$89,264	$86,225	....
Month	270,044	262,730	....
From Jan. 1	2,609,902	2,295,851	....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	922
4th week October.	$157,313	$161,383	$121,533
Month	468,639	477,242	391,386
From July 1	1,676,510	1,619,473	1,337,608
From Jan. 1	3,949,054	3,317,579	3,051,807
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	576	576	576
1st week Nov.	$23,267	$32,181	$28,912
From July 1	634,174	667,610	606,151
From Jan. 1	1,390,182	1,473,053	1,358,290
CIN., GEORGIA & PORTSMOUTH—			
Mileage	42	42	42
Month October	$5,403	$6,751	$6,037
From Jan. 1	51,280	55,560	58,055
CIN., NEW-ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
Month October	$307,890	$356,881	....
From Jan. 1	2,787,060	3,022,236	....
CIN., PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA—			
Mileage	111	111	111
Month October	$26,353	$28,606	$25,465
From Jan. 1	227,771	228,467	211,104
CIN., SAGINAW & MACKINAC—			
Mileage	53	53	53
4th week October.	$3,542	$4,268	....
Month	11,132	13,548	....
CLEVE., CIN., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
1st week Nov.	$217,878	$288,631	$270,896
From July 1	4,681,173	5,309,070	4,904,415
From Jan. 1	11,063,214	11,983,279	10,821,733
COL., SANDUSKY & HOCKING—			
Mileage	272	272	272
4th week October.	$25,970	$29,223	$30,091
Month October	76,676	89,178	98,134
From July 1	312,331	376,769	421,727
From Jan. 1	680,514	719,494	679,527
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
3d week October.	$2,425	$2,303	....
From Jan. 1	91,462	76,953	....
DES MOINES, NORTHERN & WEST.—			
Mileage	150	150	150
Month October	$43,466	$45,281	....
From Jan. 1	370,160	307,890	....
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE—			
Mileage	189	189	189
4th week October.	$29,650	$31,447	....
Month	96,625	96,859	....
From Jan. 1	797,136	843,807	....
DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Nov.	$17,711	$22,488	$20,784
From July 1	441,844	439,203	394,596
From Jan. 1	977,646	984,313	923,784
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	579	579	572
4th week October.	$47,202	$57,986	$56,203
Month	145,010	182,769	164,131
From July 1	669,141	611,024	693,188
From Jan. 1	1,689,021	1,510,168	1,440,170
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
4th week October.	$5,182	$5,132	$3,833
Month	13,181	12,805	10,253
From July 1	48,405	44,359	36,866
From Jan. 1	100,821	94,968	87,896
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	637	637	637
1st week Nov.	$40,608	$48,818	$44,679
From July 1	870,009	929,598	945,939
From Jan. 1	2,197,167	2,269,411	2,054,659
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
4th week October.	$45,985	$44,733	....
Month	159,220	155,048	....
From July 1	580,701	549,371	....
From Jan. 1	1,667,600	1,591,639	....
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week October.	$29,916	$39,816	....
Month	112,534	134,603	....
From Jan. 1	748,125	860,189	....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
Month October	$38,466	$55,257	$81,167
From Jan. 1	262,310	306,154	274,297
GADSDEN & ATALLA UNION—			
Mileage	11	11	11
Month October	$850	$940	$576
From Jan. 1	8,911	7,445	5,404
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week October.	$60,085	$58,095	$58,798
Month	178,481	174,453	159,384
From Jan. 1	1,247,216	1,039,677	1,056,707
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—			
Mileage	285	285	285
Month October	$77,922	$79,803	$80,882
From Jan. 1	728,326	675,021	714,459
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
Month	$151,215	$181,801	$175,429
4th week October.	48,016	60,140	57,691
1st week Nov.	27,774	40,500	34,789
From July 1	690,642	809,707	731,116
From Jan. 1	1,659,285	1,781,103	1,624,907
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week October.	$22,285	$28,943	$23,536
Month	92,240	100,095	91,194
From July 1	322,862	357,930	329,033
From January 1	802,494	817,841	739,478
TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON—			
4th week October.	3,029	2,712	....
Month	9,448	8,109	....
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC for August—			
Gross	247,277	273,081	....
Operating ex.	198,206	278,270	....
Net	49,071	*5,189	....
From July 1—			
Gross	731,373	824,083	....
Operating ex.	585,057	816,932	....
Net	146,316	7,151	....
From January 1—			
Gross	2,614,870	2,636,622	....
Operating ex.	2,084,951	2,436,344	....
Net	529,919	200,278	....
*Deficit.			
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for September—			
Gross	73,041	68,532	40,608
Operating ex.	39,489	49,716	20,359
Net	33,561	18,816	30,249
Charges and rent	21,910	18,224	....
Surplus	11,651	592	....
From January 1—			
Gross	516,462	536,681	243,489
Operating ex.	321,948	369,269	170,400
Net	194,514	167,412	73,089
Charges	196,345	164,160	....
Surplus	1,831	*3,252	....
*Surplus.			
CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for Sept.—			
Gross	70,109	62,368	....
Operating ex.	20,014	18,159	....
Net	50,095	44,209	....
From January 1—			
Gross	613,296	566,715	....
Operating ex.	186,251	174,945	....
Net	427,045	391,770	....
ERIE for the quarter ending September 30—			
Gross	7,485,296	7,205,790	6,692,291
Operating ex.	4,869,579	5,046,450	4,485,797
Net	2,615,717	2,219,340	2,206,494
Total income	2,627,766	2,260,972	2,259,339
Charges	2,155,784	5,273,034	2,461,589
Surplus	474,032	*12,062	*202,250
*Deficit.			
KANSAS CITY & NORTHWESTERN, July 1 to September 30—			
Gross	72,184	62,080	67,091
Operating ex.	66,828	63,122	65,514
Net	5,356	*1,042	1,577
From January 1 to September 30—			
Gross	196,441	173,037	214,310
Operating ex.	196,692	172,345	197,664
Deficit	251	†692	16,646
*Deficit. †Surplus.			
KANSAS CITY & BEATRICE, July 1 to September 30—			
Gross	1,363	1,263	3,676
Operating ex.	7,666	4,745	15,274
Deficit	6,303	3,482	11,598
From January 1—			
Gross	3,371	3,793	9,814
Operating ex.	18,969	20,734	35,358
Deficit	15,598	16,941	25,544
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
1st week Nov.	$411,963	$407,319	$395,239
From July 1	7,529,410	7,191,613	6,457,274
From Jan. 1	15,851,081	15,309,029	15,555,449
GULF, BEAUMONT & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	65	65	65
Month October	$10,008	$9,107	....
From Jan. 1	76,942	58,187	....
GULF & CHICAGO—			
Mileage	62	62	62
Month October	$7,375	$6,898	$5,204
From Jan 1	36,188	36,109	34,540
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Oct. 24	$51,811	$46,249	$46,050
From Jan. 1	1,876,826	1,887,020	1,935,704
IRON RAILWAY—			
Mileage	20	20	20
Month October	$2,843	$3,576	$3,088
From Jan. 1	36,507	40,455	32,703
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
1st week Nov.	$6,276	$9,705	$7,381
From July 1	149,703	160,470	137,642
From Jan. 1	383,730	374,820	323,812
KANSAS CITY & NORTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	153	153	153
Month October	$28,381	$25,136	$24,518
From Jan 1	224,822	198,173	238,858
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
3d week October	$8,257	$8,997	$6,978
From Jan 1	319,587	294,774	207,186
LAKE ERIE, ALLIANCE & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	61	61	61
Month October	$7,506	$8,019	$9,143
From Jan. 1	49,909	65,595	62,363
LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER—			
Mileage	90	90	90
Month October	$34,258	$37,227	$14,715
From Jan. 1	329,763	361,177	....
LONG ISLAND—			
Mileage	378	378	369
Month October	$320,306	$329,364	$326,763
From Jan. 1	3,412,202	3,513,890	3,516,405
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
4th week Oct.	$12,464	$17,837	$12,271
Month	38,545	46,269	40,423
From Jan. 1	387,610	357,890	352,903
MACON & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	97	97	97
Month October	$7,078	$8,557	$7,750
From Jan 1	49,879	59,284	62,320
MANISTIQUE—			
Mileage	44	44	44
Month October	$3,381	$5,890	$983
From Jan. 1	108,224	110,188	54,755
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
4th week Oct.	$58,266	$57,740	$51,040
Month	148,991	141,949	126,148
From Jan. 1	1,048,679	972,510	1,013,326
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Oct. 24	$73,561	$52,845	....
From Jan. 1	2,646,741	2,661,116	....
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
3d week Oct.	$12,310	$9,330	$7,684
From Jan.	437,081	391,002	390,985
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
4th week Oct.	$14,939	$10,234	$9,943
Month	46,322	31,747	38,545
1st week Nov.	7,417	5,663	7,454
From Jan. 1	272,623	236,628	237,417
Minor coln.			
Deposits in National banks	965	902	902
Bonds and interest paid.	$473,641	$470,814	$425,998
	4,167,246	3,921,871	3,798,675
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
1st week Nov.	$17,475	$24,372	$16,300
From July 1	354,132	370,919	412,980
From Jan. 1	831,332	739,542	612,263
OHIO RIVER & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	207	207	207
Month Oct.	$20,214	$18,981	$16,577
From Jan. 1	152,149	150,009	134,324
OHIO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	226	226	226
Month Oct.	$69,251	$82,851	$86,892
From Jan. 1	611,756	617,843	581,223
PITTS., LISBON & WESTERN—			
Mileage	25	25	25
Month Oct.	$4,236	$4,563	....
From Jan. 1	35,979	36,257	....
PITTS., SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	183	183	183
1st week Nov.	$11,645	$11,396	$10,425
From July 1	242,127	261,689	223,545
From Jan. 1	542,694	527,679	394,808
QUINCY, OMAHA & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	139	139	139
Month Oct.	$27,034	$25,782	$23,276
From Jan. 1	248,922	215,637	197,698
ST. JOE & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	445	445	445
4th week Oct.	$23,989	$17,158	$19,427
Month	86,885	72,612	75,262
From Jan. 1	612,363	558,953	757,806
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	248	248	248
Month Oct.	$208,065	$212,387	$159,722
From Jan. 1	1,274,018	1,284,698	1,204,987
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	165	165	165
Month Oct.	$73,091	$82,683	$91,029
From Jan. 1	634,893	695,821	709,458
SHERMAN, SHREVE. & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	155	155	155
4th week Oct.	$16,851	$15,029	$19,886
Month	43,612	46,188	54,312
From Jan. 1	233,417	271,355	247,601
SILVERTON—			
Mileage	20	20	20
Month Oct.	$5,606	$10,493	$8,147
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week Nov.	$27,834	$41,818	$36,374
From July 1	604,435	930,301	826,164
From Jan. 1	1,484,594	1,540,608	1,635,908
MANHATTAN ELEVATED for the quarter ending September 30—			
Gross	1,960,498	2,074,193	2,049,810
Operating ex.	1,259,446	1,319,129	1,250,636
Net	701,052	755,064	799,174
Prop. ex. to gross	64¼	63¾	63⅞
Total income	751,594	829,401	830,674
Charges	604,003	766,710	660,132
Surplus	147,742	62,611	176,447
Dividend	450,000	450,000	450,000
Deficit	302,258	387,389	278,553
NORTHERN OF NEW-JERSEY for the September 30 quarter—			
Earnings	15,094	30,100	....
Expenses	13,634	21,923	....
Net	1,460	8,177	....
Charges	7,639	7,715	....
Deficit	6,179	*462	....
*Surplus.			

Assets, as filed with the Commissioner, $1,672,127, cost of road and equipment; cash on hand, $996; bills receivable, $28,827; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $5,987.

Capital stock, $1,000,000; funded debt, $678,000; loans and bills payable, $12,363; interest on funded debt, due and accrued, $19,574.

MEXICAN NORTHERN for September—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross	51,306	55,733	56,174
Operating ex.	25,329	24,509	27,058
Net	25,977	31,224	29,116
From January 1—			
Gross	583,144	518,653	472,682
Operating ex.	273,812	241,132	225,164
Net	309,332	277,521	247,518

OREGON IMPROVEMENT for September—

Gross	260,860	270,517	308,664
Operating ex.	217,826	233,328	203,734
Net	43,034	37,189	44,930
From January 1—			
Gross	2,433,180	2,409,946	2,846,066
Operating ex.	2,192,155	2,126,374	2,331,244
Net	241,025

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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[From a Photograph by Davis & Sanford, New-York.]

MME. MELBA AS ELIZABETH IN "TANNHAUSER."

[From a Portrait by Aime Dupont, New-York.]
Mme. Eugenia Mantelli.

[From a Portrait by Aime Dupont, New-York.]
Mlle. Rosa Olitzka.

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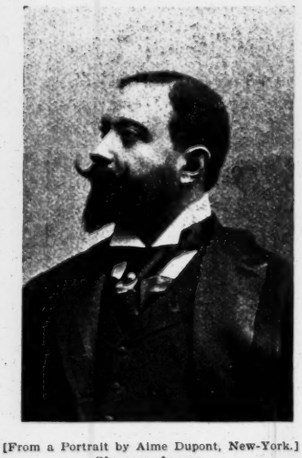

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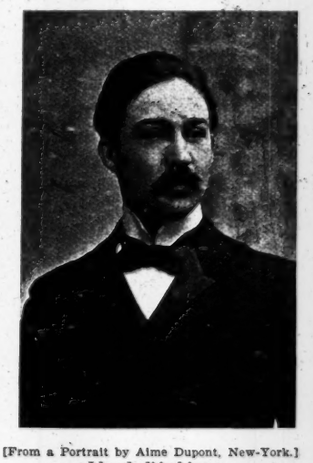

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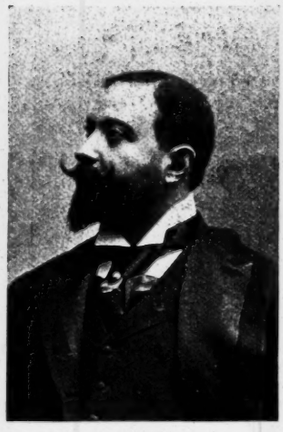

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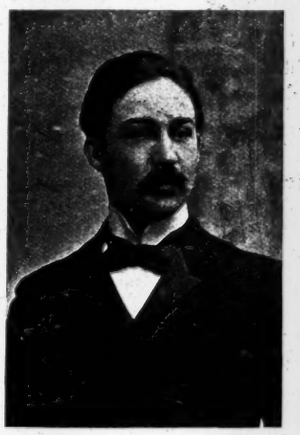

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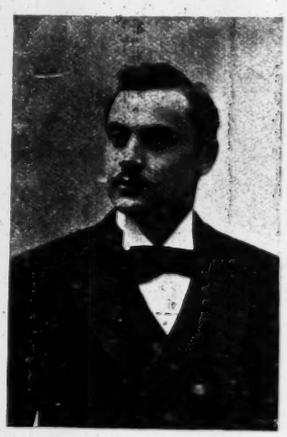

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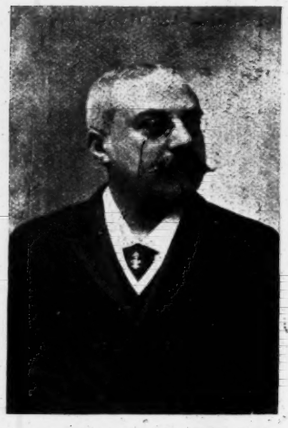

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Signor Bevignani,
Conductor of Opera.

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Signor Ancona came here first in 1893 and has found approval every season since. He sings nearly all the great baritone rôles—those of "Carmen," "Faust," "Lohengrin," and "La Favorita" being his greatest successes. He is an intimate friend of Mascagni, and Leoncavallo wrote an opera for him. His first appearance this season will be in "La Favorita" Saturday evening. He is to be King Alphonso in "Le Cid," Amonasro in "Aida," and, in fact, will take nearly all the principal baritone parts, alternating with Lassalle.

Mlle. Rosa Olitzka was born in Poland only twenty-five years ago, but already she has won the praises of European critics and public. London knows her as a forceful Carmen, which rôle she sang under Sir Augustus Harris's direction at the Royal Opera in Covent Garden.

She received her education in Germany, and it was at first intended by her parents that she should be a pianist. She achieved an early mastery of that instrument, and was very successful as a public performer on it, when she discovered that she was possessed also of an unusual contralto voice. Then it was decided that in opera lay the chance of fame for her, and she began to study singing under Mme. Arbot-Padille. She completed her training with Prof. Julius Hey of Berlin, a famous singing master. She appeared first in concerts in Berlin, Frankfort, and other German cities, and in 1891 went into grand opera in Vienna. Hers was a triumphal début, and soon she was sought for the opera at Hamburg. She went there and became a popular favorite.

Sir Augustus Harris induced her to go

[From a Portrait by Aime Dupont, New-York.]

Mme. Emma Calve,
As Carmen, Her Greatest Role.

[From a Portrait by Aime Dupont, New-York.]

Mme. Emma Eames,
She Will Sing Wednesday in "Die Meistersinger,"

to London in 1893. In Covent Garden she sang the part of Erda in "Siegfried" in German, then Ortruda and Fricka in the same tongue; Ortruda, Azucena, Carmen, the Gypsy Queen in "The Bohemian Girl" in Italian, and in Otello. Her voice is a contralto.

Olitzka is to alternate with Mantelli in contralto rôles.

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Sophie Traubmann, who is well remembered here in German opera, has since she left us made a reputation in Hamburg, where she has been the leading light soprano since 1892. She is one of the many New-York singers who have returned to their own country with European laurels. Like Olitzka, her early musical work indicated that she was to be a pianist. And, like Olitzka, the quality of her voice was discovered and she set about at once to have it cultivated. She studied first under Signor Tamari, and then with Mme. Fursch-Madi and Mrs. Ashforth.

She began her professional career in 1887 in concerts and oratorios. In 1888 she appeared in American opera in this city. Then she sang in English the part of Venus in "Tannhäuser," Elsa in "Lohengrin," and Chrysa in "Nero," and afterward, as has been said, in German opera.

She went to Germany in 1890 and was engaged by Director Julius Hofmann for his opera in Cologne. There she appeared with success as Sulamith in "The Queen of Sheba" and Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust." In 1892 she was engaged in Hamburg to take the place of Fräulein Teleky and gained quick recognition in such operas as "The Barber of Seville," "Il Trovatore," "Mignon," and "Rigoletto."

She is to sing here the rôles of Micaela in "Carmen" and Venus in "Tannhäuser," which is to be taken, at the first performance, by Marie Engel.

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New-York used to be very well acquainted with Lloyd d'Aubigné as an actor. He was trained for several years in Augustin Daly's school, from which so many of the country's best actors have come, and the effect of that training characterizes his operatic work. He has been but two years in opera, but in that time he has made rapid strides toward the front. He is regarded by Messrs. Schoeffel & Grau as an exceedingly valuable member of their company, and Signor Mancinelli, one of the conductors of the opera, takes a great deal of pride in d'Aubigné, for his has been the task of making the singer out of the dramatic material furnished by Mr. Daly.

D'Aubigné is to be the David of "Die Meistersinger," and will be ready, in case of need, to sing in "Faust" and "Carmen."

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Two men there are without whose presence New-Yorkers would consider that there was something imperfect at the opera. They are Signors Mancinelli and Bevignani. Luigi Mancinelli is thoroughly acquainted with the entire operatic repertory and is also known as a composer.

He is to be the conductor of all the performances this week except that of Saturday night, when Signor Bevignani will wield the baton. The latter is a conductor of long experience. He was with Col. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, in 1866, and later in Covent Garden, where he has remained until the present time, alternating between that and this city for the last three years. He has conducted opera in St. Petersburg and Moscow every Winter for the last eighteen years.

There is genuine regret among the patrons of the opera that a satisfactory arrangement could not be made with Mme. Nordica and that she will not be heard

[From a Portrait by Aime Dupont, New-York.]

Mme. Marie Engel.

here this year, and perhaps not for many years to come. It will be remembered that during last Summer Mr. Grau announced that the two great novelties of this season were to be "Die Walküre" and "Siegfried." Jean de Reszke was to have a part in each. The Brunhilde was to be Mme. Nordica, and in "Siegfried" Mme. Melba was to be the star. Following close on this statement came one that Mme. Nordica had refused to renew her contract, and then there was a great deal of speculation as to her reason for declining.

At first the explanation was given that Nordica had demanded $1,500 a performance. Her story is entirely different. The salary question, she says, did not enter into the matter at all, as an agreement was readily made between her and Mr. Grau.

"Then," she states, "it was said that 'Die Walküre' would be abandoned, as Edouard de Reszke was not willing to learn the part of Wotan in both that opera and 'Siegfried.' Next I learned that the rôle of Brunhilde in 'Siegfried' was to be given to Mme. Melba and that I was to be the only member of the company who would not have a chance in a new rôle this year.

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"Mme. Eames is going to sing Elsa in 'Lohengrin' in German and Valentine in 'The Huguenots,' and I haven't the slightest objection to her doing so. Neither do I want to take Juliette from Mme. Melba nor Carmen from Mme. Calvé. But I maintain that it is but justice that I should be allowed to create the new Wagner rôles in the operas to be sung, as it was I who bore the burden of the work last season. The abandonment of 'Die Walküre' left only Brunhilde in 'Siegfried,' and I felt as though I ought to be allowed to sing that part.

"I learned, to my amazement, that Mme. Melba got the rôle through the influence of Jean de Reszke, which is powerful. When I heard the news, I felt as though I had been struck a blow in the face. I had supposed that M. de Reszke was my friend. What his motive may have been I do not know. He may have wanted Mme. Litvinne, M. Schutz's sister, in the company. I know nothing of her talents, but I am frank enough to say that I hope she is no better than I am and that my friends will miss me just a little bit this Winter."

It is only just to everybody concerned to add that Mme. Melba, Jean de Reszke, and Mr. Grau agree in saying that Mme. Nordica has been misled. It is certain that she does not flatter herself in expecting to be missed this Winter.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Archbishop Martinelli, the new Apostolic Delegate, speaks English fluently, but with "a bit of a brogue." He learned his English from the Irish priests at Rome.

—Chester A. Arthur and his sister, Miss Nellie Arthur, children of President Arthur, are making a tour of the far West. Mr. Arthur has made his home in London for several years.

—Phil Daly of Long Branch, who owns Elkwood Park, is expending $15,000 in creating a shooting ground which he says will be the finest in the world. He is a remarkably fine shot himself and an enthusiastic sportsman.

—Mrs. J. Wells Champney, wife of the artist, is writing another of her charming stories. She was gathering material for it while she was abroad this past Summer.

—Amateur photography has been one of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie's favorite amusements for a number of years. The greater part of her work is done in

[From a Portrait by Aime Dupont, New-York.]

Pol. Plancon,
The Famous French Basso.

Scotland. Since she has become expert the developing and preparing of the plates and the printing is done by a professional Scotch photographer.

—Mrs. S. S. Howland's incubator teas, at which chickens are hatched in the presence of her guests in her salon, have taken the fancy of Washington society leaders, and many prominent women have declared their intention to follow her unique example.

—Deacon Jonathan Fechter of the Congregational Church of Donegal Township, Penn., walked into church in his bare feet last Sunday. He was paying an election bet. His brother Deacons decided to discipline him because he had indulged in betting.

—Senator J. S. C. Blackburn's post-election notoriety, based on his friends' allegations that he will provoke Logan Carlisle into fighting a duel, may be shortlived. The Senator has had many quarrels, but duels are things that he has never shown a particular liking for.

—Mrs. Frank Damrosch is always to be found at the People's Singing Classes conducted by her husband Sunday afternoons. She comes early and stays until 6 or after, sitting on the stage in the big hall at Cooper Union near him. The members of the classes would as much expect to find Mr. Damrosch absent as his wife.

—Prince Luigi of Savoy, Duke of Abruzzi, now here on the Italian warship, Christoforo Colombo, is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, has a cheerful face, with strong features, and is a pleasing conversationalist. He enjoys a public function, and is quick and ready to respond to that which is said in his honor.

—The Japanese in New-York and Brooklyn have established clubs for social intercourse. They have a club in each city which they conduct practically upon the same principle that all of the best clubs in this city are conducted upon. The club in this city has among its members the more wealthy Japanese who live in or near New-York, but the one in Brooklyn also has many members who stand high in social and business ways among their countrymen. The Brooklyn club is a little more democratic than the New-York one.

[From a Portrait by Aime Dupont, New-York.]

Edouard de Reszke,
Basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

YALE'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

YALE has forty-three men in training for her football team, many of whom are new players in collegiate games, and one would think that out of so many it would be an easy matter to select a team that would prove to be champions of the gridiron. It is a hard task, though, to select men to take the places of tried players, and the coaches this year had to put men in the places of such crack players as Thorne, Jerrems, De Witt, and Cross, and, while a good team has been selected, the game with Princeton next Saturday will not be marked by such brilliant individual playing as was seen last year.

The team this year will show what can be developed from raw material. Capt. Murphy has met with marked success in the selection of the players. He has filled some of the most important positions with men new and inexperienced, and yet, by careful coaching, they have been developed into good material.

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Capt. F. T. Murphy, who is seen in the centre of the picture, holding the ball, comes from Junction City, Kan. He plays at right tackle, a position he played on the Andover team for one year. He is twenty-four years old, weighs 168 pounds, and is 6 feet in height.

Sitting on his right, clad in a white sweater and with a nose guard gracefully dangling from his neck, is Durston, a substitute, and on Murphy's left is Lang Murray, '97, S., who is the right guard of the team. He received his football training at Andover, where he played two years, and as substitute on the university team last year. He is twenty-two years old, 6 feet in height, and weighs 185 pounds.

Next to Murray is B. C. Chamberlain, '97, S., one of the candidates for centre on the team. He looks worried in his picture, and appears to have had some pretty rough handling in the games in which he has taken part. Chamberlain is an Andover man, is nineteen years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 170 pounds. Although lighter than MacFarland, the other candidate for the position, he makes up for the deficiency by his superior activity and his determined style of playing.

Next to Chamberlain is G. S. Chauncey, '98, S. He, too, looks worried in his picture, in spite of the forced smile, and is doubtless wondering if he or Hinkey will be selected for the team. Both are candidates for the position of full back. Chauncey is a Brooklyn boy and has played at full back in several games. He comes from the Brooklyn Latin School and is twenty years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 164 pounds.

There are two candidates for the position of centre. The choice between J. S. MacFarland, '98, S., of Buffalo, and B. C. Chamberlain, '97, S., of Dalton, Mass., is very close. MacFarland comes from the Buffalo High School, where he captained the team two years, playing the position of guard. He is twenty-one years old, 6 feet 2 inches in height, and weighs 206 pounds. MacFarland is leaning against the window on the extreme right of the group, and looks as "fit as a fiddle" for next Saturday's game.

The first man in this line, sitting next to Durston, is J. W. Alport of Buffalo, tackle. He prepared at the Buffalo High School, where he played half back three years. He is twenty-one years old, 5 feet 11½ inches in height, and weighs 177 pounds. Alport has combed his hair very carefully for a football player.

The two big men sitting in front of Capt. Murphy are Bass and Hinkey. They wear the big "Y's" on their sweaters, signifying that they are on the 'Varsity team. Bass has the curly hair and Hinkey the pretty dimple in his chin.

Louis Hinkey of Tonawanda, N. Y., is a brother of F. Hinkey, the old Captain. He prepared at Andover, and since his entrance at Yale has played end. He has adapted himself splendidly to his new position at full back. He is twenty-two years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds. L. M. Bass, '97, is from Denver, Col., and prepared at St. Paul's School. He is regarded as a very steady player, and can always be depended upon. He is twenty years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and weighs 151 pounds.

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On Hinkey's left, with the far-away expression and his hands dangling as though they were not his own, is Gilmore, a substitute half back, and on his left, with his arm resting on his knee, is Griffith, another substitute. The pretty boy with the long hair sitting behind Griffith is W. B. Connor, '99, of New-Albany, Ind. He plays left half back, and sometimes at end. He prepared at the Hotchkiss School, where he played end for two years. He is twenty years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 149 pounds.

M. U. Ely, '98, another Brooklyn boy, is the end in the first row and has his class year on his sweater. He takes Fincke's place when he is unable to fill the position. He prepared at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He is twenty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 135 pounds. Behind him is Monks, and on his right, with his sweater inside out, is Post. In the corner, with only half of his body on the picture, is Scranton. These are all substitutes.

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In the front line on the right of the group is Alexander, a substitute. Next to him is Bement, another occupant of the side line. Jones is the man wearing the white sweater in front, and behind him is L. H. Van Every, '97, S., of Brooklyn. He is one of the half backs and a good player. He prepared at the Polytechnic Institute, is 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 174 pounds. Next to him is J. M. Gerard, '97, S. Gerard has dressed in such a hurry to have his picture taken that he has overlooked the fact that he has got his sweater on wrong side out, and his class year numerals look like Chinese letters. Gerard is a good player, though, and has had the position of quarter back. He prepared at Groton, where he played full back two years. He is twenty-one years old, 5 feet 9½ inches in height, and weighs 156 pounds. Drummond is the next man on Gerard's left, with the tired feeling plainly depicted on his face, and in front of him, sitting on the ground, is P. D. Mills. Mills, '97, S., played full back at St. Paul's School for two years. He is twenty years old, 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and weighs 168 pounds.

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H. F. Benjamin, '98, S., of Garrison-on-the-Hudson, has a fine position. He is sitting in the window on the left side of the picture, and the patch on his knee and mud on his clothes are brought out well by the camera. Mills plays right half back, and prepared at St. Mark's School. He is nineteen years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs 157 pounds. On the other side of the post, and looking very cold, is Hale; Swift's head shows next, and then comes J. O. Rodgers, '98, of Toledo. Rodgers is the left tackle. He prepared at Andover, where he played three years and captained the team the last year. He is twenty-one years old and weighs 173 pounds.

Brown's head just shows between Rodgers and Morris, the man with the white sweater, and on Morris's right is J. J. Hazen, '98, of Haddam, Conn. He is a strong candidate for the position of right end. He played at Andover one year before he entered Yale. He is twenty-four, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 157 pounds.

Manifold, Cobb, Beard, Griswold, and Abbott are the order of the others in this row, all substitutes, and next to the post, wearing a white sweater, is Clarence M. Fincke, '97, of Brooklyn. He played quarter back last year, and will have the same position this year. He comes from the Hill School, at Pottstown, Penn., where he played for two years. He is twenty-two years old, 5 feet 11½ inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds.

On the last row, forming a background for the more prominent players, are Tuttle, King, Allen, Walton, Sullivan, and Marvin, all substitutes, but evidently trying to look pleasant and so improve the picture.

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Charles Chadwick, the big guard, is not in the group. He is another Brooklynite and played on the team which defeated Princeton last year. He first played football at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, where he was guard three years. Last year he was considered one of the finest guards in the country. He is twenty-one years old, 6 feet ½ inch in height, and weighs 192 pounds. Another player not in the group is A. S. Goodwin of Brooklyn. He comes from Andover, where he played on the school team one year. He has a very fair showing for the position. He is twenty years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs 142 pounds.

Capt. Murphy of Yale.

PRINCETON'S TEAM.

PRINCETON'S football players are a strong looking lot, and nearly all have had two or three years' experience on the gridiron. Unlike Yale, Princeton did not suffer much through her players graduating last Summer and so leaving college. Several of the men played in last year's games, and among the new players are some who have already made a name for themselves.

In the picture the players all look as though they had washed their faces, and many have combed their hair in order to "look pleasant" for the photographer. They have all got their uniforms on, though, whicl. show that they are training for honors to be won on the gridiron. As is usual in these group pictures, the Captain is in the middle, surrounded by his warriors. He is wearing a white sweater, the only one worn, and is holding a football in his hand.

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Garrett Cochran, Jr., Captain of the Princeton eleven, resides at Williamsport, Penn., and is a son of Senator Cochran. Young Cochran is a member of the junior academic class. He prepared for college at the Lawrenceville School, where he learned football, playing end and captaining the school team during his last year. He entered Princeton in the Fall of 1894, and immediately made the 'Varsity, playing at full back. The following year he returned to his old position at end, and made a brilliant record there. At the close of the season he was unanimously chosen to captain the team. He is now playing right end, and is putting up a good quality of football. Capt. Cochran is twenty years of age, weighs 160 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches in height. He is President of the junior class.

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In front of his Captain is John Baird, the famous full back. He is looking at the camera as though he were estimating what force would be necessary to send the ball over the tripod and not injure the photographer. Baird, '99, prepared for college at the Haverford Grammar School and the St. Paul's School, at both of which places he played at full back. He was taken on the 'Varsity immediately upon his appearance at Princeton, and his position has never been in doubt. He is a strong punter, a sure drop kicker, and an exceedingly cool-headed youth. He weighs 155 pounds, is nineteen years of age, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height.

Hugging Baird's knee as though it were a football, is Lathrop, a substitute. Next to him is A. Poe, and on the end is Rosengarten. These three have good shocks of hair that go a long way to make a college boy look like a football player even if he is not. Lathrop is a freshman. He is twenty years old, stands 6 feet in his stockings, and weighs 175 pounds. A. Poe is a classmate of Lathrop, but is a little fellow. He is seventeen years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 135 pounds. Rosengarten is one of the best half backs at Princeton, but he has hurt his ankle so badly that he is not likely to play in next Saturday's game.

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The pale-faced youth at the back of Rosengarten is F. L. Smith, '97, the quarter back. He is a veteran athlete, having played both as a football and baseball player during his entire college course. In his freshman and sophomore years he played as substitute end, and in his junior year was a candidate for quarter back, but sprained his ankle early in the season, and was obliged to quit the game. This year he has made the quarter back position against strong opposition. His home is in New-York City, and he prepared at the College of the City of New-York. He is twenty-two years of age, stands 5 feet 10 inches high, and tips the beam at 157 pounds.

"Jack" McMasters, the popular trainer of the team, is standing by Smith, and is apparently very proud of his boys. On Smith's right is Brokaw, and next to him is Nelson Poe.

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Howard C. Brokaw, left end, is a member of the senior class. He is a son of Isaac V. Brokaw of New-York City, and a brother of the late Fred Brokaw, '91, who lost his life in the surf at Elberon shortly after his graduation while attempting to save the life of a young woman. This is Brokaw's first year on the 'Varsity, and he has won his place against great odds, having beaten out Thompson, '97, who last year held the position. Brokaw has been a substitute and scrub player during his entire college course, and is therefore not an inexperienced player. He is President of his class and a member of the popular Ivy Club. His age is twenty-one years, his weight 159 pounds, and his height 5 feet 11 inches. Brokaw is also a track athlete, having been a member of the track team during his entire college course.

Nelson Poe, '97, of Baltimore is the substitute quarter back. He played on the Baltimore Athletic Club team for three years. He is twenty years old, only 5 feet 4½ inches high, and weighs 140 pounds.

The beefy-looking man on the back row, next to Trainer McMasters, is Edwin G. Crowdis. He weighs 225 pounds, and it will fare ill with a Yale player if he should fall under Crowdis. He is a mild-looking man, but a tough customer in a football game. Crowdis is a member of the '99 class and is a Nova Scotian. His place on the team is left guard. He prepared for college at the Belmont School, in Massachusetts, where he played centre rush one year. Subsequently he spent a year at Munson Academy, and another year at Pennington School. At Princeton last year he was substitute centre rush, and this year he made the 'Varsity after a warm contest. His height is 6 feet and his age twenty-four years.

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The man next to him is not a stoker on some big steamer, as his appearance might indicate, but W. Booth, a freshman and substitute for centre. He comes from Danbury, Conn., and prepared for college at Andover. He is twenty-one years old, 6 feet 1½ inches in height, and weighs 189 pounds.

Robert R. Gailey is standing next to him, and is the only man on the team who cultivates a mustache. This he combed very carefully before he faced the camera. Gailey hails from Fawn Grove, Penn. Before coming to Princeton he played two years at Lafayette College, and this is his second year on the Princetcn 'Varsity as centre rush. Before playing on the 'Varsity he served one year on the scrub. He is twenty-six years of age, weighs 195 pounds, and is 6 feet 1½ inches in height.

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Leaning against the post in the middle of the group is Tyler, '97. He is a substitute guard, is twenty-four years old, 6 feet in height, and weighs 180 pounds. A. R. T. Hildebrand is one of the stars of the new men on the team, and that may be the reason he is posing so high at the back of the picture. His hair is almost as artistic in appearance as Tyler's, only his is dark, while Tyler's is light. Hildebrand plays at right tackle, and was the first man of the freshman class to make the 'Varsity. He hails from Le Mars, Iowa, where he played his first football on the High School team. He spent a year at Andover, playing at guard, and made a considerable reputation among the New-England schools, both as a football and a baseball player. At Princeton he has already won a great reputation for a freshman, and is regarded as a phenomenal player. His weight is 179 pounds, his age nineteen, and his height 6 feet ½ inch.

Right in front of him, wearing a seraphic smile and with two stray hairs on his forehead, is A. W. Kelley, '98, of

Capt. Cochran of Princeton.

New-York City. He prepared for Princeton at the Barnard School, where he played at half back. In his freshman year he was a substitute half back, and again in his sophomore year, playing in the Yale championship game. This year he is looked upon as the surest ground gainer on the team, though he seldom is credited with long runs, his forte being line bucking, for short gains. He is twenty-one years of age, weighs 168 pounds, and is 5 feet 9½ inches in height. Just now Kelley is suffering with a broken nose, which he received in the game with Cornell. It doesn't show in the picture. The curly-haired youth next to Kelley is Pardee, and standing against the window at the back of him is W. J. Edwards, a substitute guard.

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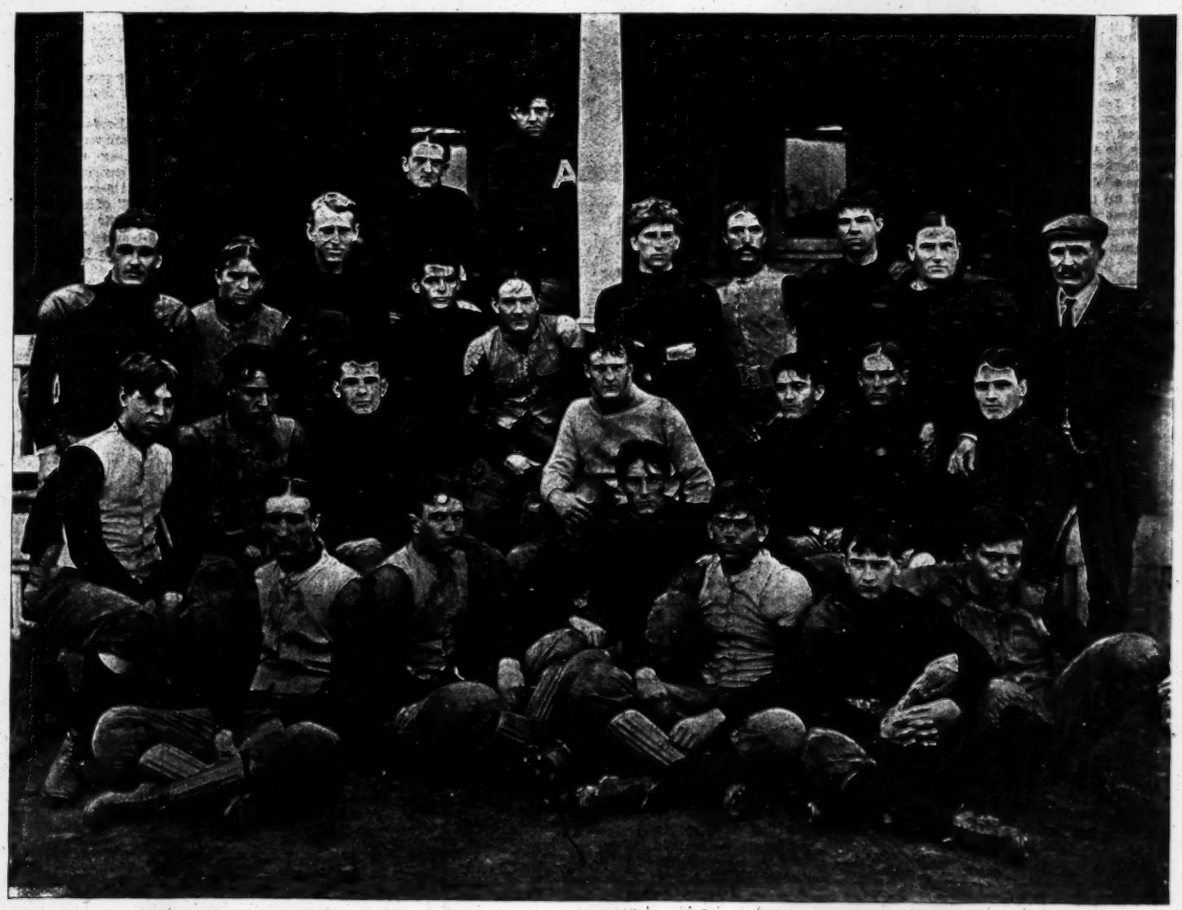
S. H. Thompson is sitting on the ground at the left end of the group. He is a substitute end man, not in a minstrel show, but on the football team. He looks as solemn as an end man, and might have lost his last friend, he is



PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

BAIRD KICKS A GOAL.

looking so melancholy. "Bert" Wheeler may be the lost friend, as he has turned his back to him. Wheeler is a brother of "Beef" Wheeler and a substitute half back and full back. The "pale face" at the back of Wheeler is W. W. Church, and the "Indian" on his right is W. H. Bannard, and the end man in this line is Schwartz, a substitute. W. W. Church, '97, is from Washington, D. C., and is playing his second season as 'Varsity left tackle. He prepared for Princeton at the Emerson Institute, at Washington, and played tackle on the Columbia Athletic Club eleven. In his freshman and sophomore years at Princeton he was substitute tackle, playing in some of the important games. He is a member of the Church family which has furnished several football players to Princeton in past years. He is a very aggressive player, being regarded as probably the best all-round man on the Princeton eleven. His height is 6 feet, his weight 190 pounds, and his age twenty-one.

W. H. Bannard, '98, left half back, comes from Long Branch, N. J. He prepared for college at the Princeton Preparatory School, and was a substitute half back and full back in his freshman and sophomore years in college. He is twenty-one years of age, weighs 168 pounds, and stands 5 feet 11½ inches in height.

Geer is leaning against the post at the back of Schwartz. He is a substitute. On his left, with a tuft of feathers on the back of his head is R. H. Reiter of Philadelphia, a substitute half back. The blonde next to him is H. C. Armstrong, '98, of Selma, Ala. He is playing his second year as a 'Varsity man. He prepared for college at Lawrenceville, where he played tackle one year. In his freshman year he was substitute tackle, and in his sophomore year he was played at half back, as a 'Varsity man. This year he was moved up to guard, and has developed as a first-class man at the position. He is twenty years of age, stands 6 feet 1½ inches in height, and weighs 187 pounds.

THE COLORS TO BE WORN.

Blue for Yale and orange and black for Princeton are the colors to be worn at the football game next Saturday, and every one who goes to Manhattan Field will show his or her partiality for one team by in some way wearing one of these colors. The women have a variety of ways of wearing these colors—blue hats, blue dresses, orange and black dresses or millinery are of course prominent, but it is usually by flowers or by ribbons that the favorite colors are shown.

Flowers are used profusely in football adornments. The big yellow chrysanthemums that figured so prominently with the sound-money men are the flowers for Princeton, and the women carry big bunches of them, and the men who favor the Tigers wear them in their buttonholes. Chrysanthemums are very appropriate to the occasion, as they in a great measure represent the heads of the football players.

Yale's flower is the violet, and it will be seen in great profusion on Manhattan Field. The blue violet is the correct flower, but the other varieties will do just as well.

Flags are of course used, and they are fastened on to canes, umbrellas, and carried loosely in the hands. Boxholders take big ones to the grounds and drape them in the front of the stand. The coaches, too, are covered with blue or yellow bunting, and so help to enliven the scene.

RECORDS OF THE TWO TEAMS.

THE first game of the season played by the Princeton team was with Rutgers. The Tigers had an easy victory, scoring 44 points to their opponents' nothing. In this game Bannard made two touchdowns, and Wheeler, Poe, Kelley, Edwards, Schwartz, and Geer one each. Wheeler kicked six goals. The next game was with Lafayette. This is the team that defeated the University of Pennsylvania later on. The game with Princeton was a great one, and neither side scored.

Next came the game with Lehigh, and the Tigers won by 16 points to 0. For the winners Baird made two touchdowns and kicked two goals. Wheeler made a touchdown, but failed when trying for the goal. The Carlisle Indians were the next to face the Princeton players. Three minutes after the game began the Indians scored a touchdown and kicked a goal. This, however, was more of a fluke than by superior play. The Princeton team did not score until the second half, when Reiter, Rosengarten, Baird, and Smith made touchdowns and Baird kicked three goals, making the score stand Princeton, 22; Carlisle, 6. This is the only game in which the Princeton players have been scored against this year.

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At West Point, playing against the Cadets, a pretty strong team this year, Princeton won by 11 to 0. Bannard made a touchdown and kicked a goal, and Baird kicked a goal from the field. The University of Virginia has the honor of being the team against which Princeton made the highest score of the season. In this game Kelley made three touchdowns, Bannard two, and Reiter and Rosengarten one each. Baird kicked four goals, Wheeler one, and Baird also kicked two from the field, making the score Princeton, 48; Virginia, 0.

The team of Pennsylvania State College was beaten by 39 to 0. Touchdowns in this game were made by Smith, Church, Reiter, Wheeler, (2,) and Schwartz. Baird kicked seven goals, two of which were from the field. Lawrenceville School was beaten by 46 to 0. Bannard made three touchdowns, Rosengarten two, Cochran, Church, and Armstrong one each. Wheeler kicked seven goals. Baird did not play in the game.

Then came the contest with Cornell, and 37 points were made against what was expected to be a hard team to beat. Kelley made two touchdowns, and Bannard, Baird, Wheeler, and Reiter one each. Baird kicked four goals from touchdowns and one from the field.

Harvard's team was the next tackled, and it was beaten by a score of 12 to 0. Brokaw and Reiter made the touchdowns and Baird, as usual, kicked two goals.

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To summarize, in ten games Princeton has made 275 points to its opponents' 6. Forty-five touchdowns have been made, 33 goals kicked from touchdowns, and 5 goals kicked from the field. The touchdowns were made by these players: Bannard, 9; Kelley, 6; Wheeler and Reiter, 5 each; Rosengarten and Baird, 4 each; Schwartz, Church, and Smith, 2 each; Brokaw, Geer, Cochran, Armstrong, and Edwards, 1 each. From touchdowns Baird has kicked 20 goals, Wheeler 14, and Bannard 1, and Baird kicked all of the goals from the field.

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Yale's team has played twelve games this season, and has not nearly so good a record to show as Princeton has. Four teams have scored against her, and but for an error of Referee Hickok the Carlisle Indians would have tied the score. The first game was against Trinity, and Yale won by a score of 6 to 0. Rodgers made the touchdown, and Hinkey kicked the goal.

Amherst was the next team tackled, and Yale scored 12 points to none for their opponents. Murphy and Goodwin carried the ball over the line, and each time Hinkey kicked the goal. Brown has played two games against Yale. In the first, on Oct. 7, Yale won by 18 to 0. Rodgers made two touchdowns and Van Every one. Hinkey kicked three goals. The second game was played Nov. 7. Brown made 6 points and Yale 18. In this game Connor made two touchdowns and Bass and Rodgers one each. Chauncey only kicked one goal.

The Orange Athletic Club game was a disappointing one to Yale's friends, as the college boys could only score 12 points. Rodgers, Benjamin, and Chamberlain carried the ball over the line, but Hinkey and Chauncey failed when trying for the goals. Williams's team was the next played, and the score was 22 to 0 in Yale's favor. The touchdowns were made by Van Every, Connor, Rodgers, and Gilmore, and Chauncey kicked two goals and Hinkey one. The biggest score of the season was made against Dartmouth, 42 points to 0. Benjamin made three of the eight touchdowns, Alport two, Hinkey, Van Every, and Gilmore one each. Hinkey kicked three goals and Chauncey two.

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Yale, 16; Wesleyan, 0, was the record of the next game. Goodwin made two touchdowns and Hinkey one. Hinkey kicked two goals. So far Yale had a clean record, but in the next game the Carlisle Indians made a touchdown and kicked a goal, scoring 6 points to Yale's 12. Mills and Chauncey made the touchdowns, and Chauncey kicked two goals. This game was a hard fought one, and the result was very mortifying to the New-Haven boys. The Elizabeth Athletic Club team then played with Yale, and the result was Yale, 12; Elizabeth, 6. Rodgers and Chamberlain made the touchdowns, and Hinkey kicked both goals. At West Point Yale scored 16 to the Cadets' 2. Fincke for Yale was forced to make a safety to prevent the Cadets getting a touchdown. In this game Rodgers, Murphy, and Chadwick made touchdowns, and Hinkey kicked one goal.

Against the Boston Athletic Association Yale scored 10 points, and succeeded in shutting their opponents out. Hinkey and Alport took the ball over the line, and Hinkey kicked the goal.

In the twelve games played Yale scored 196 points to their opponents' 20. Yale made 37 touchdowns, goals from touchdowns, 24; safety, 1. The touchdowns were made as follows: Rodgers, 7; Goodwin, 5; Hinkey, 4; Connor, Alport, and Van Every, 3 each; Murphy, Benjamin, Gilmore, and Chamberlain, 2 each; Mills, Chadwick, Chauncey, and Bass, 1 each. Hinkey kicked 17 goals from touchdowns and Chauncey 7.

The records of the two teams can be seen in a glance in the following table:

	Games Played.	Total score.	Opponents' Score.	Touch-downs.	Goals from Touch-downs	Goals from Field	Safety
Princeton.	10	275	6	45	33	5	0
Yale	12	196	20	37	24	0	1

BANNARD WELL TACKLED.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GAME.

Football will occupy the attention of this town the latter part of this week, and on Saturday the teams of Yale and Princeton, that have been in training now for three months, will meet in their annual contest, on Manhattan Field. If the day is fine, 35,000 will watch the contest from the stands and side lines on the field, and as many more will view the contest from the viaduct and Deadhead Hill.

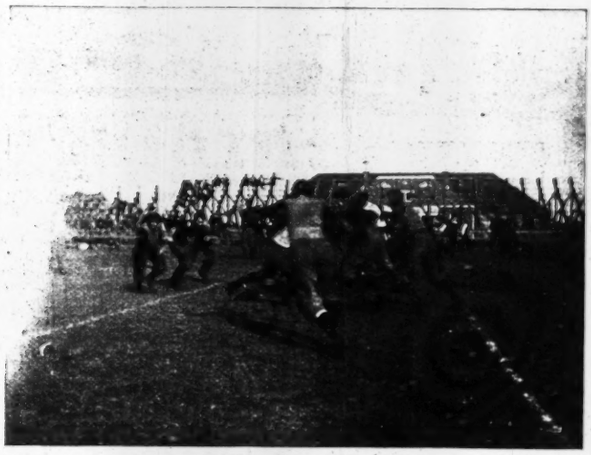
This game is the football event of the year, and the thousands who watch the contest will cheer themselves hoarse and go wild for three solid hours. Each team will have its crowd of supporters, and the "Rahs!" of the Yale crowd will be shouted as their champions do well, and the "Sis-booms!" of Princeton will be heard when the Tigers make a fine play.

The football game is one of the events of the Fall season in New-York, and usually winds up the outdoor sporting season. Long before the day set for the game all the tickets for the event are taken, and if there were as many more, they could be sold.

This game is managed by a committee

A FAIR CATCH FOR TYLER.

PUTTING THE BALL IN PLAY.



SCRIMMAGE AFTER THE GAME IS STARTED.

composed of members of each of the colleges, and it looks after the sale of tickets, among other details. Several thousand are sent to each college for sale to the undergraduates. By this means those purchased by Yale are in one part of each stand and those purchased by the Princeton men are in another. The tickets that are unsold at the two colleges are offered to the graduates, and if any are left after this, the general public has a chance to purchase.

As usual, for this game extra stands will be built, and the gridiron, as the field is called on which the players meet, is fenced off in order that the crowd shall not interfere with the game. On the north side of the field will be a stand of boxes, and at the back of these will be room for a limited number of coaches. Supporters of each college make up coaching parties and drive to the field.

The crowd of spectators will begin to assemble about noon, and from then until the teams begin to play, the college boys will have their fun. They cheer and yell and sing songs that have been written specially for the occasion. The college boys divide themselves into groups, and each group has a leader whose duty it is to keep up the cheering and give the signals for new cries or songs. By this means the enthusiasm is kept up until the game is over.

Manhattan Field is at the end of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad, but it can be reached by several routes. The elevated railroad trains are, of course, taxed to their utmost before and after the game. From the east side of the town the grounds can be reached by the Third Avenue cable road, transferring at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the cars that run to Fort George, and leaving these at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Then it is only two blocks and a long flight of stone steps to the grounds. The Broadway and Columbus Avenue cars can be taken to One Hundred and Eighth Street, and then a transfer on the Lenox Avenue Road. This road, however, only runs to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and so ten blocks have to be walked to reach the grounds. The Lexington Avenue cars also transfer to the Lenox Avenue cars at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The Eighth Avenue horse cars run to the grounds, but this route is a slow one. On football day a steamer usually runs from Macomb's Dam Bridge to the Third Avenue Bridge after the game. This is a good way to get to the east side of the town after the game.

TRAPPINGS OF THE PLAYERS.

The football player with all his harness on is a queer-looking object, and if one could see all the trappings that are worn one would wonder how it is that their movements are not seriously hampered. Football is a dangerous game for the trained athlete to indulge in, and the danger is considerably increased if the player is not trained. To militate against the chances of accident heavily padded clothes are worn by the players, and in addition to these each warrior has a suit of armor made of rubber. These various guards have been invented during the last few years and were unknown to players of ten or fifteen years ago.

Sometimes they are worn to guard against broken bones or sprained limbs, sometimes they are put on by a player who met with some mishap and to protect an injured part of his body. The best football "pants" are made of moleskin. They are thickly padded all over and quilted. Of course, there is very little fit to them, but they take off the shock when a player is thrown heavily to the ground. Around the body is a tightly fitting canvas jacket that laces in front. The jackets are made of white duck. Some have the sleeves padded and some are sleeveless. Over these padded jerseys are worn, and Chadwick, the Yale guard, has the most novel one seen on the gridiron this year. On each shoulder is a leather pad about the size of a loaf of bread. Similar pads are fitted on each elbow, and around the wrists are tight-fitting leather bands.

The boots worn by the players are heavy, clumsy things, fitted with leather pieces on the soles and heels to keep the player from slipping on the grass. These shoes are padded with thin felt and made to fit the foot so that the small bones are protected. For the ankles, if the boots are not sufficient support, silk and elastic bandages are made. The shins are protected by guards made of canvas, moleskin, or leather, and heavily padded. These guards are very much like those worn by cricketers. Kneecap, forearm, and elbow bandages are made of silk and elastic, and another bandage is put over the shoulder cap and around the chest. These are all put on under the player's clothing.

The wrists are protected by straps similar to those worn by a workingman who has to handle heavy articles. It is the head harness, though, that is the most curious. It is made of leather. A thickly padded piece goes over the top of the head. At the sides are two big protectors for the ears, and they are held in position by straps that cross the forehead and pass around the back of the head and under the chin. The nose guard is made of rubber and is suspended from a strap around the forehead. It fits on the cheeks and upper lip and has a hollow in which the nose fits. There are holes in this through which the player breathes. For the mouth and teeth is another rubber guard, held in position with the teeth biting on it.

All this armor weighs quite a good deal, and a player completely fitted out probably weighs from thirty to forty pounds more than he does without it. It is expensive also; a complete outfit will cost about $40.

FORMER CONTESTS.

The first game between Yale and Princeton was played in 1876. Since then the two teams have met every year. The game used to be played on Thanksgiving Day, but owing to the fun the students used to have after the game and the scrapes that some of them got into it was deemed advisable to change the day of playing, and now the contestants meet the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day, and the students, by order of the Faculty, have to be back within their college precincts at a set time that day unless they can furnish written requests from their parents asking leave of absence. This is done to keep the boys from getting into trouble.

Twenty-one games have been played between Yale and Princeton, and of these Yale has won 14 and Princeton 6 and one was a tie. Yale won the first two games played, then Princeton won three times. In 1881 neither team scored. The next three went to Yale, and in 1885 Princeton won by a close margin. Yale took the next three games. Princeton won in 1889. Then Yale took three more games. Princeton won in 1893 and Yale won in 1894 and 1895.

The rules have been changed several times during the last twenty years, so that the margin by which the winning team won is told sometimes by goals, sometimes by touch-downs, and sometimes by points. The record of the two teams is as follows:

1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 2 touch-downs; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1879—Princeton, 5 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties.
1880—Princeton, 11 safeties; Yale, 5 safeties.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touch-down.
1885—Princeton, 1 goal from touch-down; Yale, 1 goal from field.
1886—Yale, 1 touch-down; Princeton, 0.
1887—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touch-down; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32 points; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touch-downs; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.

EXPENSIVE ENTERTAINING.

The cost of the reception in Paris of the Emperor of Russia was originally estimated at 12,000,000f., but it has proved to be not more than 5,500,000f. At first the young soldiers whose time was legally up were to be kept under arms until after the review—that is to say, from Sept. 22 to Oct. 14—an extra three weeks, representing an expense of 6,000,000f. Moreover, the Emperor and Empress were originally to stay at the Foreign Office, and by their staying at the Russian Embassy the Government saved about 400,000f. Furthermore, the carriages and the Presidential train, which cost 400,000f., have been resold to the companies for 300,000f., so that there has been a saving of 7,000,000f., by virtue of which the expense is reduced to 5,500,000f.

The details are interesting. The reception at the Hôtel de Ville cost 160,000f., refreshments, music, decoration, and rare plants and flowers included. The masts and oriflammes, the fireworks, the 200,000 gas burners which required a small army of lighters, the official illuminations, the numerous platforms, the special station at the Ranelagh, and the removal of the scaffolding on the Arc de Triomphe cost 1,200,000f. The gala performances, the receptions at the Elysée, at Versailles, and at Cherbourg, the sentries along the line from Cherbourg to Paris, and the soldiers who lined the streets, the Châlons review, and the transport of troops cost 3,500,000f., including the improvised railway from Mourmelon to the camp and the tribunes.

To these figures must be added the horses, carriages, and livery of the Elysée, and the large sums spent by private individuals, and it will not be far from the truth to say that these five days' fêtes cost from 12,000,000f. to 15,000,000f. Since the departure of the sovereigns most of the things used solely for the "Czar's week" have been sold, and those present at Tattersall's at the sale of the proud steeds which millions of persons acclaimed, and some of which went for 1,200f., or even 1,000f., were in a position to make reflections more melancholy than novel on the transitory nature of human things.

THE SMILING SOUTH.

When Winter widows all the North and folds
Her purple woods, her yellow fields, her plains,
In pallish motley; when from pleasant lanes
The green he tears, and what of brightness holds
The Autumn garden still—wan marigolds,
Late dahlias—these, he drowns in bitter rains;
When black storms drag their weight of icy chains
Across the piteous whiteness of her wolds,
And high winds drive us from the window seat,
Whilst chimney voices only moan and hiss—
Still, blossom-crowned, fruit-laden, and replete
With ev'ry gentle thing that makes for bliss,
Her marvelous sweet mouth, and warm as sweet,
The smiling South uplifts for us to kiss.

EDWARD W. BARNARD in The Land of Sunshine.

THE RISING GENERATION.

THE THEATRES

Maurice Barrymore.

THE objections urged against such a drama as "The Sign of the Cross" by cultivated persons are worth considering, but they would have more force if the contemporary stage were in a condition of more vigorous health, and its promise of serious work were stronger. Every man and woman of ordinary intelligence knows by this time that Wilson Barrett is not an inspired genius, but a brief glance at the theatrical situation, here and in England, convinces one that if he were he would be apt to feel very lonesome. That a drama in which religious symbolism and quotations from sacred writings, some of which did not take form until long after its supposed date, (A. D. 84,) are commingled with exhibitions of picturesque vice, and associated with at least one scene that, if almost as old as the stage itself, is also quite as new as "The Sporting Duchess," was primarily intended to excite the sort of chattering controversy which makes articles of theatrical commerce profitable is altogether likely.

I have no doubt that the commercial spirit was uppermost with Wilson Barrett when he wrote "The Sign of the Cross." But what does that matter, when no other spirit is to be discovered in nine plays out of ten? Barrett wrote "The Sign of the Cross" to make money. He has succeeded, and his success is much more honorable than it would have been if made by the exhibition of French "quadrille dancers," a nasty farce adapted from Feydeau, or a dramatization of a cheap and ill-written erotic novel.

"The Sign of the Cross" will appeal, chiefly, here as in England, to the people who are least familiar with history, and have read comparatively little good fiction; and if a controversy is raised about it here, that will be directly due to the powerful effect of theatricalism upon uninitiated minds. It is too bad that when clergymen and other strict church folks go to the theatre at all they invariably go to see a sensational thing of this kind, and that their objections to it, if publicly made, are always seen to thinly veil the delightful emotional tumult caused in their kindly, unsophisticated hearts by a fairly well-ordered dramatic representation.

The effect of the stage upon that large part of the general public which does not habitually support it, and thus become blasé and unsusceptible, can still be made amazingly potent. And viewed as a drama likely to attract that part of the public to the theatre, "The Sign of the Cross" is not half as bad as it might be.

Of course, the tendency of any habitual playgoer is to hold himself superior to such a play; to either frown or sneer at its bombast; to smile superciliously at its appropriation of old material; to put his critical finger lightly on this excerpt from an old tragedy, (there are a dozen or so with the same or nearly the same theme in the old English repertory,) on that bit from "Tosca," on an occasional hint of Saumet's "Gladiator," or the new variant of the scene of temptation and repulse which made "The Sporting Duchess" seem risqué to many nice folks who otherwise held that atrociously bad cockney melodrama to be a noble work of art. Mr. Wilson Barrett's climax for the last mentioned episode, by the way, differs materially from that of Sir Augustus Harris and his associates. The husband's knock at the locked door discomfited their dashing seducer. Here he is first shocked by a flash of lightning and a peal of thunder, and then awed by the vision of an ivory cross held aloft by the sinless heroine. Leave Wilson Barrett alone to make the elements help him to a strong climax. Witness that earthquake in "Claudian."

It is natural, as I have said, for the experienced playgoer who also knows good books and fancies he has some artistic taste to feel himself above this sort of thing. But if he earns his daily bread, laboriously, by putting on record his honest opinions of such trifles as "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" and "The Geisha"; if he is cognizant of all that is now on view in the theatrical field of New-York, from "Rosemary" to "A Florida Enchantment," it is clearly his duty to suppress his inclination to gibe, and give the new, middle-class, buncombe religious play from England its due meed of praise.

As a matter of fact, it is not, properly speaking, "from England." It was acted in this country, though not in New-York, in Wilson Barrett's last American tour. When he produced it, more than a year ago, at the Lyric Theatre, in London, it was announced as a play that had been tremendously successful in the United States. That was undoubtedly one of the reasons why the more fastidious English critics abused it so savagely. They are bound to despise anything praised in this country; to sneer a little at their own best actors after they have been successful here, and to pick out blemishes in their work caused by their attempts to act down to the intellectual level of red Indians and settlers in buckskin trousers. They did not know, poor fellows, that Mr. Barrett's advertisements strained the truth a great deal, because they never read American newspapers and shy at the few lines of American news printed in their own journals. But, again, what does it matter?

If it has not yet been tremendously successful in the United States, "The Sign of the Cross" may be, though I doubt if we have quite so large a public for it here as there is in England. And when it comes to judging the artistic side of it, I fancy it is pretty nearly as good a play as that shockingly overrated "Faust" of the late Mr. Wills, and that if, in the London production, the Marcus Superbus had walked with one stiff leg and jerked out the words of his long speeches unintelligibly; if the saintlike Mercia had continually been lifting the front breadth of her white robe, and brushing imaginary flies off her forehead; if the production had been endowed with the intellectual force of Irving and illumined by the oiled-silk transparencies of Mr. Loveday, it would have been reverently received.

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The production at the Knickerbocker is all reasonably good. The scenery is showy, and doubtless sufficiently correct as a representation of Roman architecture in Nero's time. The costumes are as gorgeous as possible. The stage "business" is elaborate and has been carefully studied. Dramatically the performance is quite as good as the play. I cannot believe that Wilson Barrett either looks or acts the part of Marcus better than his substitute, Mr. Dalton, while Miss McCarthy is clearly the artistic equal of Miss Jeffries and her superior in the matter of physical beauty. Nero is played by Mr. Elliott in the key set by the author, and, alas, nobody now reveres the memory of Nero sufficiently to object to the caricature. The performance of the patrician women and the courtesans is mannered, and probably in close imitation of the London actors of those parts, and the gentleman humorously named Peach who plays the cruel and bloodthirsty Tigellinus is most unhappily placed. With his gray hair, black beard, and businesslike manner he reminded me irresistibly of an insurance agent.

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But for Miss Gertrude Boswell's expert, pathetic, and convincing portrayal of the fright and agony of the tortured and murdered boy, Stephanus, I have only words of praise. Because of her acting I felt last Monday night that "The Sign of the Cross" was worth while. The scenes in which she figures may be brutal, but they are surely the most vital and the most effective in the piece. The only wholly spontaneous burst of applause of the night was evoked by the torture scene. The only really illuminative acting of the night was Miss Boswell's when the poor, maimed boy, summoned to his death, first glanced into the arena. One then had a horrible vision of what was going on there.

I grant that the dramatist has made this minor rôle the best in the play, far superior in its acting quality to his hero or his heroine. But none the less does this unheralded young actress deserve cordial recognition for her skillful treatment of it. She is a promising artist who will bear watching, and I do not doubt that Mr. Charles Frohman already has his eye on her.

I know well enough that in these scenes theatrical trickery is uppermost. Able critics will tell you—have told you over and over again when condemning "La Tosca"—that the "business" of the imaginary rack and the groans behind the scenes is deplorable. And as for the quite unexplained lingering of the boy after his fellow Christians have gone out to be eaten, no one but a hardened master of cheap stagecraft would condescend to that. It is droll, of course, for the stern guards to wait patiently while Stephanus delivers two exit speeches.

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I do not know that it would not be as well, after the exit of Stephanus, while the roaring of the beasts is still heard,

MISS MARY HAMPTON.

MISS AMELIA SUMMERVILLE.

MR. MANSFIELD AS RICHARD III.

for the stage manager to adopt Nick Bottom's advice and come forward to explain to the audience that the lions and tigers are only make believe. It is all so harrowing. People actually left the theatre during the torture scene on the first night. But you can never tell just how harrowing stage exhibitions are going to affect the multitude.

John Brougham's "grand, spectacular, religious, historical, and zoological drama," called "The Christian Martyrs," was produced in the "lecture room" of Barnum's Museum, then located in the Chinese Buildings at Broadway and Spring Street, in January, 1867. It was given out that all the wild animals in the menagerie would take part in the arena scene. The common report was that the piece failed because the animals were kept in their cages. The Christians in the audience were disappointed because the Christians on the stage were not eaten. But that was long ago. The poor animals were soon afterward roasted alive in the second big Barnum fire.

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Tuesday night Mary Hampton took the place of Virginia Harned as Julie de Varion in "An Enemy to the King," which is nearing the end of its run at the Lyceum Theatre, but is relied upon to carry Mr. Sothern successfully through his Winter tour of other cities. Miss Hampton is an experienced actress, and, as her portrait shows, a handsome woman. Her acting as Jane Learoyd, the factory girl, in the two scenes of "The Long Strike," presented briefly at Hoyt's Theatre early in the season, was true and pathetic, but it may be thought by those who have seen Miss Harned in the rôle that Miss Hampton's portrayal of the new Marie de Verneuil is somewhat lacking in romantic grace and fervor. The quality of her voice seemed rather flat Tuesday, and the effect of Mr. Stephens's florid prose was not bettered by her delivery of it. But there was no lack of force in her acting, and doubtless she will grow into the part as it becomes familiar to her. Miss Harned's personal manner seemed to me to fit it perfectly, and her acting to be nearly all that the rôle required. But that, perhaps, is merely a matter of opinion.

"An Enemy to the King" has been subjected to a great deal of change since its first performance, and probably, in a pictorial sense, it has been improved. The comings and goings in Act II. are now rather confusing, however, and Berquin's drunken scene, though it may have value as "comic relief," is certainly not a necessary dramatic device. Berquin now pursues Julie, not for his own sake, but as an agent of Montignac. This is an improvement, as it helps to logically knit together the various elements of the plot.

The most potent charm of this play, as it is done at the Lyceum, is pictorial. The four stage pictures have probably never been surpassed for richness and beauty even on that always well-appointed stage. The outdoor views are remarkable for their variety of color and depth. The grouping of the personages in the various episodes is almost too ingenious for natural effect.

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The merry little mountain maid, whose presence used to fairly fill the scene in the long run of "Adonis" at the old Bijou Opera House, has undergone a wonderful change with the lapse of time. Amelia Summerville has grown positively fragile as to physique, and looks ten years younger than she did eleven years ago. Her personal humor is most useful in the performance of "Brian Boru" at the Broadway Theatre.

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Mr. Mansfield will begin his engagement at the Garden Theatre a week from to-morrow night, with "Richard III.," using his own prompt book, in which the text of Shakespeare's play is restored as far as possible to the scenario of Cibber. Many of the properties and appointments of the magnificent revival of this tragedy by Mansfield in 1889 will be used, but most of the scenery will be new, and such of the elaborate pageantry as was then thought to hamper the action will be dispensed with. Mansfield's Gloster was always a natural, subtle, and original portrayal, lacking the force of conviction only in the purely heroic scenes. Times have since changed, and the actor has grown measurably in artistic stature and renown. Presumably, the perennial "Beau Brummell" will be his Thanksgiving matinée piece, and Beatrice Cameron (Mrs. Mansfield) will again wear the bonnet and flounces of the Georgian belle, Marianne Vincent.

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The combination of music-hall managers who have formed a sort of variety-show trust is doubtless in the line of progress and will do as much to cultivate the growing taste of the young American as to help the managers to pay expenses. The competition in the music-hall trade has become alarming. Halls and "continuous-performance" houses are multiplying, but the supply of available "talent" in the home and foreign market does not increase rapidly. Wages of dancers and jumpers, muggers and "serio-comics" have been getting so high that the music-hall managers' wives have been compelled to make over their last year's hats and to buy butcher's meat for their families only twice a week. Hence the combination. In union there is strength.

The devices some of these impresarii are put to to get novel "attractions" strain their ingenuity. At Olympia next week, besides the ineffable bal champêtre in the Winter Garden, we are to have the Cherry sisters, four young persons who have been smartly "written up" and are relied upon to create the same kind of sensation the late Count Johannes used to create when he took a shy at the rôle of the Prince of Denmark. Voluminous "press notices" sent out by industrious Mr. Arnold, who is Mr. Hammerstein's literary agent, set forth graphically the inability of the Cherry sisters to do anything at all. In their Western performances they were so frequently annoyed by missiles thrown at them by the spectators that they now do their "turn" behind a wire net, which checks the washboilers, rocks, eggs, and vegetables in their flight. It is gravely announced that the four girls were born in an Iowa town and took to the stage for support without the slightest excuse; that they are coarse, gawky, and stupid, and while three of them are tall and angular, the fourth is very short and weighs 170 pounds. Mr. Hammerstein has bought a new net to protect them while they sing and dance, but he hopes—oh, how he hopes!—that no New-Yorkers will be rude enough to throw things in his music hall.

There is reason enough in the growth of the music halls why a play like "The Sign of the Cross" should not be mercilessly gibed at.

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It is pleasant to know that we are soon to have more relief from inanity, frivol, and "sensation" in the theatres. Besides Mansfield, Beerbohm Tree, who, if a bit fantastical and somewhat supercilious, is at least working in the right direction, and will be supported this year by a good company; Willard, with at least one new play, and Hare in the Robertson comedies will be among our theatrical visitors this Winter. The Lyceum Theatre company will be at home in a little more than a week, and Mr. Daniel Frohman proposes to produce with them new plays by H. V. Esmond, a London actor who has already made his mark as a dramatist, and Louis N. Parker, one of the authors of "Rosemary" and of a recently successful London piece, "Love in Idleness." Mr. Frohman's company has lately undergone many changes, but the Walcots, Mrs. Whiffen, and Bessie Tyree are still members; Isabel Irving will retain the "leading woman's" rôles, and Katharine Florence will play the ingénues. James K. Hackett is now firmly established as the "leading juvenile," while the "heavy" characters will be shared by Ernest Hastings, the handsome young man who posed as the priest in "The Capitol" last season, and Frank Mills. Felix Morris, an admirable actor of low comedy and certain "eccentric" parts, will take Mr. Le Moyne's place, and Ferdinand Gottschalk is also of the company. Other members are Marie Shotwell and Jessie Mackaye.

Mr. Le Moyne, by the way, is now a prominent member—he could scarcely help being prominent if a member—of the company organized by W. A. Brady to act in Maurice Barrymore's new play called "Roaring Dick & Co.," which will be produced at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night and will be the only dramatic novelty of the present week.

Changes have been made, too, in the company of Daly's Theatre, which, with Miss Ada Rehan at its head, will begin its Winter term in New-York a week from to-morrow night in a handsome revival of "As You Like It." Old plays, new to this house, which will be produced early in the season are "Much Ado About Nothing" and "London Assurance," with Miss Rehan as Beatrice and Lady Gay. "Twelfth Night" and "The Shrew" will be put forward briefly. A dramatization by Mr. Robert Chambers of his own novel, "A King and a Few Dukes," is announced.

Edwin Stevens, William Sampson, Sidney Herbert, and Herbert Gresham are actors likely to share some of the rôles that would have fallen to the late Mr. Lewis, who was, nevertheless, hardly considered a versatile comedian by a heedless generation. Charles Richman is now the jeune premier, while the veteran George Clarke shares both "heavies" and "light comedy" rôles. Edwin Varrey, George Lesoir, (the best Trip in Sheridan's masterwork this generation has seen,) Bosworth, Sybil Carlisle, Percy Haswell, Helma Nelson, and a number of new-comers will have parts in the various plays.

Mr. Daly, like the other stock-company managers of this era, eschews "lines" in selecting his company. Actors, indeed, are no longer actually designated as "heavies," "leads," &c. But the old terms will not down, nevertheless.

The announcements of the Knickerbocker Theatre include a production of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's dramatization of her latest novel, "A Lady of Quality," which ought to be a play worth seeing; the actors of the Empire Theatre, at present kept from home by the prodigious success of "Rosemary," are to appear later in "Under the Red Robe," in which Mr. Faversham and Miss Allen should find congenial rôles. Mr. Crane will soon be here with a new play, while "Two Little Vagrants," due at the Academy next week, has been amazingly successful in Paris, London, and Boston.

The promise of the season is not dazzling, but it is all the better on that account. What we may reasonably hope for is a fair share of wholesome plays intelligently acted. EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MRS. MANSFIELD AS MARIANNE VINCENT.

INSECTS THAT PESTER US.

The Department of Agriculture Tells How to Exterminate Them.

A MOST interesting publication is Bulletin No. 4, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, on "The Principal Household Insects of the United States," by L. O. Howard, entomologist, and C. L. Marlatt, assistant entomologist. Books on bugs do not promise to gratify all tastes, it is true, but any reader who can be entertained with curious and useful information and diverted by good illustrations will be fascinated by the very first page of this little work of 130 pages, and the creepiness of a part of it will be forgiven for the sake of the insight it affords into the habits of some too familiar insects.

Mosquitoes have the first place, as being the most annoying, destructive household pest. The mosquito is an out-of-door insect. In the collection of the United States National Museum there are twenty distinct species. Eight species are common in the District of Columbia. New-Orleans has certainly four different species at one time, and a holiday fifth species that comes with Christmas. A Washington common species is Culex pungens. Mr. Howard, who chose to write about the mosquito, complains of the lack of close study by entomologists of many of the commonest insects, and he has endeavored to atone for that negligence by observing the life of mosquitoes through two generations.

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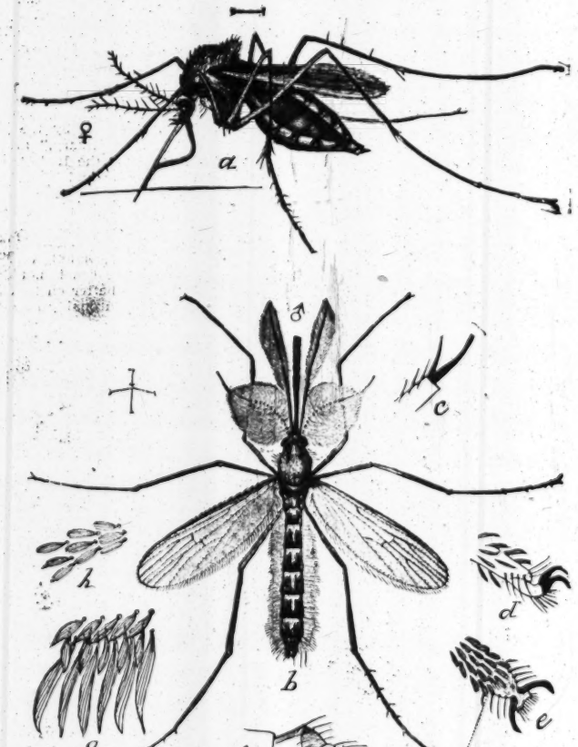
For the first time, in this book, the mosquito is observed from the egg to maturity with scientific minuteness. It is gratifying to learn that a good many



The Mosquito.

Fig. 1.—Culex pungens: a, female, from side; b, male, from above; c, front tarsus of same; d, middle tarsus; e, hind tarsus; f, genitalia of same; g, scales from hind border of wing; h, scales from disk of wing—enlarged (original.)

of the larvae drown before being able to fly, and the use of kerosene upon water that may contain eggs expedites this destruction. Any film of oil on water is disadvantageous, if not fatal, to the mosquito crop. The minimum generation for the Washington pest is ten days—sixteen to twenty-four hours for the egg, seven days for the larva, and two days for the pupa. Cold does not bother them much. They can live in Boston cellars in Winter, and do not hug the warm corners, either. Arctic explorers have found them in the extreme north. H. Stewart of North Carolina saw them on the north shore of Lake Superior in 1866 when the snow was several feet deep and the ice on the lake five feet thick. While they will drink blood, they are naturally vegetarians, ready to derive nourishment from potatoes or watermelon rinds. Their usual drink is water, but one has been observed drinking beer. Mr. E. A. Schwarz, the discoverer of the beer-drinking mosquito, says that he never has seen, even in New-Jersey, mosquitoes to compare in numbers with those at Corpus Christi, Texas.

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Of the remedies for mosquitoes, screening and bars are best, but the burning of pyrethrum powder and the catching of the insects on the walls with kerosene in cups are mentioned. The Chinese fill long-necked bags of paper with pine or juniper sawdust and brimstone and burn them in coils which cost 6 cents a hundred. But Mr. Howard favors the use of oil upon water that may become the feeding grounds; approximately, one ounce to fifteen square feet of surface, not to be renewed for a month. Water tanks, cisterns, privies, drains, which develop mosquitoes, should all be treated with kerosene to drown the larvae. When it is preferred, fish may be introduced into fishless ponds that have been breeding mosquitoes, and the fish will destroy the eggs. Agitation of water will also prevent breeding of mosquitoes.

Cat and dog fleas are treated of in a chapter. The fleas that overrun houses during damp Summers are not human fleas, (Pulex irritans,) but the fleas of the dog and cat, (Pulex serraticeps.) It is admitted that there is widespread ignorance as to the transformations of this insect and difficulty to the entomologist in finding good figures of the different stages and a detailed account of the life history. But the illustrations given in the book are original, and the observations are so close as to show that the eggs are hatched in about a day, the larvae cast their first skin in from three to seven days, and their second skin in from three to four days, and an entire generation may develop in little more than a fortnight. The best remedy against development is disturbance. Dusty cracks in the floor, neglected carpets and mattings favor their development. The destruction of adult fleas is admitted to be difficult. Persistent use of California buhach and other pyrethrum powder and a free sprinkling of floor mattings with benzine are not always effectual. The placing of a piece of raw meat in the centre of a sheet of sticky fly paper was tried by Mr. Howard without the slightest success. As a palliative measure the plan adopted by Prof. Gage in the McGraw Building of Cornell University may be worth trying. Prof. Gage tied sheets of sticky fly paper, with the sticky side out, around the legs of the janitor of the building, who then for several hours walked up and down the floor of the infested room, with the result that all or nearly all of the fleas jumped on his ankles, as they will always do, and were caught by the fly paper.

There are forty-seven valid species of fleas. C. F. Baker, Canadian Entomologist, after describing many species that afflict animals, preying upon their bodies, adds of the dog and cat flea: "It is also said to occasionally sip human blood."

Polite society prohibits discussion of the Cimex lectularius, that winged pest better known as the bedbug. While Mr. Marlatt, who writes most interestingly about this repulsive insect, says that it is practically limited to the houses of the meaner sort, and that the careful housekeeper would feel disgraced by its appearance, he admits that its presence does not always indicate neglect or carelessness. It may come in the trunk or satchel of the traveler or may migrate from one house to another. It depends for existence a good deal upon human society and if left in a house without other tenants will look elsewhere for companionship and nourishment. The old English called it a "wall-louse." Around Boston Mr. Marlatt says they are called "chintzes" and "cinches"; in Baltimore the name is "mahogany flat," and in New-York they are said to be styled "red-coats."

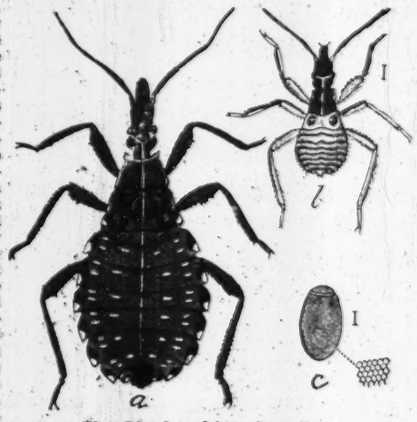
The bedbug is a true bug of the piercing sort. Like nearly all parasites, it is degraded structurally. Ages ago it had wings, but having slight necessity for extensive locomotion, the wings have become rudimentary, being barely recognizable pads. Mr. Marlatt says, simply but earnestly, that "the absence of wings is a most fortunate circumstance, since otherwise there would be no safety from it, even for the most careful and thorough of housekeepers." Its distinctive odor is characteristic of most plant bugs. "The presence of the odor," says Mr. Marlatt, "is, after all, a most fortunate circumstance, as it is of considerable assistance in detecting the presence of these vermin," but in the case of the bedbug it is the persistence of a characteristic no longer of especial value to the possessor of it. It is nocturnal in its habits. Though normally feeding on human blood, it can subsist on the juices of wood or the moisture in accumulated dust.

The biting organ of the bedbug is exactly like that of other hemipterous insects. It consists of a rather heavy, fleshy under lip, within which lie four threadlike, hard filaments of setae, which glide over each other with an alternating motion and pierce the flesh. The blood is drawn up through the beak, which is closely applied to the point of puncture, and the alternating motion of these setae in the flesh causes the blood to flow more freely. The details of the structure of the beak are shown in the accompanying sketch, (Fig. 2, d.) In common with other insects which attack man, it is entirely possible for these pests to be transmitters of contagious diseases. They become mature in about eleven weeks after hatching, depending upon warmth and the food supply.

•°•

Ordinary insect powders are not considered of much avail as a remedy against bedbugs. Liberal applications of benzine or kerosene to afflicted beds is recommended, and corrosive sublimate and turpentine may be used. Hot water is an effectual destroyer of eggs and bugs, and sometimes of furniture. A vigorous daily campaign is urged, and fumigation with brimstone is recommended by Dr. J. A. Lintner, New-York State Entomologist. The common house cockroach and the little red ant are both active and effective enemies of the bedbug.

The blood-sucking cone-nose is a terrible bedbug, an inch long when mature, found in Texas and Mexico, making its way up the Mississippi Valley slowly but alarmingly, feeding naturally on other insects, but acquiring a taste for human blood as it advances northward. It is more alarming than the bedbug, in that it can fly, and it has a more disagreeable odor than the wingless species.



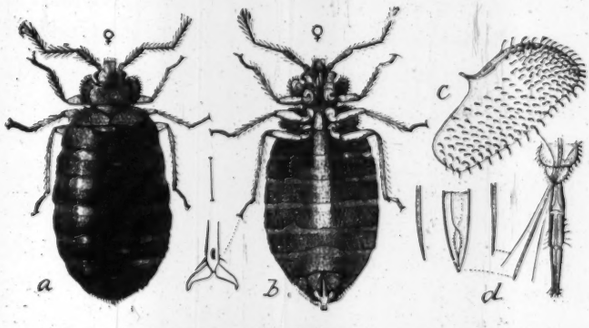
The Blood-sucking Cone-Nose.

Fig. 3.—Conorhinus sanguisuga: a, larva, second stage; b, newly hatched larva; c, egg with sculpturing of surface shown at side—all enlarged to same scale (original.)

The cone-nose is characterized by a flattened body and very narrow, pointed head and short, strong beak. In color it is dark brown. It is a night flier, and is attracted into open windows by lights. It conceals itself during the day under any loose object, often leaving beds which it may have frequented during the night. The adult is not apt to take flight, but can run rather swiftly.

The results of the bite of the cone-nose on the human subject vary a good deal with the susceptibility of the person bitten, but are often of a very serious and alarming character. The piercing of the skin is evidently accompanied by the injection of some poisonous liquid or venom, making a sore, itching wound, accompanied with a burning pain lasting sometimes from two to four days, and often associated with swellings, which may extend over a good deal of the body. That there is a specific poison injected is indicated rather conclusively by the very constant and uniform character of the symptoms in nearly all cases of bites by this insect. It has, however, been suggested that the very serious results which sometimes follow its bite may be due to the fact that it has previously thrust its beak into some decaying animal matter, causing a certain amount of blood poisoning in the patient.

The usual lotions of oil and ammonia are recommended for the bites of this



The Bedbug.

Fig. 2.—Cimex lectularius: a, adult female, gorged with blood; b, same, from below; c, rudimentary wing-pad; d, mouth-parts—all enlarged (original.)

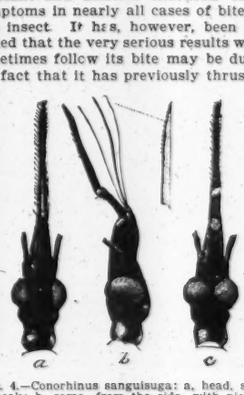


Fig. 4.—Conorhinus sanguisuga: a, head, showing beak; b, same, from the side, with piercing setae removed from sheath and with tip of one of them enlarged; c, same, from below—much enlarged (original.)

bug, but no remedy is suggested for diminishing the species.

The common housefly, which many housekeepers fancy a hardy as well as impertinent beastie, must have freedom or he will not thrive. Experimental tests have proved that he does not thrive or multiply rapidly in captivity. The housefly does not bite; flies that bite in the house are interloping examples of Stomoxys calcitrans, which only an entomologist can distinguish from the fly whose picture is here given.

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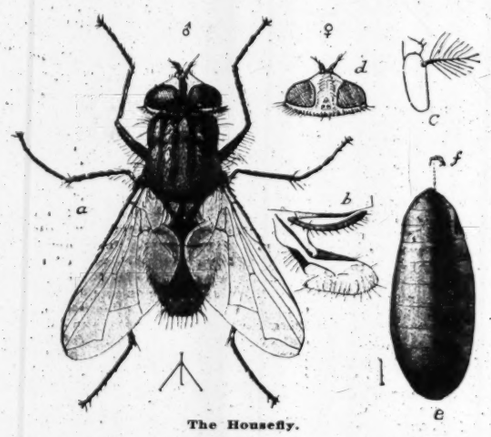
A fly egg produces a fly, completed for all purposes of exasperation, in ten to fourteen days. An individual fly will



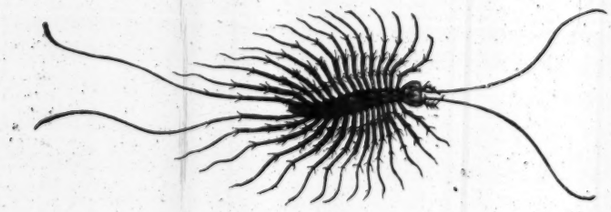
The Housefly.

Fig. 5.—Musca domestica: a, adult male; b, proboscis and palpus of same; c, terminal joints of antennae; d, head of female; e, puparium; f, anterior spiracle—all enlarged (original.)

lay 120 eggs and live ten days if it is possessed of an average constitution. Screens, sticky fly paper, the removal of horse manure from streets, avoidance of stables by those who are annoyed by flies, are the only remedies that man can provide. Nature has afflicted the fly with many foes, including predaceous insects and parasites, and a fungous disease that kills it off in December, leaving the victim surrounded by a cloud of white mist to show what it was that killed him.

⁂

The house centipede, a fragile creature, of which a life-size picture is presented, has a vivacious habit of darting swiftly out upon the floor, stopping, starting again at an acute angle, and occasionally of concealing itself under the dresses of women. The "thousand legs," as it is sometimes called, is cleanly as well as curious and fragile. It came from the tropics. To capture it is difficult, but its captor finds it to be a little worm-like body an inch long, armed at the head with a pair of very long, slender antennae, and having a fringe of fifteen pairs of legs, the last pair longer than the others, and in the female twice the length of the body. The structure of its mouth indicates a predatory or carnivorous habit. It devours flies, roaches, and small moths, and is supposed to feed on bedbugs, capturing its prey by surrounding it with its myriad legs, and devouring it with neatness and dispatch. It may bite human beings, but there is no record of such injury. It can be best controlled by promptly destroying all the individuals which make their appearance, and by



The House Centipede.

Fig. 6.—Scutigera forceps: Adult—natural size (original.)

keeping the moist places in houses free from any object behind which it can conceal itself, or at least subjecting such locations to frequent inspection. In places near water pipes or in storerooms, where it may secrete itself and occur in some numbers, a free use of fresh pyrethrum powder is to be advised.

⁂

About 1874 there was imported into this country a European insect that is now common in New-England, New-York, and thereabout, and over a wide Western section. The carpet beetle, or "buffalo" moth, is a small, broad-oval beetle, about three-sixteenths of an inch long, black in color, but is covered with exceedingly minute scales, which give it a marbled black-and-white appearance. It also has a red stripe down the middle of the body, widening into projections at three intervals. When disturbed, it "plays 'possum," folding up its legs and antennae and feigning death. They generally begin to appear in the Fall, and continue to issue, in heated houses, throughout the Winter and following Spring. The beetles are day fliers, and when not engaged in egg-laying are attracted to the light. They feed upon carpets and woolen goods, working in a hidden manner from the under surface, sometimes making irregular holes, but more frequently following the line of a floor crack and cutting long slits in the carpet.

In Europe the beetles are not known as household pests, probably owing to the little use of carpets. It is sometimes a museum pest. There is no way to easily keep the carpet beetle in check. Frequent house cleanings, washing of floors with hot water, careful cleaning of cracks, and the application of kerosene or benzine are suggested. The black carpet beetle, which occurs in the same situations in which the carpet beetle is found, but which is not considered so great a pest, yields to remedies that are effective against the carpet beetle.

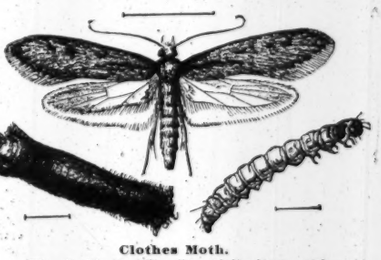
⁂

Clothes moths command a chapter for their great destructiveness. They are a pest to the bachelor as well as the housekeeper. The moth is itself harmless, having only a rudimentary mouth. It is the larvae that do the mischief. They have a taste for woolen goods and a passion for tailor-made suits and furs, and do not despise feathers. The several species are attacked by the same remedies.

⁂

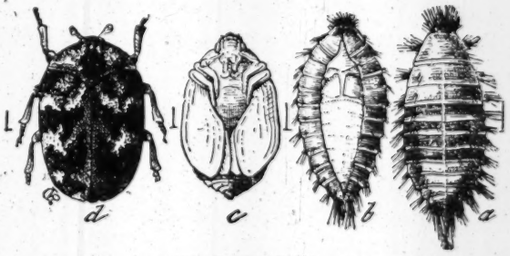
There is no easy method of preventing the damage done by clothes moths, and to maintain the integrity of woolens or other materials which they are likely to attack demands constant vigilance, with frequent inspection and treatment. In general they are liable to affect injuriously only articles which are put away and left undisturbed for some little time. Articles in daily or weekly use, and apartments frequently aired and swept, or used as living rooms, are not apt to be seriously affected. Carpets under these conditions are rarely attacked, except sometimes around the borders, where the insects are not so much disturbed by walking and sweeping. Agitation, such as beating, shaking, or brushing, and exposure to air and sunlight are old remedies, and still among the best at command.

Various repellants, such as tobacco, camphor, naphthaline cones or balls, and cedar chips or sprigs, have a certain value if the garments are not already stocked with eggs or larvae. The odors of these repellents are so disagreeable to the parent moths that they are not apt to come to deposit their eggs as long as the odor is strong. As it weakens, the protection decreases, and if the eggs or larvae are already present these odors have no effect on their development, while if the moths are inclosed with the stored material to be protected by these repellents, so that they cannot escape, they will of necessity deposit their eggs, and the destructive work of the larvae will be little, if at all, restricted. After woolens have been given a vigorous and thorough treatment and aired and exposed to sunlight, however, it is of some advantage in packing them away to inclose with them any of the repellents mentioned. Cedar chests and wardrobes are of value in proportion to the freedom of the material from infestation when stored away; but as the odor of the wood is largely lost with age, in the course of a few years the protection greatly decreases. Furs and garments may also be stored in boxes or trunks which have been lined with the heavy tar paper used in buildings. New papering should be given to such receptacles every year or two. Similarly, the tarred paper moth bags are of some value, always, however, first subjecting the materials to the treatment outlined above.



Clothes Moth.

Fig. 8.—Tinea pellionella: adult, larva, and larva in case—enlarged (from Riley.)



The Carpet Beetle.

Fig. 7.—Anthrenus scrophulariae: a, larva, dorsal view; b, pupa within larval skin; c, pupa, ventral view; d, adult—all enlarged (from Riley.)

⁂

To protect carpets, clothes, and cloth-covered furniture, furs, &c., they should be thoroughly beaten, shaken, brushed, and exposed as long as is practicable to the sunlight in early Spring, either in April, May, or June, depending on the latitude. The brushing of garments is a very important consideration, to remove the eggs or young larvae which might escape notice. Such material can then be hung away in clothes closets which have been thoroughly cleaned, and, if necessary, sprayed with benzine about the cracks of the floor and the baseboards. If no other protection be given, they should be examined at least once a month during Summer, brushed, and, if necessary, exposed to the sunlight.

⁂

It would be more convenient, however, to so inclose or wrap up such material as to prevent the access of the moths to it, after it has once been thoroughly treated and aired. This can be easily effected in the case of clothing and furs by wrapping them up tightly in stout paper, or inclosing in well-made bags of cotton or linen cloth or strong paper. Dr. Howard has adopted a plan which is inexpensive, and which he has found eminently satisfactory. For a small sum he secured a number of the large pasteboard boxes such as tailors use, and in these packs away all Winter clothing, gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edge, so as to seal up the box completely and leave no cracks. These boxes, with care, will last many years. With thorough preliminary treatment, it will not be necessary to use the tar-impregnated paper sacks sold as moth protectors, which may be objectionable on account of the odor.

The method of protection adopted by one of the leading furriers of Washington, who also has a large business and experience in storing costly furs, &c., is practically the course already outlined.

Furs, &c., when received are first most thoroughly and vigorously beaten with small sticks, to dislodge all loosened hair and the larvae or moths. They are then gone over carefully with a steel comb and packed away in large boxes lined with heavy tar roofing paper, or in closets similarly lined with this paper. An examination is made every two to four weeks, and, if necessary at any time, any garment requiring it is rebeaten and combed. During many years of experience in this climate, which is especially favorable to moth damage, this merchant has prevented any serious injury from moths.

⁂

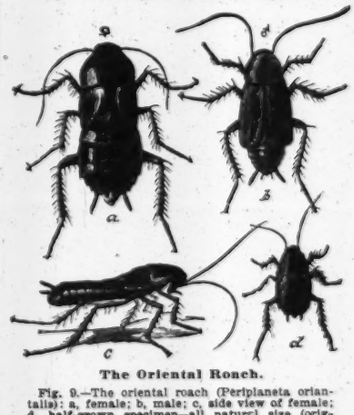
A common method of protection followed by large dealers in carpets and furs, &c., is the use of cold storage for protection. In all large towns any one can avail himself of this means by patronizing storage companies, and protection will be guaranteed. A temperature maintained at 40 degrees Fahrenheit is protective, but often a much lower temperature is maintained—down to 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

In the case of cloth-covered furniture and cloth-lined carriages, which are stored or left unused for considerable periods in Summer, it will probably be necessary to spray them twice or three times—viz.: in April, June, and August, with benzine or naphtha, to protect them from moths. These substances can be applied very readily with any small spraying device, and will not harm the material, but caution must be exercised on account of their inflammability. Another means of protecting such articles is to sponge them very carefully with a dilute solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol made just strong enough not to leave a white stain.

⁂

The croton bug, so-called, is a naturalized bug in this country, imported originally from Germany. They do not like them in Germany. In North Germany they are called "schwaben," to express indifference for South Germany; in South Germany it is "Preussen," in derision of the inhabitants of that section. Eastern Germans call it "Russen," and in West Germany "Franzosen" is considered an appropriate designation. The roaches belong to a family of which few have become domesticated, and only some four of five species are common household pests. As no two species are commonly found together, it is assumed that a natural antagonism and cannibalistic taste account for the fact. They do not stop with eating their own cast skins or each other. Woolens, leather in shoes or furniture, bindings of books, cloth-bound books are all to their taste.

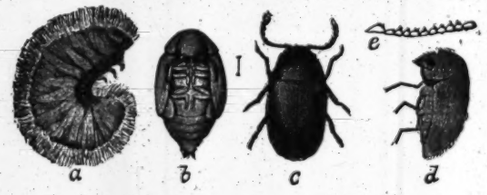
The damage they do is not only in the products annually consumed, but in the



The Oriental Roach.

Fig. 9.—The oriental roach (Periplaneta orientalis): a, female; b, male; c, side view of female; d, half-grown specimen—all natural size (original.)

soiling and rendering nauseous of everything with which they come in contact. They leave, wherever they occur in any numbers, a fetid, nauseous odor, well known as the "roachy" odor, which is persistent and cannot be removed from shelves and dishes without washing with soap and boiling water. Food supplies so tainted are beyond redemption. This odor comes partly from their excrement, but chiefly from a dark-colored fluid exuded from the mouth of the insect, with which it stains its runways, and also in part, doubtless from the scent glands, which occur on the bodies of both sexes between certain segments of the abdomen, and which secrete an oily liquid possessing a very characteristic and disagreeable odor. It frequently happens that shelves on which dishes are placed become impregnated with this roachy odor, and this is imparted to and retained by dishes to such an extent that everything served in them, particularly liquids, as coffee or tea, will be noticed to have a peculiar, disgusting foreign taste and odor, the source of which may be a puzzle, and will naturally be supposed to come from the food rather than from the dish.

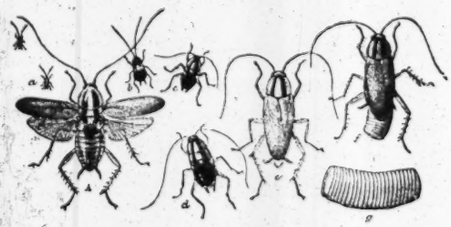


The Cigarette Beetle.

Fig. 12.—Lasioderma sericorne: a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle; d, same, lateral view—all enlarged; e, antenna—much enlarged (original.)

The roaches are normally scavengers in habit, and may at times be of actual service in this direction by eating up and removing any dead animal material.

One other redeeming trait has been recorded of them, namely, that they will prey upon that other grievous pest of houses which are not subjected to careful supervision, the bedbug. Their habits in this direction have been recorded several times. The cockroach is, however, far too much of a nuisance itself to warrant its being recommended as a means of eradicating even the much more disagreeable insect referred to.



The German Roach.

Fig. 10.—The German roach (Ectobia germanica); a, first stage; b, second stage; c, third stage; d, fourth stage; e, adult; f, adult female with egg case; g, egg case—enlarged; h, adult with wings spread—all natural size except g. (from Riley.)

The local spread of roaches from house to house is undoubtedly often effected by their being introduced with supplies, furniture, goods, &c. That the Croton bug, or German roach, and probably the other species also, may develop a migratory instinct has been witnessed by Dr. Howard and the writer in Washington.

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Cockroaches are keen, and avoid remedies provided by housekeepers to destroy them. Vigilance, cleanliness, poison, fumigation with poisonous gases, and trapping are means described at length for ridding houses of the pests. They refuse to eat food poisoned with arsenic. Pyrethrum powder or buhach will afford considerable relief, but is only a temporary expedient. The shelves are soiled, and the roaches often only paralyzed by the powder. The usefulness of proprietary substances is problematical. One of phosphorus paste has been used very successfully in the Agricultural Department. Rooms that can be made air-tight can be rid of roaches and other vermin by sealing the apartments, and using bisulphide of carbon if exposed to evaporation for twenty-four hours. It is dangerous, being explosive, and also deadly to higher forms of life.

It is safer to burn pyrethrum in the infested apartments. The smoke of burning gunpowder is also obnoxious and deadly to roaches. Traps are made of various patterns, the smallest being a deep vessel or jar partly filled with stale beer or ale, with sticks placed so as to project into the interior of the vessel a few inches. The roaches climb down the sticks and drop into the beer to perish. A correspondent informs the writer of the article that a tree frog will clear rooms of roaches over night very effectually.

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There are interesting chapters on house ants, white ants, cheese, ham, and flower mites, cheese and ham skippers, ham beetles, larder beetles, fruit flies, and on insects affecting cereals and other dry vegetable foods, and of the drug store beetle, that is chiefly injurious to druggists' supplies, but will also destroy tobacco. It is especially partial to red pepper, ginger, rhubarb, chamomile, boneset, and other roots and herbs. In short, it will "eat almost anything except cast iron." And it is only about a tenth of an inch in length.

Not so common, but not much less destructive with a decided preference for tobacco, is the cigarette beetle. It is especially a tobacco feeder, but it will eat cayenne pepper, ginger, rhubarb, rice, figs, yeast cakes, prepared fish food, silk and plush upholstery, ergot, and tumeric. It will take its tobacco in any form, in the leaf, in plug, or in cigars, but it dotes on cigarettes.

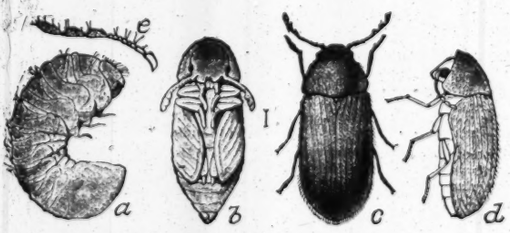
But it would be impossible in a newspaper to give more than the foregoing sketch of the very interesting pamphlet issued by the Agricultural Department, or to set forth in full the various remedies indicated for getting rid of most of the pests described. The book is profusely illustrated, and most of the illustrations are original. The book can be had upon application to the Department of Agriculture.

THE SIZE OF FLORIDA SNAKES.

How large the diamond or Southern woodland rattler grows is an unsettled question, writes P. G. Robinson, in Lippincott's Magazine, for snakes, like fish, are apt to grow in telling about them. A few years ago some cowboys, in the extreme southern part of Florida, reported a terrific combat with one eighteen feet long, as large around as a water pail, and having seventy-five rattles. They finally killed it with their long, keen cattle-whips, with which an expert can cut plugs of hide from the toughest old bull at every stroke; but one of them was so overcome by the sickly fetid odor exhaled by the monster that he fainted and fell senseless.

Well-informed people consider this a rather tall snake story, but seemingly well-authenticated accounts tell of rattlers seven and one-half feet long and five inches in diameter, and of course there is no telling how much length and size might increase if not cut short by death. The writer has seen a number of specimens between six and seven feet long and three to four inches in diameter, with fangs an inch to an inch and a half long. These are big enough for all practical purposes; a man who is struck by one has a close call in any event, and if a vein or an artery is punctured death is certain and quick.

While these monsters are not numerous, or nearly as numerous as the character of the country would lead one to expect, still they may be encountered in the hammocks, scrubs, or palmetto woods, and it behooves the hunter to be always wary and watchful.



The Drug Store Beetle.

Fig. 11.—Sitodrepa panicea; a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle, dorsal view; d, lateral view—all much enlarged; e, antenna—more enlarged (original.)

BIRDS OF PARADISE WITHOUT LEGS.

The idea sprang from the practice of the natives of those islands where the bird is found, who, having a great demand for the feathers of this beautiful bird, exported the skins, but first took off the legs as being of no use. The feathers were highly valued for their richness and elegance, and also for the invulnerability which they were supposed to confer upon their wearers, the Oriental chiefs whose turbans they adorned believing themselves to bear a charmed life in battle. A number of old writers stated that these birds were formed with legs like other birds, but they argued in vain, and Aldrovandus accused Pigafetta of falsehood in asserting that they had legs. As early as 1657 there were birds of paradise in Tradescant's Museum, "some with, some without leggs." Linnaeus employed the term Apoda, not because he believed the fable, but because, as he says, the older naturalists called the birds footless. For further information on this part of the subject see "Penny Cyclopaedia," article "Bird of Paradise."

The present demand for these beautiful feathers is for the adornment of the hats and bonnets of modern ladies; and I am sorry to observe that the demand is so great as to threaten the extinction of the bird, says a writer in Notes and Queries. During the past season one house alone at Paris is said to have sold sixty thousand dozen sprays of mixed bird of paradise and osprey tips. These are chiefly made up of the feathers of young birds, which are cheaper, the plumage of the male bird requiring several years for its development. The matured bird is now scarce in New-Guinea, owing to the activity of skilled sharpshooters. Attempts have lately been made to check the slaughter in German New-Guinea, and it is to be hoped that the English and Dutch Governments will follow the good example.

IS LOVE SO BLIND?

The records of ancient times declare
That hapless Love is blind,
Yet many's the virtue, sweet and rare,
That only love can find.
—HENRY W. ALLPORT in the Overland Monthly.

DEW.

At evening, when the noise of life is done,
And Earth lets fall her labors with the sun,
And calls her children, weary with their play,
In from the busy tumult one by one,
How tenderly the heat and hurts of day
She washes in her infinite baths away!

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS in Lippincott's Magazine.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

The rattlesnake, because of its venomous bite, is universally dreaded, and, writes Dr. W. J. Hoffman in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, numerous curious beliefs are current respecting this reptile, also the use to which various parts may be put, and the treatment of its bite.

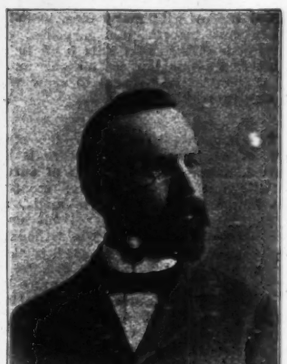
The rattle, if tied to a string and suspended from the neck of an infant, will serve to prevent convulsions; if carried by an adult, it will guard against rheumatism. The oil is employed as a remedy for deafness; and the venom, diluted, mixed with bread, and made into pills, has been administered internally to cure rheumatism. Another curious superstition, held by young men, is that if one places a snake's tongue upon the palm of his hand—beneath the glove—it will cause any girl, regardless of her previous indifference, to ardently return his passion if he be enabled but once to take her hand within his own. This resembles to a certain extent the former use in Germany of a dove's tongue, which was similarly employed; and furthermore, if one became aware that the choice of his heart failed to respond to his affection, he had only to place a dove's tongue within his mouth and snatch a kiss, when the girl's objection or indifference to him would instantly vanish.

NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Grammar School No. 89, situated at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, is considered one of the crack schools of Harlem, and the residents of the neighborhood whose children are pupils there take great pride in its success. Elijah A. Howland was Principal for so many years that it came to be known as Dr. Howland's school. It is now in charge of Edward W. Stitt, who was made Principal on the death of Dr. Howland.

The school is housed in a handsome modern structure, erected in 1889. It is commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and the classrooms are of good size and have plenty of air and light. The male department has on register more than 900 pupils and 23 teachers employed there. There are two classes of pupils preparing for entrance to the City College. They are being taught by John J. O'Reilly and James J. Dennerlein, and there is also a supplementary or commercial class under the tuition of David R. Runyon. The music of the school is of a high order, and is under the supervision of Miss Carrie Cobb. Among the pupils in the first class are a nephew of City Superintendent Jasper and a son of Daniel P. Hays, the lawyer.

The picture taken in the male department shows the first class of boys engaged in drawing the coal scuttle on the stand in the front of the room. Their work is being supervised by their teacher, Mr. O'Reilly. The flag in the back of the room was presented to the school by the members of Alexander Hamilton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.



Edward W. Stitt,
Principal, Grammar School No. 89.

Principal Stitt is in his thirty-fifth year. He was born in this city, and received his education in the public schools and the City College. He is a graduate of Grammar School No. 35, from which school he entered the college in 1876. He was graduated in 1881, third in his class. For a short time he was employed as a tutor in mathematics in the Military Academy at Reading, Penn., and subsequently was an instructor in English at the Fifth Avenue School, in this city. In 1884 he was appointed a teacher in Grammar School No. 49, and rose thence to his present position by gradual promotion. He has taken a course of pedagogy in the New-York University. Besides being Principal of No. 89, Mr. Stitt has charge of the Senior Male Evening School, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Miss Teresa L. Atkinson is the Principal of the primary department of the school. In this department there are on register 1,074 pupils, and the average attendance is 1,000. There are fifteen classes in this department. The classes are full, but not overcrowded. In the picture the first class in the primary department, composed entirely of girls, is shown taking a lesson in geography with the aid of the globe, under the direction of their class teacher, Miss Helen Ford. In the back of the classroom is Miss Atkinson, the Principal.

The special teachers employed in this school are Miss Sarah A. Coman, drawing; Emanuel M. Wahl, German; Miss Harriet K. Smith, stenography, and Charles H. Hauschel, music.

OBJECT DRAWING CLASS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 89.
Lenox Avenue, corner of West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.
EDWARD W. STITT, PRINCIPAL, MALE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST PRIMARY CLASS IN GEOGRAPHY, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 89.
Lenox Avenue, corner of West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.
TERESA L. ATKINSON, PRINCIPAL, FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WOMANKIND

Mrs. Rebekah Kohut,
Pres. N. Y. Sec. N. C., J. W.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

OBJECTS of art are supposed to tempt thieves rather than repel them, but a certain wealthy connoisseur and collector attributes the repulse of a recent burglar raid upon his property entirely to the faithfulness of a favorite statue. This was a life-size figure of a Japanese woman which he brought home on his last trip to the island empire. It is carved with wonderful skill out of white wood, then colored with pigments to the requisite and varied life tints, provided with hair, teeth, eyebrows, and finally dressed in the proper robes of a high-born Japanese belle. Thus created and accoutred, milady of the almond eyes stands in a bay window facing toward the outside world. The other morning the early parlor maid found the front windows in the bay directly opposite Miss Japan had been forced open and raised sufficiently to admit the passage of a man. Tracks were found outside, and a burned match on the floor inside. Nothing had been touched, however, anywhere, and there was no evidence to show that the burglars had penetrated further than just within the window, while the tracks receding across the lawn were those of a running man. So far as the most conclusive circumstantial evidence could establish, the midnight marauder had secured an entrance, struck a match to get his bearings, and found himself face to face with a young woman, apparently advancing toward him. In the uncertain light her wooden origin, that almost defies the test of searching sunlight, could not have been betrayed, and, thinking the household was warned, he had fled incontinently.

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Strange to say, the great popularity of the bicycle has proved a real impetus to the tricycle trade. There is something very contagious in this flying about through the streets, but not every one has the courage or inclination for the two-wheeled machine, and adopts the middle course of tricycling. The sport may seem a trifle tame to the speeding bicyclist, but from the standpoint of walking it is very good sport indeed.

Tandems and side-wheelers, too, are becoming more and more popular. A tandem is often the possession of a stout elderly woman who finds the exertion of propelling the wheel alone too arduous, and still enjoys the riding. In Saratoga last season tandems were much seen; ladies took the exercise, a groom doing the work. One woman used to drive out in her victoria, the groom propelling a tandem wheel just behind the carriage. At a smooth stretch of road the lady would ride the wheel, returning to the carriage when a hill or some other undesirable run was reached.

It is a word in passing that Winter costumes for the wheel are made of velvet and corduroy materials, and that bloomers have been frowned upon by those who first indorsed them, the women riders among the French aristocracy.

***

A suggestion for an amateur entertainment, or even for the impromptu fun of a rainy day at a country house, is the giving of representations of the popular songs of the day, comic and serious. An idea of the scheme is from a Halloween party of week before last, which showed, among others, when the curtains were drawn aside, a young woman carrying a cat in her arms and wearing on her face a most lugubrious expression, while in the wings a pair of voices sang "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow." A little ingenuity and putting of several heads together quickly evolves a programme that may be elaborate or very improvised, according as preparation is careful or hasty.

Over in London lately there has been an annual dairy show going on at which one of the most important things shown, according to the reports, is the glass milk jar, "practically unbreakable and designed to replace the unsightly metal cans." An especial point further noted is that the covers are also of glass, instead of "metal or india rubber," and English housewives are congratulated that they are to have this great convenience. All of which seems very stale reading to the American chatelaine, who can scarcely recall the time when milk bottles were not a daily and common feature of her household economics.

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A novelty in embroidery uses the narrowest of baby ribbon, threaded through a needle in lieu of silk, flowers and sprays growing rapidly with these ribbon strands. The ribbon shades are not yet perfected to the washable quality, but may be employed with excellent effect for many things not expected to be laundered.

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This is the moment of all moments for the dress reform clubs to revive their enthusiasm. The edict comes from Paris that street gowns are to be worn to clear the ground all round and, indeed, do a half inch better than that. It has been demonstrated over and over again that until fashion deigned to assist, "rainy day," "dress reform," "ideal dress," and the rest of the clubs looking to a sensible costume, little can be done; now, however, that the fickle dame has suddenly arrayed herself on the side of healthful and comfortable dress, there is a chance of its gaining such a foothold that when she withdraws her smile and frowns again, as will surely happen, there will be found enough converted women to preserve the movement without her.

It may be added that the unlined dress skirts of this Autumn are a considerable step toward dress reform. They are light and easily managed, and some are provided with hooks and straps, with which they can be lifted in rainy weather.

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A "Baby Brigade" is the title of a London scheme of benevolence started by some young women to care for the infants of poor mothers while the latter attend church services. It hardly seems as if this particular and special form of assistance will fill any serious need.

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Shaded chrysanthemums, yellow and brown, have been used at one or two Autumn weddings as bridal bouquets.

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The new woman begins her career at an early age. A child of four was spreading butter on a cracker on the luncheon cloth when her grandfather—at whose table she was—remonstrated with her, telling her that was not the proper place to do it. She never lifted her eyes, but went calmly on with the operation, and when it was finished and she took up the cracker to eat, she said quietly, to nobody in particular: "Men don't always know what's best."

M. W. H.

JEWISH WOMEN IN CONVENTION.

An interesting convention of women begins in this city to-day, when the National Council of Jewish Women will open its first annual convention at Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The five-day session will be devoted largely in this initial meeting to organization, one entire day being devoted to the report of the Committee on the Constitution of the new body and discussion of its adoption. The National Council is made up of local councils, about fifty being already included in its membership, although the date of organization of the whole body dates only from September, 1893. Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago is the President of the National Council, and Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, whose picture is shown on this page, is President of the New-York Section.

The programme for the convention includes papers on various important topics, to be read by delegates from all over the country. Among them are "Child Life; Its Needs and Its Training," read by Mrs. Sophie C. Axman of Kansas City; "The Crowded Districts of Great Cities; Our Duty to Better Their Condition," by Miss Lilian Wald, New-York; "Our Religious Schools; What Can the Council Do for Them?" Mrs. Clara Block of Cincinnati. Mrs. Henrotin, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will address the council on "Social Aspect of Woman's Clubs," and Mrs. Anna Nathan Levy, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, and other prominent women will contribute papers or addresses. The council finds it reason of being in a desire to foster and crystallize efforts in behalf of religion and education, and its initial meeting here in the country's metropolis is likely to be a brilliant and successful inauguration of its annual conventions.

A NURSE'S COOKING CLASS.

The New-York Cooking School is firmly established as one of the most useful of the city's splendid enterprises. It has a large clientele of friends, not so large, however, that its usefulness may not be augmented by more. Under the capable and unremitting zeal of its head, Miss Emily Huntington, whose kitchen garden work in the Wilson Industrial School has made her famous, the pleasant rooms on the seventh floor of the United Charities Building are sending out long arms of beneficence.

Every Monday, from the Presbyterian Hospital comes a class of nurses, serving its undergraduate time there, which is instructed in sick cookery. On other days are classes from other hospitals. They are taught to make broths, gruels, custards, and many delicate and dainty things to tempt an invalid's capricious and difficult taste. A tray lesson teaches them how to arrange dishes attractively for serving and initiates them into the mysteries of those justifiable disguises that often have to be resorted to to get a sick person to take nourishment at all. For example, beef juice is sometimes the one thing needed, but its red color turns the invalid's stomach and he will have none of it. By serving it in a red glass the color is unnoticed.

Every Wednesday is open day at the school, and those who have not visited it will find a pleasure in store for them in doing so.

SCHOOL BILLS IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Women teachers and girl scholars were of small account in New-York in early days, writes Alice Morse Earle in The Book Buyer. Girls did, however, attend the public schools. We find Matthew Hillyer, in 1676, setting forth in New-York that he "hath kept school for children of both sexes for two years past to satisfaction." Dame schools existed, especially on Long Island, where English influences and Connecticut emigration obtained. In Flushing Elizabeth Cowperthwait was reckoned with in 1681 for "schooling and diet for children"; and in 1683 she received for thirty weeks' schooling, of "Martha Johanna," a scarlet petticoat—truly a typical Dutch payment. A school bill settled by John Bowne in Flushing in 1695 shows that sixpence a week was paid to the teacher for each scholar who learned reading, while writing and ciphering cost one shilling twopence a week. This, considering the usual wages and prices of the times, was fair pay enough.

THE VALUE OF DIAMONDS.

Diamonds Averaging	Per Carat.
One-half carat each	$80
Three-quarters carat each	80
One carat each	100
One and one-quarter carats each	110
One and one-half carats each	120
One and three-quarters carats each	145
Two carats each	175

In other words, the value of the gem increases in the geometrical ratio of its weight. Four diamonds weighing together two carats are worth $120; but one diamond weighing just as much is worth $350. Stones weighing over two carats are about the same price per carat as two-carat stones; they should be dearer, but they are not, simply because the demand for them is limited. If the demand for diamonds was as imperative as the demand for beef or flour, the geometrical ratio would again come into play, and five-carat stones would be valued in the thousands.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL NURSES' COOKING CLASS.

CHILDREN OF MULBERRY BEND.

WHEN the well-dressed society woman has finished her slumming tour through the narrow, densely populated streets where crime and misery are supposed to exist even in the heavily weighted atmosphere, and where poverty thrives in the nauseating odors that almost overpower her, she invariably draws an exaggerated opinion of Mulberry Bend and its inhabitants. To her poverty and crime are synonymous. The two words sound well together. The greater squalor she views suggests immediately a deeper grade of sin. Every drunken Italian who clatters boisterously down the street is a murderer or a wife beater; she remembers the stories she has read of secret societies; visions of long, keen knives, hospitals, prison cells, the gallows—no, I mean the electric chair—group themselves in a horrible, blood-curdling panorama. And oh! to think that women must live and babies be born in such an atmosphere of depravity as this!

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Such indeed is the popular idea of Mulberry Bend, which has been "slummed" to death. The party of sightseers go there prepared to be shocked by sights grewsome and inartistic, and would be disappointed if they were not. The trip is a jaunt of pastime, not a journey of study. They see and do not think.

It is not my intention here to enlarge upon the physical and spiritual welfare of the two extremes of society. This is to deal with embryo life in the Italian district; of the birth and progress of the little ones, who crowd the streets and fill the air with noises even above the rumbling of trucks, from dawn till far into the night; of babies who are jolted into the world with startling regularity, and who awaken at the age when reason comes to them only to find they are at the bottom rung of the mental ladder—at the foot of the social class.

When an Italian baby is born an outsider would scarcely find a place to put it, every room and closet shelf, even the street, is so crowded. But, like a tiny wedge, it forces its way along and makes room where there was no room before. While still upon its mother's breast another wedge drives it from its infancy and makes it—all in a day—a child dependent upon itself, with what help an elder brother or sister can lend.

***

No infant receives a warmer welcome to the world or is more happily born than the Italian baby; no infant is the object of more caresses or is more fondly admired. Indeed, no matter how poor the mother and father may be, no matter how large the family, they have very merry times when another son or daughter comes to them. The neighbors are invited in, a feast is prepared, a gallon or two of cheap wine is procured, and the merriment sometimes lasts several days.

The Italian considers there are only three great events in the life of man, namely, his birth, marriage, and death. These three events never pass without a gorgeous and elaborate celebration. In this simple way they strive to carry out the tender life lesson, "when you were born you wept while those around you smiled. So live that when you die you alone may smile and those around you weep." And so they laugh and drink wine and sing, for they believe it will have an effect upon the life of the quivering form soon to take its place among them.

Their Daily Bread.

While it is pleasing to write of the joyous welcome extended to the little laborer, it is to me touching and pathetic, inasmuch as he who is the cause of all this merriment must fret and whimper and remain oblivious to it all. There are few good times in store for him, for he may not live to be married; birthdays don't count after the first one in sunny Italy, and holidays in the Bend are but a mockery of the pleasures of other people. Of course if he should die there would be a big time, a fine casket, a team of white horses, a brass band, and a feast, but then, he wouldn't know anything about that, either.

So with this welcome, of which he knows nothing, he becomes a slum baby. His comfort and happiness following the first year of his life depend a great deal upon chance. He may continue to be "the baby" and grow into childhood as

The Lost Baby.

the youngest. If such be his good luck, his lot is comparatively an easy one. He is the special pride of his brothers and sisters, and the sole object of his mother's interest.

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But babies are hard to find in the Italian district, yet there are numberless infants. Scarcely able to walk, the little chap finds himself on the sidewalk, his place usurped by a new-comer. Totally unprepared to combat the struggles of childhood, he finds he is dependent upon himself and he begins to realize the situation at once. The transit is almost cruel in its suddenness, but there is no return. No one is more keenly awake to this fact than the child himself.

I have watched Italian babies in the street so often and under so many varying circumstances that it has seemed to me that their lives were charmed. Or is it the instinct of the animal nature predominant in them that shields them so persistently from disease, danger, and sudden death or injuries that would cripple them for life? Perhaps a higher power, touched by their utter helplessness and mournful plight, watches over them with tender care and saves them by miracles every hour in the day.

I have seen little toddlers, scarcely able to walk, picked up in the middle of the street, a dozen or more blocks from their home. Then they would be picked up only because they had wandered into another district where a child lost and crying attracts the attention of the passer-by. As long as a lost child remains in the vicinity of the Bend it will remain lost. They are common sights there and the pedestrians do not give them a second thought. If a man started to find homes for all the lost children on Mulberry Street he would have time for no other occupation. So the lost baby cries away; the men pass by in groups, some stepping directly over it, almost brushing with their heavy boots the scant and budding locks of hair on the tiny head; the women gossip unconcernedly and continue their buying, and the children romp around in their play, sometimes tumbling the little fellow over on the sidewalk. In the course of an hour the search begins. Mother, brothers, and sisters start off through the connecting streets, and the lost baby is soon restored and the grief and sudden anxiety are over, only to be repeated again and again as the nights follow the days.

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When a lost baby gets beyond the district some tender-hearted pedestrian invariably picks him up and turns him over to the first policeman, who carries him off to Matron Webb, on the top floor of Police Headquarters. Then, in the early evening, the father goes to the rooms, and glancing down the rows of children nodding in the little chairs, picks out the one that belongs to him, and kissing it, walks away smiling. The records show that more than half the lost babies brought to Headquarters are Italians, and it is seldom that one of them remains unclaimed, although it would seem that from this district they would be least missed.

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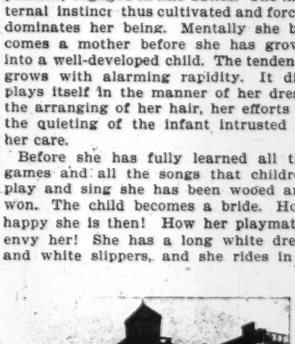
By the time they are five years old the Italian children have of necessity acquired an energy and accumulated a vitality that is astounding. Their real struggles with the world have fully begun at this time. Hardly started in their childhood, they unconsciously prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities that come with manhood and womanhood. The boys try their hands at helping their brothers sell newspapers and the girls turn their attentions toward the burdens of the household. They seem with one accord to join in the swing of the labor for bread and struggle for existence, and they dip into the fray with little or no complaint.

Primarily they are like birds brushed from the nest by mother wings, and compelled to flutter and then fly for themselves. But—strange the ordering of things—unlike the fledglings, they no sooner recover themselves and feel their strength, than they recognize they have duties to perform, responsibilities to carry, and others to care for.

On their errands for the big loaves of bread which so often constitute the entire meal, they learn the value of money, and with this knowledge additional cares are born. Play? of course they play and romp and shout and run and roll and do all sorts of pranks familiar to children of the tenements. But they work just as readily. Most of them have the faculty of combining both. If any complaint because of work is made, it is more apt to come from a boy than a girl.

The little Italian girl takes life very seriously. She will assume the care of a baby brother almost as big as herself day after day without a murmur, and when he is good and will sit quietly in a corner for a few minutes she will steal the time for a game of jackstones or an exchange of beads with one of her companions, engaged in like duties. The maternal instinct thus cultivated and forced dominates her being. Mentally she becomes a mother before she has grown into a well-developed child. The tendency grows with alarming rapidity. It displays itself in the manner of her dress, the arranging of her hair, her efforts in the quieting of the infant intrusted to her care.

Before she has fully learned all the games and all the songs that children play and sing she has been wooed and won. The child becomes a bride. How happy she is then! How her playmates envy her! She has a long white dress and white slippers, and she rides in a



The Child-Mother.

carriage, perhaps. Anyway, she has white slippers and a sprig of imitation orange blossoms in her hair. Then the dream vanishes, the life of toil is renewed on a severer scale and with increased burdens. But she does not complain. Soon she is a mother indeed. Many are mothers at fifteen. Some girls—the numbers are increasing now—escape this early bondage by means of the school. Many are started to higher intellectual development at the Five Points Mission, and where a girl is bright and is allowed to attend regularly, every advantage is extended by teachers. The first effect the school has upon the girls shows itself in the change of their clothing, and gradually childhood is introduced to itself and the Italian girls stop living "little old women" and begin to develop into healthy-minded children with up-to-date ideas. Italian fathers and mothers who frowned upon schools years ago now look more leniently upon the education of their children, and accept the reforms with favor. The schoolgirls of course help their mothers, and take care of babies after school hours, but they are against the filth they were born in. They have sniffed a cleaner atmosphere, and they know the cause of it and they try to bring it about as far as possible in their homes, and are educating their mothers, who never knew otherwise.

Youthful Toilers.

Of the boys, those who have no school are full-fledged newsboys or bootblacks at seven or eight. The schoolboys may sell papers after hours, but they want to become barbers or get in an office or factory.

Mulberry Bend is still interesting, but I do not think it will be long before the occasional "slumming party" will find it very commonplace as a district of crime and misery. HARRY B. WILSON.

HEARD AND SEEN.

The plaid gingham gowns of the nurses in the Mount Sinai as well as those of the nurses in the New-York Hospital and possibly others in the city have always been made from imported material. The reason for this has been that the Scotch gingham possessed more durable qualities than that of home manufacture. The blues wore indefinitely without fading. Importing the material for nurses' gowns has been the practice of the Mount Sinai Hospital Training School since it was opened in 1881 until the present time. The nurses now are wearing gowns of American gingham. An effort has been made to manufacture goods here that would be as satisfactory as the Scotch, and it has been under trial at the hospital. So far it has not been successful, and the gowns, with the hard wear and washing they receive, are fading.

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"A friend of mine who married an officer in the German Army and lives in Germany writes me," says a Brooklyn girl, "that she has been in mourning almost ever since she was married. It seems an officer and his family are expected to wear mourning upon the death of another officer in the company. As the death rate in the particular company to which my friend's husband belongs has been large for the past two or three years, she, during that time, has been wearing black for people she has never seen."

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"I should not wonder if the time came when individual teapots were used," say the connoisseurs of tea. There would be the large teapot as heretofore, but the tea will be poured from it into the small teapots. This will be to prevent the tea from growing bitter from standing on the tea leaves. Each individual will then replenish his cup at will.

TAM.

Bronislaw Huberman,
Boy Violinist.

From The Sketch.

THREE REASONS.

The Beadle (to new minister)—A didna like the sermon for three rizzins—first, ye read it; secondly, ye didna read it weel; thirdly, it wisna worth readin'.

When It Became Funny.
From The Boston Transcript.

Fogg—Fenderson is a good enough fellow, but he is terribly dull at seeing a joke.

Bass—H'm, h'm?

Fogg—He slipped on a banana peel the other day and had a fall. Everybody laughed, but Fenderson couldn't see the point of the joke.

Bass—Not surprising.

Fogg—He saw it about twenty-four hours later, however, when another fellow did the same thing.

A Sharp Detective.
From The Indianapolis Journal.

"How did you spot him?" asked the reporter of the detective who had just nabbed a brilliant young confidence gentleman, disguised as a bloomer girl. "The disguise is perfect."

"I happened to catch him blushing," said the astute sleuthhound of the law.

How the Bostonian Proposed.
From The Boston Transcript.

Dick—And how did you proceed?

Fred—Why, I just went up to her and asked her if she would marry me.

Dick—Without first telling her how much you loved her and all that sort o' thing?

Fred—Of course; I did not want to prejudice her judgment.

Dick—My dear boy, don't you know that when folks fall in love they don't have any judgment?

From The American Field.

APPEARANCES ARE DECEITFUL.

"Come on up, Joe—what are you hesitating for?"

"I don't like the looks of the dog."

"Oh, he won't bite—just see, he is wagging his tail now."

"That's all right, but that ain't the end I'm looking at!"

Taking His Time for It.
From The Philadelphia Record.

There is a well-known business man who is a member of a Market Street firm and who has an impediment in his speech. He is not at all sensitive about it, however, and not only takes a joke at his own expense in good part, but often takes liberties with his friends based upon his own affliction. The other day he went to the telephone, and a conversation something like this ensued:

"H-h-hello! Is th-th-that Mr. J-J-Jones?"

"Yes; this is Mr. Jones. Who is that?"

"Why, I'm M-M-Mr. S-S-Smith."

"Ah, Mr. Smith, how are you? What can I do for you?"

"W-w-why, have y-y-you h-half an hour to s-spare?"

"Yes; I think I have."

"T-T-That's all r-r-right, then. I j-j-just want to h-h-have about t-t-two minutes' c-c-conver-sa-sation w-w-with you."

The Modern Casabianca.
From The Chicago Record.

There came a burst of thunder sound—
The boy! Oh, where was he?
He grabbed his water cycle—and
Went scorching o'er the sea.

Temptation Too Strong to Resist.
From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Agnes," he cried, in tones of anguish, "I know that I am not wealthy; that I cannot offer you many of the luxuries to which you have been accustomed, but look at me! Am I not handsome? Have you ever seen a more godlike profile than that which I present to view? Is my shape not all that could be desired? Come, tell me truly, have I presumed too much?"

"No," the fair girl said as she flecked the dandruff from his coat collar, "I must admit that you are good to look upon. Your legs seem to be mates, and you have a face on you that few girls would be ashamed to be seen with. Still, you must admit that there is reason in the position that I have taken. You are only a newspaper man. Your salary is but $30 a week. Why, I have been accustomed to spend nearly that much for marshmallows and toilet soap."

"Ah, too true! Too true!" he sighed, sitting down where he thought there was a chair, and nearly dislocating his spine. "It was madness for me to love you. Still I had hoped that you were not one of those foolish butterflies that care for wealth alone. I had hoped that my ability as a writer might appeal to you more strongly than the ability of some less gifted person to wield a golf stick. I had hoped that the brilliant future which people have been moved to predict for me might tell in my favor. I had hoped, alas, that culture, that the finer and more sublime characteristics in my nature might excite your admiration. But it seems that I was wrong."

She waved her hand in majestic disapproval of his remarks, knocking over a lamp and skinning her knuckles, but those were trifles that she did not mind. "What do culture and sublime characteristics amount to?" she asked. "Why, the woman who makes my dresses is a graduate of Wellesley and has had poems published in the magazines. Do not talk to me of culture and sublime characteristics. They shovel no coal in these days. Culture ain't worth ten cents a pound, and as for characteristics, I can buy them by the gross at the department stores."

He held his throbbing temples for a long time, and got his scattered thoughts back into place. Then suddenly, as if the idea had just struck him, he said:

"If you marry me, you know you will have passes to the theatres every week, and—"

With a glad cry she threw herself into his arms, and fondly said:

"Dear Henry, we shall be so happy together! What shows are coming next week?"

Applied Mathematics.
Lehigh Burr in The Yonkers Statesman.

"My daughter," and his voice was stern,
"You must set this matter right;
What time did the sophomore leave,
Who sent in his card last night?"

"His work was pressing, father, dear,
And his love for it was great;
He took his leave and went away
Before a quarter of eight."

Then a twinkle came to her bright blue eye,
And her dimple deeper grew,
"'Tis surely no sin to tell him that,
For a quarter of eight is two."

A Real Advantage.
From The Chicago Record.

"I wonder why it is that young girls like to marry widowers."

"It is because they know that widowers have been cured of their foolish illusions about women."

Paregoric, Not Twins.
From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Two young husbands were comparing notes on infantile woes.

"That kid of mine," said one, "never seems to holler except when I'm at home."

"Then," said the other, "I suppose he doesn't commence until the early morning hours. Now, our baby yells at any and all times. I wish to thunder there was some way of stopping him."

Then the third young husband chipped in the best he could. He stuttered.

"A-a-at our ho-house," he laboriously remarked, "we h-have just gug-gug got a f-fresh p-pair —"

"What! Twins?" yelled both the other young husbands.

"N-n-no, not t-t-twins—'goric! P-p-paregoric. P-puts the bub-bub-baby right to si-sleep. Gig-gig-get some and tut-tut-try it."

A Home Thrust.
From The Yonkers Statesman.

Cholly—One sees some very amusing things on bicycles, sometimes; don't you think so?

Dolly—Yes; where is yours, to-day?

Too Suggestive.
From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Gazaboy—The paper says that the young physicians in a New-York hospital are making strong objections to wearing uniforms made of duck. I shouldn't think they would, as duck is very pretty.

Mr. Gazaboy—Yes, I know it's pretty enough; but it is altogether too suggestive of quack.

Good Thing for the Thief.
From The Kansas City World.

"If I should take a kiss," said he,
"What would you do? Look black?"
"I'd boldly catch the thief," said she,
"And straightway take it back."

Baldness and the Urchin.
From The Adams (Mass.) Freeman.

"Maw," said Johnny, after he had surveyed his bald-headed uncle for several moments, "Uncle George has had his forehead raised, so people will think he's smart." Then the urchin meditated a minute and exclaimed: "By jingo, he'll get tired of that, though, for he'll have more face to wash."

From Pick-Me-Up.

A "SPORTSMAN."

"Well, Jack, were you in at the death yesterday?"

"No, but I was in at the lunch."

His Wife's Little Strategy.
From The Detroit Free Press.

There were four or five men on the street corner discussing the financial question, when a poorly dressed woman halted before them, and, singling out a particular man who had been especially vociferous in the advocacy of his pet views, she said:

"I am a poor but respectable and hardworking woman. Could you let me have money to buy a pair of shoes with?"

"Do you really need 'em?" he inquired in turn.

"Very badly, Sir; and I shall never forget your kindness if you aid me."

"Well, here it is," he said, as he put a bill in her hand.

"Thanks, kind Sir, and may Heaven bless you."

When she had gone away one of the group said:

"She was mighty cheeky."

"Brassiest thing I've seen in a year," added a second.

"Do you know her, Bill?" inquired a third of the man who had opened his purse.

"Y-e-s, more or less. We've been married about twenty-five years, and when I don't come down she takes this way of making me. I rather like it. I get the credit of being very charitable, and she gets the cash."

The Chance of the Pugilist.
From The Detroit Tribune.

"John," called his wife, "are you putting the baby to sleep?"

The pugilist laughed bitterly in the darkness.

"I've got him against the ropes," he answered, for there was yet hope.

Attends Strictly to Business.
From The Detroit Free Press.

Father—It was strangely quiet in the parlor while that young fellow was calling last evening, Edith.

Daughter—Yes, he's one of the University of Michigan football tacklers and seems to think of nothing else.

In a South Brooklyn Sunday School.

Teacher—Now, Johnny, you may tell the class what is the Golden Rule!

Johnny—Please, Ma'am, I can't do it; my father's a silver man and he refused to let me learn it.

From Brooklyn Life.

TUCKING IN THE SLEEVE.

This is why she is sorry that sleeves are being made smaller.